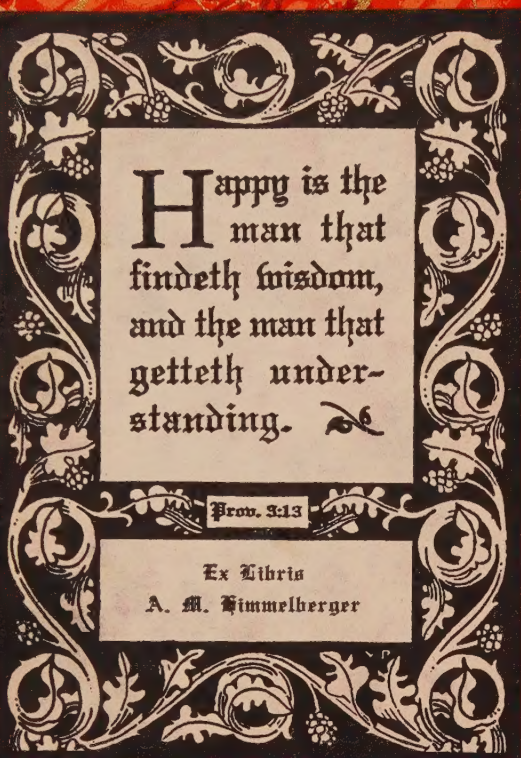








Happy is the  
man that  
findeth wisdom,  
and the man that  
getteth under-  
standing. 卐

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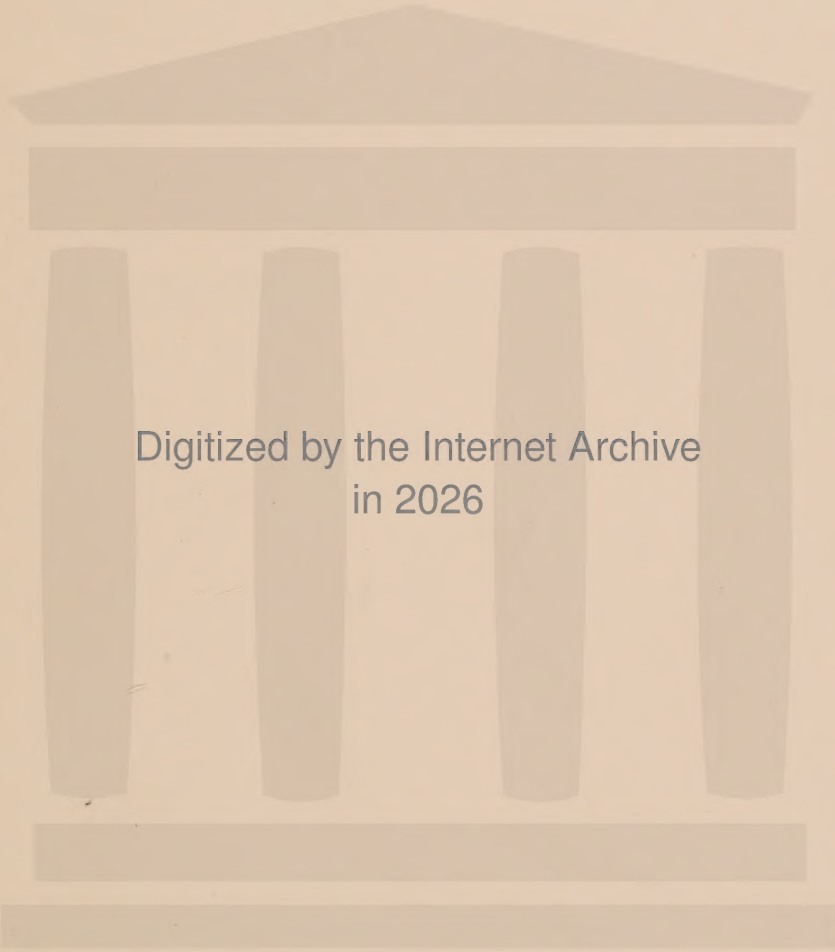












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A HISTORY  
*of the*  
LEBANON VALLEY  
IN  
PENNSYLVANIA

By  
DR. HIRAM H. SHENK

VOLUME I

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## CHAPTER I.

### TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL

The Lebanon Valley has no fixed boundaries. It lies between the Blue mountains on the north and the South mountain or Cornwall hills on the south. From the valley of the Swatara creek, west of Hummelstown in Dauphin county, it extends to the valley of the Schuylkill river on the east. Thus it includes parts of the counties of Dauphin and Berks and the entire county of Lebanon. The Blue mountains, part of which lies in Lebanon and part in Dauphin county, is one of a range of five mountains. Those lying to the north are rich in deposits of coal and are named Second, Third, Fourth and Peter's mountains. These mountains are low and the line as it appears from a distance against the horizon is straight and unbroken, except for a gap or two. Like the South mountain these ranges are spurs of the great Appalachian range.

Lebanon county which comprises much of the entire valley lies between the two mountains. On the west the neighboring county is Dauphin and on the east Berks.

In 1682 there were in Pennsylvania three counties. Two of them, Bucks and Philadelphia, were situated east of the Schuylkill river, and the third, Chester, was west of the river. In 1729, Lancaster county was formed, becoming the great provincial county west of the river. But in 1749 when its western limits were set in the Susquehanna river it yielded its place to York county. As the seventh county in the province Berks was formed in 1752. The eastern section of the Lebanon Valley was then divided into two townships, Tulpehocken, including the country from the Schuylkill river, west to the head waters of the Little Swatara creek, from where its western line was run southward to the South mountain, and Lebanon, extending west of Tulpehocken to the mouth of the Quittapahilla creek. These two were the first border townships in territory which later became Lebanon county. In 1734 Heidelberg township was formed out of the southwestern part of Tulpehocken township in what was then Lancaster county. In 1739 Bethel township was set apart from the northeastern section of Lebanon township. When Berks county was formed in 1752 its line cut into these townships, forming four, two in Lancaster and two in Berks. After the organization of Lebanon county in 1813 Jackson township was formed out of parts of Bethel and Heidelberg. Until



1844 these were border townships. In that year the eastern part of Heidelberg township was torn off to form Millcreek. Thus Jackson, Bethel and Millcreek form the border townships on the east.

The western section of the county was originally part of Dauphin. When the new county came into existence all that became East Hanover township, Lebanon county, had been a part of Dauphin county. From East Hanover township of that day have since been formed Cold Spring, Union and Swatara townships, and the present East Hanover township. Therefore what is at present included in North and South Londonderry townships may be considered as the western border of Lebanon county, as well as that which is included in East Hanover township.

The valley is well watered. Among its many streams are the Swatara creek which flows from its head waters in Schuylkill county through the Blue mountains, forming Swatara gap, and joining the Little Swatara creek at a point south of Jonestown and slightly north of Bunker hill in Lebanon county. The creek winds about to the southwest through Dauphin county and joins the Susquehanna river at a point near Middletown. The Quittapahilla (formerly spelled Quitopahilla) flows through the south central part of Lebanon county, its head waters being a bit north of the city of Lebanon. It takes a winding westward course and flows northward from the town of Annville, entering the Swatara near Bindnagle's church, Lebanon county. The Quittapahilla furnishes power for many mills. Some of these have been abandoned; others continue in operation. From its source northwest of Myerstown, the Tulpehocken creek flows eastward to Womelsdorf, then northward, reaching the most northerly point of its course at Bernville. From here it flows southward entering the Schuylkill river near West Reading.

The valley is included in part of the main shale belt. The shale overlies limestone of varying degrees of thickness. At Jonestown, in Lebanon county, the sequence in descending order is: soft red and yellow sandstone, interbedded with numerous thin, greeny, crumbly arkosic grits and thick, harder reddish gray, pebbly arkosic sandstone; gray shale; hard purplish red shale; green platy to blocky shale, hard arkosic sandstone, weathering porous, and hard white quartzose sandstone or quartzite, weathering rusty; dark blue to bluish-black shale, with thin purplish red near base in places; thin bedded limestone with black argillaceous partings, a thick bed of sandy limestone weathering to sandstone and interbedded shale. The dark gray to bluish black shale is of the same character as the Martinsburg elsewhere.

In the region of Jonestown a thin sheet of lava rests upon the limestone floor. This lava sheet is best displayed along the Jonestown-Lebanon road where it crosses the southern ridge of Bunker hill. Coarse, volcanic breccia of baked and altered limestone fragments in a glassy matrix, occurs at the base of the flow and rests on a floor of unaltered thin-bedded to shaly blue limestone, with massive beds below. The lava at this point evidently flowed out on the limestone floor and engulfed loosened particles of limestone. Besides the basalt lava-flow at Jonestown other rocks that are probably of volcanic origin, occur in the shale, not only at Jonestown but at many other places. The hard purple and green shales which have been observed near the base of the Martinsburg and Cocalico shales at many places are believed to be altered ash, related to the period of volcanicity observed at Jonestown. The composition of the purple and green shale is such that if they are of volcanic origin they represent the product of an acidic (silicic) eruption and not a basic (subsiliicic) one like that at Jonestown, but acidic ash eruptions are known to have accompanied or alternated with basaltic flows in volcanic regions. The purple and green shales lie everywhere near the base of the Ordovician shale, and in the valley of the Quittapahilla creek, three miles north of Annville, they lie at the base, in contact with the limestone, which is the exact stratigraphic position of the basalt flow at Jonestown, only six miles to the northeast. Although the study of thin sections of the green and purple shale under the microscope has not yielded conclusive evidence of the volcanic origin of the material, its close resemblance in color and texture to volcanic slate, its occurrence in the same stratigraphic position as the lava at Jonestown, and its association with the hard, white sandstone, point strongly to its volcanic origin.

The basalt at Jonestown determines the proximity of a volcanic vent from which lava flowed, and it is probable that some of the acidic volcanic ash interbedded with the sedimentary rocks may have come from the same or a nearby vent.

The repetition of members of the Martinsburg shale between Lebanon and Jonestown indicates folding. The front line of hills is a syncline, which carries chiefly the dark gray to bluish black shale of the lower member, but in its deeper part, north of Cleona and Annville, includes the purple and green shale and hard sandstone of the second member. An anticlinal valley, north of this syncline, brings the Leesport limestone to the surface, but it has few exposures. The red and yellow shales and arkosic sandstone of the upper member cover most of the region between this valley and



Bunker hills, but black shale outcrops at the surface, three miles north of Lebanon.

South of Jonestown the limestone which underlies the shale is exposed in an anticline in the valley of Little Swatara creek and in Swatara creek near their junction. The limestone is thick-bedded, blue to black crystalline and gray magnesian. A basaltic lava-flow about three hundred feet thick rests on the limestone and is overlain by soft red shale and a thick, massive bed of indurated rust-stained white sandstone, locally a quartzite. Bedding is not clearly preserved in the quartzite but its thickness is estimated to be about sixty feet. It is so resistant that it makes the crest of the main ridge of Bunker hill. Fossils have not been found in the sandstone nor in the associated shales above the basalt, so that the age of the lava-flow cannot be positively determined; but the white sandstone is apparently at the same horizon as a similar sandstone associated with the purple and green shales of the second member of the Martinsburg formation exposed at Quittapahilla creek, six miles southwest, and at the border of the shale area, north of Lebanon, and at many other places to the west and southwest.

Thin limestone containing impure layers that weather to porous arkosic sandstone is interbedded near the base of the Martinsburg shale and is shown in the railroad cut just west of Hummelstown. The uppermost beds of the limestone which underlie the Martinsburg shale in this area are generally thin bedded, dark, slaty, and impure limestone, containing poorly preserved fossil shells and crinoid stems of probable Lower Trenton age. The high-calcium limestone of supposed Stone River age occurs in a narrow continuous band from Hummelstown nearly to Lebanon. Many quarries are opened along its outcrop.

In the area from Lebanon east to Womelsdorf, both the thin bedded, dark, argillaceous Leesport limestone ("cement rock") and the Stones River limestone underlie the shale in apparent conformity. These formations vary in width of outcrop with a maximum at Myersstown where the "cement rock" is two miles wide. The Stones River limestone ends abruptly at Womelsdorf and has not been found to the northeast in Pennsylvania.

An area of shale three miles long forms prominent hills between Schaefferstown and Kleinfeltersville. Beds of hard purple and green shale, and blocky sandstone occur along the northern edge of the shale near the base of the formation. The Martinsburg shale overlies unconformably the Conococheague and Elbrook limestones. A

normal fault separates both shale and limestone, as well as older rocks of South mountain from the Triassic rocks to the south, which lie in a dropped fault-block.

At Cornwall, in the South mountain or Cornwall hills, veins of iron ore are deep and sinuous. Acrelius in his history of New Sweden states the following in reference to Cornwall or Grubbs works in Lancaster county: "The mine is rich and abundant, forty feet deep under the earth's surface. This ore is somewhat mixed with sulphur and copper . . . ."



## CHAPTER II.

### PIONEER HISTORY

*Racial Types.* Before the coming of the settler to the Lebanon Valley the territory was occupied by the Susquehannas who inhabited the region along the Lower Susquehanna and its branches, particularly the Swatara. Later this tribe was driven out by the Five Nations who themselves occupied the territory. Nearly twenty years after the Susquehannas left the region the Shawenese came.

The first settlers found many evidences of Indian occupation. In and along the Swatara which was excellent fishing ground for the Indian, they found fish spears. These were longer than the arrow heads, found in abundance, and were fastened to wooden shafts. Some of the spears were shot from the bow and therefore many of those found were broken. When the Indian fished he waded into the stream and struck the fish as it swam past him. The remains of other stone implements which go far back of the occupancy of the Shawenese were found in large numbers in the section along the Conewago creek. A great many Indian relics were also found in the Muhlbach (Millbach) region. At the time of the construction of the Union canal an Indian burial ground was discovered near Myerstown. There were many Indian paths throughout the valley. One ran along the north side of the Conewago creek, another crossed Lebanon county, passing the Swatara gap. These paths were useful to the settler as bridal paths. They were described as being broad and well beaten, hollowed slightly in the middle by the constant pressure of feet.

Other evidences of Indian occupancy are the Indian names which we still apply to places and things. The Quitpahilla (Quittapahilla) corrupted from Cuitpehelle or Cwitpehelle means "a spring that flows from the ground among pines." Tulpehocken, the name of another stream in the valley, is corrupted from Tulpewi-hacki and means "land of turtles." Kittochtinny, the name given to the mountain range on the north, which we now because of its appearance call the Blue mountain, is a Delaware word meaning "endless hills." It is corrupted into Kittatinny. Conewago or Conewaugh, the name of a stream in southern Lebanon county, in Iroquois means, "at the place of the rapids." The Indian name for the Conewago hills or South mountain was Lechay, meaning in Delaware, "where there are

forks." This name was given them because there was an Indian trail that forked off into various trails leading north and east.

Probably the first settlers in the Lebanon Valley were the Scotch-Irish. They settled along the banks of the Swatara creek in Derry township before 1720. It is an interesting fact that in a section, now and for many years predominantly German, the pioneers were of another country.

The Palatines who settled in the region of the Tulpehocken at an early date have an interesting history and one that demands our sympathy. These colonists were brought here under contract by the English government. They were terribly persecuted by their employers from the time of their arrival in New York in 1710 to their flight from the Schoharie in 1723. They were driven from Livingston Manor, their first settlement, by the treachery and dishonesty of their employers, many of whom were Redemptioners. The beautiful valley of the Schoharie was their refuge for a time and here they cleared many acres of land and built a number of villages. But the governor, even though the settlers had received the assurance from the queen that purchase of the lands from the Indians would be considered valid, would never recognize them as anything but squatters. After the lands had been cleared and improved he demanded that they either lease or buy the land they claimed. The Palatines refused to do either, and after making a hopeless appeal to the Crown, left their homes, and sought refuge in a strange place.

They planned to go to the country of the Swatara and Tulpehocken in Pennsylvania, of which they learned from Governor Keith, who invited them to settle there after he learned of their troubles with the English government. But as the Provincial government of New York had warned them not to leave without permission they had to proceed stealthily, and in detachments. The first group left in the spring of 1723 under the leadership of Hartman Vinedeckar. Their trip was not without its dangers and hardships. Crossing the mountains to the upper waters of the Susquehanna, they travelled sometimes by land, sometimes by water, until they came to the mouth of the Swatara. Then following the upward course of this stream, they came to the fertile lands where both the Swatara and Tulpehocken have their rise. Here they found a permanent place of abode.

The second group did not leave the Schoharie until the fall of 1728. They were under the leadership of Conrad Weiser. After the departure of the first detachment the government watched the remaining settlers carefully. Pretending to move to the Mohawk, as the

Governor desired, they instead moved on to join their fellows in Pennsylvania.

Upon their arrival in this state, the Palatines performed the same tasks that had been done before in the Schoharie. Here they cleared the land and established homes. Contrary to their custom for hundreds of years, they did not settle in villages but lived on large homesteads. Perhaps the amount of fertile land available and the desire to live independently, attracted them.

Records indicate that the settlers purchased the land from the Indians, although, of course, the first claims to it was held by England.

The great influx of Germans to Pennsylvania after 1717 was due to the fact that after they learned of the treatment received by the Palatines they refused to land at New York. Many of those who arrived about 1717 settled in Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon counties.

The region of Myerstown, Fredericksburg, Schaefferstown and Kleinfeltersville was settled almost exclusively by Palatines. A part of Millcreek township was occupied by a Dunker settlement, who came from the settlement at Germantown. Among them was Conrad Beissel, originally a Lutheran Palatine. Becoming dissatisfied with their religious doctrines he organized a new sect, the Seventh Day Baptists, who finally went to Lancaster county and founded a permanent habitation on the banks of the Cocalico.

Outstanding among the colonists who came from the Schoharie was Conrad Weiser, leader in Colonial affairs. Weiser learned the Indian language and acted as interpreter and diplomat between the Indians and the settlers. Often he was called by the government hundreds of miles into the interior to restore peace in the new settlements. Weiser is buried near Womelsdorf in Berks county. A marker, erected along the William Penn highway, directs travelers to his grave, and the Conrad Weiser park, near Womelsdorf is a second monument to his memory.

A settlement of unusual interest was early made at Schaefferstown. Jews were sent over to America as soldiers and sailors by the Dutch West India company. A greater number came over from Brazil after their expulsion from that country in 1654. They were badly treated by the English and by the Dutch, not being allowed to build a synagogue, to hold worship, to establish a burial ground, to engage in retail trade, or to hold real estate. For these reasons they came to the Lebanon Valley and settled at Schaefferstown. Unfortunately noth-



ing is known concerning them and their settlement beyond the facts that they built a synagogue and established a burial ground. By 1750 they had vanished. Probably the coming of the Gentile sent them away. Old inhabitants of Schaefferstown who lived early enough to have heard their parents and grandparents speak of the Jewish settlement have spoken of the "Jew House" but have not agreed on the location of the synagogue.

The old burial ground was situated about a fourth mile south of Tower Hill and almost a hundred yards east of South Market street. Portions of the heavy limestone wall surrounding the cemetery were standing as late as 1886.

The Moravians who came to this country were distinguished from their fellow countrymen who settled here in that they were not driven from Germany by religious intolerance, or by poverty and hardship. They came to America as missionaries, to preach the gospel and to establish churches. The Moravians were German. Most of them came from Saxony, others from Moravia. Like the other settlers they were skilled farmers, millers, blacksmiths, and carpenters. Unlike them they were accompanied and led by their bishops and ministers. Their leaders like Spangenberg, Boehler, Seidel, Lembke and Cammerhof, were graduates or had been students of the leading German universities. Others were noblemen like Zinzendorf and De Watteville.

The Indian and the German settlers alike, were objects upon which the religious enthusiasm of the Moravian centered. It was from Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter of the Lebanon Valley, that Spangenberg learned of the degraded conditions of the Indians. Weiser also reported concerning conditions among the German settlers, particularly of those residing in the region of the Tulpehocken, where Weiser lived. As a result Count Zinzendorf himself came to America. Hearing of the efforts of Henry Antes of the Reformed Church to develop the spiritual life of the German settlers by uniting them for worship, Zinzendorf joined with them and formed plans for uniting all the German Christians, irrespective of denomination, into what he called a "Church of God in the Spirit." The purpose was to organize the German settlers into denominations, each to decide what form of worship it would follow.

*The French and Indian War.* The Indians actually held title to the land within the limits of the Lebanon Valley until 1732, although it was considered by the proprietaries that the deed of Chief Kekelappan of the 10th of September, 1683, to William Penn, covered a portion of the territory upon which the whites located as early as 1710, if not

before. The final purchase was not made until September 7, 1732, when the chiefs and the sachems of the Delawares made a treaty by which they disposed of "all those tracts of land or lands lying on or near the river Schuylkill in the said Province or any of the branches, streams, fountains or springs, thereof eastward or westward, and all the lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the said Schuylkill river, situate, lying and being between those hills called Lechay hills, and those called Kittochtinny hills, which cross the said river Schuylkill about thirty miles above (west of) the Lechay hills, and all lands whatsoever lying within the said bounds and between the branches of the Delaware river on the eastern side of the said land, and the branches or streams running into the river Susquehanna on the western side of the said land."

This purchase included all the land in Pennsylvania not previously bought lying between the Delaware and the Susquehanna and south of the Blue mountains.

The Indians disposed of this land of their own free will and after this time had no more claim to it. The sale of the land, however, did not exclude the Indian from the territory. Roving bands of Indians continued to inhabit the valley.

Although there was no organized fighting in the valley the French and Indian war troubled the settlers. From 1755 to 1763 the inhabitants lived in constant fear of outbreaks from the Indians from over the Blue mountains.

It is hard to understand why Indian outbreaks should have occurred in Pennsylvania. Here the Indian was treated justly. It was only with his consent that his lands were conveyed to the white settlers and then only after the Indian had been given the price he asked for. Then too the settlers in Pennsylvania took special pains to punish anyone who wronged the savage.

The outbreak first occurred among the Delaware tribe with which Penn made his treaties. When provincial matters became national it became necessary for Pennsylvania to decide whether to stand with the Delawares or with their masters the Six Nations. Reluctantly she joined the latter. The treaty at Albany in 1754 with the Six Nations, when they ceded to Pennsylvania large tracts belonging to their vassals the Delawares so enraged the Delawares that they joined the French.

The Indian was like a spoiled child. He sold everything he had for

a few trinkets. When he tired of them nothing was left him. Rum, sold him by the settlers, aided in his ruin. So after all his possessions were gone and thirst which he longed to quench and could not, invaded him, the Indian felt only one impulse, that of revenge. Consequently he went about robbing and plundering ruthlessly.

As soon as the Indians in the east heard of the defeat of Braddock, they were in arms and soon the entire Delaware tribe which had been forced back into the country surrounding on both sides their chief village of Shamokin (now Sunbury) were rushing toward the Blue mountains. The first Indian outbreak occurred at Penn's creek on the west branch of the Susquehanna on October 16, 1755. The objective of the tribes seemed to be Swatara Gap in what is now Lebanon county. As there was no organized defense the settlers turned to Conrad Weiser, who for nearly thirty years had acted as a mediator between the government and the Indians exercising diplomacy in his dealings between the two. Weiser alarmed the neighborhood, organizing the men into companies for the defense of the settlement. The farmers, about two hundred in number, with their pitchforks, guns, axes and swords, gathered at Benjamin Spicker's home near Stouchsburg, where Weiser organized them into companies of thirty each, commanded by a captain selected by themselves. One detachment went toward the west until they came to the home of Squire or Captain Reed, near the present village of Harpers. Learning from him of the slaughter of the settlers, who under the leadership of Captain McKee and John Harris had gone to Penn's creek to help quell the massacre and to bury the dead, they became skeptical about their own abilities to cope with the savage and turned toward their homes.

The second detachment on their way to Swatara Gap lost confidence in themselves as fighters when they heard rumors of the Indian outrages and they too retraced their footsteps. It is said that they fired their guns in the air as they retreated, alarming the neighborhood.

Tales of murders by the Indians came constantly to the ears of the settlers. Among the victims was Henry Hartman who lived just over the mountain. Others were killed and scalped and still others were missing. The roads at the foot of the mountain below the gap were filled with people fleeing from their homes. By the middle of November the savages had penetrated the mountains at Millersburg in Berks county, about fourteen miles east of Swatara Gap, and had committed many atrocities about the home of Dietrich Six, where Fort Henry later stood.

Lack of assistance from the government incensed the settlers and



the situation which Weiser faced on his return from a conference with the Governor at Philadelphia was one of unrest and dissatisfaction. The settlers denounced bitterly both the government and the Assembly for their failure to provide any kind of protection, and made Weiser the object of their displeasure. They accused him of being friendly with the Indians and of knowing their attitude toward the settlers for a long time. For a time Weiser was aroused by the words of these people for whom he had already done so much and decided to leave them and protect his own home. This mood, however, did not last long and the old gentleman was soon engaged in enlisting recruits for patrol duty. These men were enlisted for forty days and were promised two shillings a day, two pounds of bread, two pounds of beef, a gill of rum, and a supply of ammunition. This attempt at protection was the first made by the government in the country.

Before the organized means of defense was given the settlers by the government the people themselves erected watch towers and established places of refuge. Along the length of the Blue mountains from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, forts were erected at distances of from twelve to fourteen miles apart, usually occupying positions at gaps through the mountains. Some were built on one side of the mountain, still others were built on both sides.

There was only one regular fort in the Lebanon Valley. That was Fort Swatara sometimes called Smith's Fort after its commanding officer. It stood near Swatara Gap, then called "the hole in the mountain." Probably this fort was one of those erected by the settlers themselves and afterwards taken over and used by the government. The property belonged to Peter Heydrich.

The first and most prominent commander at Fort Swatara was Captain Ferderick Smith, whose company came from Chester county. Smith was commissioned November 14, 1755. His lieutenant was Anthony Mill and his Ensign Nicholas Conrad, both commissioned December 29, 1755. On January 6, 1756, Smith received these orders:

"You are, as soon as you possibly can, to draft out of your company, fifty of the best men belonging to that company, and with your Lieutenant and Ensign march to the town of Reading, where you will be mustered by James Reed, Esq., and from the time of such muster, you and the company are to enter into the Government pay, according to the Establishment herewith given you.

"You are to engage your men for a certain time, not less than two months, nor more than three months.

"You are to remain in the town of Reading till you receive further orders, and while there you are to post your men in such a manner as best to defend that town in case it should be attacked.

"You are to cause such of your men as are able to bring with them, each a gun and a blanket, and either an axe or a grubbing hoe.

"You are to keep your men sober and in order, and at all times fit for duty and to hold yourself and men in readiness to march from Reading at an hour's warning."

The axes and grubbing hoes were used in the erection of stockades and the short term enlistments gave way to those for one, two and three years.

On January 26th Captain Smith was ordered to proceed with his men to the Swatara Gap, and "in some convenient place there to erect a fort, of the form and dimension herewith given you, unless you shall judge the staccado, already erected there, conveniently placed, in which case you will take possession of it, and make such additional works as you may think necessary to render it sufficiently strong and defenceable." When Captain Smith and his men arrived at the fort Peter Heydrich and his neighbors who held it immediately gave over the charge to the captain.

In addition to commanding the fort at Swatara Gap, Captain Smith was in charge of the erection of a fortification at Manada Gap, twelve miles to the west. During the worst period of the war, until 1750, he with his men, protected the northern border of the Lebanon Valley.

At the beginning of the year 1758 the term of service of Captain Smith and his officers expired. The command was given to Lieutenant Samuel Allen, commissioned as Captain-Lieutenant, January 9, 1758, while Governor Denny became honorary captain. Lieutenant Allen's officers were, Ensign James Hughes, commissioned December 4, 1757, and promoted to Lieutenant, March 17, 1759, together with later Ensign James Piper, who came from Captain Byer's company.

In 1757 when the treaty with the Indians was held at Easton, Fort Swatara sent her proportion of the troops needed for guards.

On February 5, 1758, Adjutant Kern reported that Lieutenant Allen was at the fort with thirty-three men. Colonel James Burd visited Swatara during his tour of inspection and wrote the following about it in 1758:

"Feb'y. 20th Monday

"Marched this morinng at 11 A. M. (from Crawford's house) with a Serg't & 12 men here, who marched with me back to Swettarrow Fort at 4 P. M., the roads extream bad, the soldiers march with great difficulty found Capt'n Lieu't Allen & 38 men here per report, this is 11 miles from Crawford's.

"21st Tuesday

"Reviewed the Garrison this morning at 10 A. M. and found 38 men vis't. 21 belonging to Cap't. Lieut. Allen and 17 detached from Capt'n. Weiser's Co. of Cap'n Allen's 13 men for 3 years on province arms fitt for use, no kettles, nor blankets, 12 lb. of poudder & 25 lb. of lead, no poudder Horns, pouches nor Cartouch boxes, no Tomahawks nor Province tools of any kind, 2 months provision...."

Fort Swatara was abandoned in 1758 when victory came to the British.

It is interesting to know the location of the forts other than Fort Swatara which were used by the settlers as places of refuge. Many of these, although they were never the scene of Indian scalping parties, were places where the settlers fled for protection in time of danger. Brown's fort was located on the main road along the mountains between Swatara and Manada Gaps about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Manada Gap. It received its name from the owner and was temporarily garrisoned by soldiers. During the harvest season the farmers sometimes asked the aid of the soldiers in harvesting their crops. Jacob Ellis, one of the soldiers garrisoning Brown's fort, wishing to harvest his wheat crop near by, obtained an escort from his commanding officer at Manada fort. The men piled their arms carelessly in the corner of the field and set to work. At about ten o'clock in the morning three Indians crept stealthily between them and their muskets and attacked them. One of the soldiers was killed instantly and another was wounded. The Indians were finally driven away, but not before they had fired a final volley. The soldiers hid the dead man in order to save his scalp and returned to the fort. Upon their arrival there they found that James Brown who lived in the house they were garrisoning, was missing. The lieutenant sent word to his superior, Captain Smith, asking re-inforcements, then with a company of men went to the place where the outrage had been committed and brought back the body of the corporal. He was unsuccessful in his search for Brown, however. Squire Reed who heard the sound of guns, came with some of his men to the fort. During the search for the missing



man the next day his body was recovered. He had been killed by the final shot of the Indians and had been scalped.

Other forts were the old Weidman mansion at the Lickdale station of the Lebanon and Tremont railroad, formerly Union Forge; the Hess Block-House about a mile equidistant from Fort Swatara and the Weidman house, where several farmers were killed by Indians while working in their fields; a block-house on the road leading from Jonestown to Fredericksburg about 300 yards from the latter place on the banks of a small stream; the Moravian church, three miles northwest of Fredericksburg and five miles north of Jonestown on the road leading from Fredericksburg to Lickdale along the mountain. A half mile south of Harpers Tavern where the present village of Harpers stands, was another place of refuge where the Indians killed five or six people in 1756. A sister of Major Leidig was scalped but she lived for years afterwards. According to local tradition, caves on the Swatara creek, about two miles from Harpers and one and a half miles from the present village of Ono, were used by the settlers as places of refuge from the Indians.

There were other buildings, farther from the scene of the massacres, to which the settlers fled for safety. In all probability these places never witnessed fighting. Nevertheless it is interesting to know where they were located. These buildings, mostly farm houses, were: the John Light house in northwest Lebanon; the John Gloninger house,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Lebanon near the Colebrook furnaces; the Ulrich house one-quarter mile north of the present Annville station of the Reading railroad; the Zeller home near Newmanstown, and the Philip Breitenbach home east of Myerstown and the Myers mansion.

Many stories have come down to us concerning scalping parties in the valley, particularly in the sections not far below the mountain gaps.

In Hanover townships on November 16, 1756, at what was then called the "hole" (Swatara Gap) the Indians crept stealthily upon Felix Wuench as he was ploughing in his field and shot him through the breast. He ran from them but they soon caught him. Although he attempted to defend himself with his whip they cut his head and breasts with tomahawks and finally scalped him. Hearing his cries his wife ran out of the house. The Indians soon set the house on fire and took the wife, her child, and two of her sister's children, captives.

A servant boy, it so happened, observed the scene from a distance. He ran to the home of George Miess, nearby and reported the event.

Miess, although lame, with his son, pursued the Indians, making a great deal of noise, and so alarming the savages that they fled, leaving behind them a tub of butter and a side of bacon. They had already drunk all the brandy in the springhouse and took with them several gammons, some meal and some loaves of bread.

There was no organized fighting on the part of the French in the Lebanon Valley. Although the outrages already enumerated and described seem terrible to us, the settlers in this section did not suffer as did their neighbors. The outrages were committed generally by small scalping parties who crept stealthily upon their prey. The settlers at the foot of the Blue mountains, were, of course, in greatest danger.

## CHAPTER III.

### WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

Lebanon county was not organized until 1813. Therefore in considering the period of the American revolution it is necessary to remember that it was as citizens of Lancaster county that the soldiers in what is now Lebanon county, served.

There was no hesitancy on the part of the men of the Lebanon Valley when the call came. They were patriotic in mind and in action. On June 25, 1774, a meeting was held at the home of Captain Greenwalt to protest against Great Britain's action in closing the port of Boston and to show willingness to stand with New England against the mother country. Major John Philip de Haas was chairman of the meeting and John Light, secretary.

On November 22 of the same year it was decided that for each district there should be chosen a committee whose duty it would be to "observe the conduct of all persons, touching the general association of the general congress." This important committee of Inspection and Observation came into existence by election on December 15, 1774, and included the following members from what is now Lebanon county: Lebanon—Thomas Clark, Curtis Grubb, Henry Light, Henry Buehler. Bethel—Ludwig Shuey, Casper Kohr, John Beshore, Killian Long, Samuel Jones. Heidelberg—John Weiser.

On January 14 of the following year the entire committee met at Lancaster and appointed deputies to the Provincial convention held at Philadelphia. On May 1 the committee decided to organize associators for public defense. The Londonderry company was first enrolled, soon to be followed by the Bethel company.

In the company which became known as the "Rifle Battalion" of the Continental army, and the "First Defenders" of the War for Independence, were two companies from Lancaster county, that of James Ross and that of Captain Matthew Smith. The members of Ross' company were mainly from Lancaster county and those of Smith's company from the present county of Dauphin. Without doubt some of these expert riflemen came from the section now included in Lebanon county.

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, made the motion in congress "that these united colonies are, and of a right ought to be,



free and independent states, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." This resolution was passed unanimously three weeks later, John Dickinson of Pennsylvania alone opposing it. Pennsylvania, conservative as always, did not desire separation from Great Britain. She, unlike the other colonies, had no grievances against the mother country, and her assembly instructed its representatives to reject any proposition advocating separation.

Because there was no other way out of the difficulty, congress was forced to practically usurp the authority of the assembly by a resolution on May 15, authorizing "the respective assemblies and conventions of the United States, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

Arbitrarily ignoring the power which this resolution actually conferred upon the assembly, a mass meeting of Whigs was held promptly on May 20 in the State House yard. The purpose was to "take measures to elect a Convention to frame a Constitution." A conference of the "Committees of Inspection and Observation" of the various counties was called to frame such a constitution. These bodies assembled in Philadelphia on June 18. The delegates from the German counties held the balance of power and it was with their consent that a messenger was sent to congress declaring the willingness of the convention "to concur in a vote of the congress declaring the United States to be free and independent states."

Because of the fact that there was no Lebanon county at the time of the Revolution it is difficult to say in what organizations soldiers from what is now that county, served. Some of them probably followed their fellow citizen or fellow countian, John Philip de Haas. General de Haas served through the French and Indian war from 1757 to 1765. He was commissioned ensign December 18, 1757, in the Provincial Battalion of Pennsylvania, Governor Denny commanding, and was stationed at the west branch of the Susquehanna river at Fort Augusta. He was promoted April 30, 1758, to Adjutant of the First Battalion, Col. John Armstrong, commanding. With this battalion he took part in the Forbes expedition against the French at Fort Augusta. He also participated in the Battle of Bushy Run. It is probable that Adjutant de Haas met Colonel Washington on the Forbes expedition. Eighteen years later Washington petitioned congress to appoint de Haas colonel of a regiment.

On April 28, 1760, Adjutant de Haas was promoted to captain in the Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel James Burd, and was stationed at Fort Henry, an important post commanding a pass in the Kittochtinny mountains near Millersburg, Berks county. On June 9, 1764, he was promoted to Major of the Pennsylvania Regiment, First Battalion, commanded by Colonel Turbot Francis and with his regiment served under Colonel Bouquet in the second expedition to Fort Duquesne.

But it is in de Haas and his part in the Revolutionary war that we are interested here. Early in May and soon after the opening gun of the Revolution was fired at Lexington, Major de Haas, without a commission and on his own responsibility, raised a company of militia and was ready to march as soon as he received arms and orders. The following concerning the company is taken from the Hebron church diary:

"1775, May 14—From Wednesday of last week up to the end of this week our whole neighborhood has presented a war-like appearance especially was there great excitement in town, so that there was no other course left for our brethren, they were obliged to register themselves. However, they all went to de Hass, who has no commission, but he by himself organized a company. Thus finally they obtained quiet."

"On February 22, 1776, after the resignation of John Bull as Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, congress elected de Haas to that rank. According to the Hebron diary de Haas did not leave Lebanon to join his regiment until two weeks after his appointment.

"1776, March 3d. (Sunday)—Mr. de Haas came before preaching and bade Brother Bader an affectionate farewell. In pursuance of his call he will leave next Wednesday for Philadelphia, and from there as Colonel of the First Battalion, he will travel to Quebec.

"1776, March 7th—Early this morning Mr. de Haas with a strong escort passed here on his journey. He gave another look at the house, saw Brother and Sister Bader, and once more they sent each other a cordial greeting."

"On the 24th of May, 1776, the British commander, Foster, seriously threatened the capture of General Arnold and his forces at Lachine. On the 25th Colonel de Haas with four companies came and relieved Arnold. As a result Foster retreated with de Haas and his companies following him to Fort Allen, at the head of Montreal Island.

“On the 15th of June General Arnold received advice that Carleton’s forces were at Varennes on the south banks of the St. Lawrence river, fourteen miles from Montreal. Arnold hastily that same night, crossed the river with his troops, including de Haas’ detachment, and made a march of twenty-six miles in one day to St. John’s. Here for the first time all of the companies of the Pennsylvania Battalion were united as a Battalion, for as General Sullivan writes, on the 8th of June from Soul:

“Genl. Arnold has kept de Hass’ detachment dancing between this place and Montreal ever since my arrival.”

Colonel de Haas’ Battalion remained until November 13 at Ticonderoga when they were sent to Fort George. This Battalion became the nucleus for the formation of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, of which Colonel de Haas was commissioned Brigadier General on the 21st of February, 1777, which regiment he commanded until the close of the war, when he retired from active service on the field and was on detached duty at Lebanon.

Another distinguished Lebanonian at the time of the Revolution, was Col. Philip Greenawalt. He was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion of Lancaster county and was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton. He collected blankets, food, etc., for the patriots at Valley Forge.

Col. Joseph Wood who was born in 1721 in the north of Ireland came to America in 1740 and settled near what is now Jonestown in Lebanon county. He accompanied Col. Bouquet in 1763 and distinguished himself in the Battle of Bushy Run. He was commissioned captain of Col. Arthur St. Clair’s Second Battalion, was with General Sullivan in his march to Canada, and later commanded the Eighth Battalion. He was severely wounded and resigned from service in 1777.

Col. Philip Marsteller was another Lebanon county leader during the war. He assisted in raising troops in 1775 and 1776. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of July, 1776, from Lebanon, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the First Battalion of Lancaster county, acted as Postmaster and agent to supervise the purchase of flour for the French fleet in 1779, and was assistant forage master in 1780. For his services he received the thanks of General Washington, and at the death of Washington was one of seven to act as honorary pallbearer.

Adam Heylman (John Adam Heilman) of Heilman Dale, Lebanon



county, was a first Lieutenant of a Company of Foot in the Second Battalion of Associators of Lancaster County, which participated in the Battle of Long Island, New York, August 26, 1776. He was the great grandfather of the Rev. U. Henry Heilman and of Dr. S. P. Heilman.

Adam Orth was also active during the Revolution. He was appointed sub-lieutenant of Lancaster county on March 12, 1777, and from 1789 to 1790 was a representative for Dauphin county in the General Assembly. Orth was a pioneer in the iron industry in Lebanon county. Baltzer Orth, brother of Adam, rose to the rank of major.

Curtis Grubb, son of Peter Grubb, and brother of Peter Grubb, Jr., rose to the rank of colonel. He it was who brought the Hessian prisoners to Lebanon in 1777.

Anthony Kelker, another Lebanon countian, was commissioned Lieutenant of the Second Battalion of the Lancaster Associators and in 1777 was an officer of the militia at Brandywine and Germantown. January 19, 1778, he was appointed Wagon-Master of Col. Greenawalt's Battalion.

John Gloninger commanded a Battalion of militia, was a representative in the General Assembly and later a State Senator. He became judge of Dauphin county and later of Lebanon county.

Many Lebanon countians undoubtedly were members of the German Continental regiment and associated with their fellow townsmen, Colonel Nicholas Haussegger and Captain John Weidman, taking part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth and with Sullivan in his frontier campaign against the Indians. Others doubtless served with Lieut. Col. Joseph Wood of St. Clair's Second Battalion, later the Third Pennsylvania Continental regiment on their campaign in Canada in 1776, or later at Brandywine, Monmouth, Paramus, and with Wayne in 1781, during his southern campaign. There is a record of an entire company, that of Captain Peter Grubb, Jr., which formed part of Miles' Rifle Regiment, but was commanded by Lieut. Col. William Hay, in the battle.

Among its officers who were probably from what is now Lebanon county were Capt. Jacob Klotz, commanding the third company (originally Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion); Second Lieut. Weiser, of Captain Timothy Green's Eighth Company; Third Lieut. Henry Buehler, of Capt. John McQuown's Ninth Company. Capt. Thomas

Koppenheffer also went to the front and took part in the operations after the battle of Long Island.

The following from Lebanon county were in the Pennsylvania militia and Flying camp under the command of Brigadier General Hugh Mercer: Col. Slough, at Elizabeth, 219 officers and men; Col. Klotz, 150 officers and men; Col. James Cunningham, at Fort Constitution, 167 officers and men.

The return of Pennsylvania militia at Trenton, Dec. 1, 1776, gives the following who were from Lebanon county: Gen. James Ewing's Brigade, 198; Col. Klotz's Battalion, Gen. Edward Hand's Brigade, Col. James Cunningham's Battalion, 507.

The following companies from Lancaster county probably contained many Lebanon county men: First Battalion, Colonel Philip Greenawalt, Lieutenant Philip Marsteller, Major Samuel Jones; First Company, Capt. Casper Stoever, First Lieut. Andrew Ficker, Second Lieut. Sabastian Wolf, Ensign Charles Rehrick; Second Company, Capt. William Paine, First Lieut. Anthony Kelker, Second Lieut. Jacob Matti, Ensign, vacancy; Third Company, Capt. Philip Weiser, First Lieut. Ludwig Shott, Second Lieut. John Stone, Third Lieut. John Thomas; Fourth Company, Capt. George Null, First Lieut. Jas. Mortersteel, Second Lieut. Michael Minigh, Ensign, George Meiser; Fifth Company, Capt. Mich'l Holderbaum, First Lieut. George Nagle, Second Lieut. Lucas Sholly, Ensign, Alexander Marlin; Sixth Company, Capt. Leonard Immel; First Lieut. Michael Diffenbaugh, Second Lieut. Peter Berry, Ensign, Michael Spengler; Seventh Company, Captain Valentine Shouffler, First Lieut. Matthew Henning, Second Lieut. John Gossert, Ensign, Peter Basehore; Eighth Company, Capt. Henry Shaeffer, First Lieut. Philip Wolfersberger, Second Lieut. Nicholas Zollinger, Ensign, George Frank; Ninth Company, Capt. Daniel Oldenbruck, First Lieut. Abraham Smith, Second Lieut. John Rewalt, Ensign Peter Heckert. Sixth Battalion (commissioned July 31, 1777), Col. John Rogers, Lieut. Col. Robert Clark, Major William Brown; First Company, Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer, First Lieut. William Hill, Second Lieut. John Barnett, Ensign John Armstrong; Second Company, Capt. Ambrose Crain, First Lieut. Isaac Hanna, Second Lieut. James Stewart, Ensign, John Bickel; Third Company, Capt. Jas. McCreight, First Lieut. Abr. Latcha, Second Lieut. John Strain, Ensign James Willson; Fourth Company, Capt. William McCullough, First Lieut. William Young, Second Lieut. George Beasor, Ensign John Thomson; Fifth Company, Capt. Patrick Hays, First Lieut. Samuel Weir, Second Lieut. James Wallace, Ensign James Wilson;

Sixth Company, Captain Joseph McClure, First Lieut. James Johnston, Second Lieut. James Willson, Ensign Joseph Willson; Seventh Company, Captain William Laird, First Lieut. John McFarland, Second Lieut. Michael Rahn, Ensign Jacob Becker; Eighth Company, Captain Michael Moyer, First Lieut. Abraham Allis, Second Lieut. Michael Brown, Ensign Peter Lineweaver. Eleventh Battalion, Col. Timothy Green, Lieut.-Col. Peter Hedrick, Captains, James Rogers, William Brown, Rich McQuown.

A portion of the German continental regiment was retained to guard the inhabitants from the Indians. In addition it became necessary to employ at times, battalions of militia to operate against the Indians. During the fall and winter of 1780 there was ordered on this service in Northumberland county the second battalion from Lancaster county which was composed principally of men from what is now Lebanon county. Their roster is as follows: Second Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Edwards, Major Valentine Shouffler, Chaplain Rev. Conrad Bucher; First Company (on May 6, 1780), Captain Baltzer Orth, Lieut. John Orth, Ensign Daniel Stouffler; Second Company, Capt. Mich. Holderbaum, Lieut. Alex Martin, Ensign Henry Fogt; Third Company, Capt. Casper Stoever, Lieut. Michael Hernner, Ensign Mch. Conrad; Fourth Company, Capt. David Krause, Lieut. Ph. Greenawalt, Ensign Jacob Embigh; Fifth Company, Capt. John Moore, Lieut. Jacob Zollinger, Ensign Michael Mease.

Many of the British prisoners who were taken captive in the expedition to Canada in which St. Clair's Battalion took part, arrived at Lebanon in April, 1776, and were taken care of by the townspeople. But the people of Lebanon, then a village of some two hundred houses, were not anxious to play the part of hosts to these unwelcome guests. As a result of much protest the prisoners were placed in several public houses, one of which was kept by Matthew McHugh. On the morning of June 14, 1776, all the prisoners, with their servants, left Lebanon to go on a fishing trip near Cornwall. They never returned. McHugh was suspected as an accomplice and was almost mobbed.

With the victories at Trenton and Princeton many Hessians fell into the hands of the Americans. It was decided to send these prisoners to German speaking sections where they, paid soldiers as they were, would feel at home, and where, too, they might more easily be won over to the American cause. In many cases this really happened. The Hessians were employed as laborers in the mills and on farms. They observed the prosperity of the Pennsylvania German and many



remained here after the war and became the ancestors of present Lebanon countians.

The first group of Hessians arrived in Lebanon on August 27, 1777, in charge of Col. Curtis Grubb. Two hundred of them were sent to the Moravian church at Hebron where they occupied the church and side rooms, while the pastor, Mr. Bader, occupied the four lower rooms. The remainder of the prisoners were kept at the Lebanon Reformed church.

The old Hebron diary contains many interesting accounts about the prisoners. It is said that they took the church violins and began playing and dancing in and out of the church. They destroyed property, burned fences, and as the records says, acted "shamefully as they certainly would not dared to have done in Hesse at the parsonage." The pastor Mr. Bader was naturally much worried about this. Appeals for relief were made, but to no avail. However, on October 29 the barrack master, David Krause, gave notice to the Hessians to leave in half an hour, to be taken to the Lutheran church in Lebanon by Capt. Aldenburg and his company of militia. The Hessians returned on November 17 to make the Lutheran church available as a powder magazine.

On December 27 about four hundred and twenty sick soldiers were brought from Bethlehem to Schaefferstown. It is not known where the hospital was located but it is supposed that the Lutheran church was used because of its size.

In the next year, which was 1778, the Hessians continued to give trouble at Hebron. Some seventeen women, who were among the prisoners, procured and sold liquor. The result among the men can easily be imagined. On January 6 many of the prisoners who had been employed, returned. As a result one hundred and fifty men were packed into the church. It is said that the building was so crowded that there was barely room for them to lie down. After their removal to Middletown was ordered, many had become so attached to Lebanon that they refused to go. According to the diary of March 1, "seven ran away last night and five the night before. Today the guard was made stronger. It was noon before they marched. Many bade us a cordial farewell and wept much."

Several times unsuccessful attempts were made to take the church for the use of cartridge makers. When the prisoners were barely out of sight Major Watkins again came to take the building. He was so persistent that on April 29 several wagon loads of powder and ammu-

nition were brought to the church. Admission was refused but the doors were broken down and the powder unloaded in the church and in the brethren's hall. The members were extremely angry at this and sent a committee consisting of Adam Orth and Christopher Kucher to York to present their complaints to the Board of War. As a result on May 4th the powder was ordered removed. The diary of the Hebron church gives a complete and interesting account of these events.

Private houses were also used for cartridge making. A powder magazine was located in an old building on Tenth street, Lebanon, a short distance west of the Quittapahilla creek.

Besides being a storehouse for ammunition while Philadelphia was occupied by the British, the valley was also a depot for supplies. Gunsmiths worked here for the Continental army. Shoes were manufactured and a large quantity of leather tanned. Authorized committees collected blankets, clothing and food for the soldiers at Valley Forge, still others foraged for the horses. Lebanon and the Lebanon Valley probably aided in the war most materially through the furnaces where cannon and munitions of war were cast.

The furnaces at Cornwall supplied large quantities of iron for the cannon and balls made for Washington's army during the Revolution.

During the winter of 1777-1778 many prisoners made their escape from Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading where they were confined. An interesting story is told of the investigations made by the American army at Lebanon. Captain Andrew Lee was sent by the American army to Lebanon, where, dressed as a British soldier he lived among the prisoners without being suspected. After a time Captain Lee thought he noticed signs of intelligence passing between the soldiers and an old woman who sold fruit to the prisoners. This woman was deaf and half witted and would not ordinarily be an object of suspicion. It was known, however, that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army.

One stormy night in the spring of 1778 as Captain Lee was lying awake a figure entered the room carrying a lantern. He stooped toward one of the sleepers, who immediately arose. Then he came over to Lee and passed the lantern over the captain's face, saying, "Not the man, but come!" Lee realizing that this was the opportunity he wished, followed. Outside the group was joined by a stooping figure in a red cloak, whom Lee recognized as the old fruit woman. A man joined them from a thicket and the whole party moved on.

They came before long to a log cabin, under an overhanging bank,

about midway between Cornwall and Schaefferstown, the home of the old woman. Here the leader explained that it was necessary for all the men to swear upon the Bible that they would make no attempt to escape, nor ever reveal the manner and agents by which the escape was made. Before they had time to do anything more there came a great shock, as of something falling against the house. There was also the sound of the alarm gun. The conductor threw down the Bible and ordered the men to follow him.

For twelve days they went on, hiding by day in barns, cemeteries, churches, etc., and traveling by night. Lee himself became worried. He knew that if he could not escape before reaching New York his disguise would be detected and he would be hanged as a spy.

One evening Captain Lee was placed in the barn while the rest of the group found shelter in the cellar of a little stone church. While they were smoking and drinking the short soldier of the party asked them if they knew whom they had in their party. The others asked him what he meant and he replied, "I mean, that we are honored with the company of Captain Andrew Lee of the rebel army. The rascal once punished me and I never mistook my man when I had a debt of that kind to pay. Now I shall have my revenge."

The others were disgusted at his ferocity and said that all they needed to do was to watch Lee closely. The short soldier insisted that he would have his revenge, but the conductor drew his sword and declared that if he saw the least attempt to injure Captain Lee he would that moment shoot the soldier through the head.

The next night the party approached the Delaware. All about were signs of life, the firing of muskets, etc. The leader was uneasy, so was Lee who was wondering how he might escape from the dangerous enterprise. The leader and his soldiers feared that something had happened to the boat with which they were to cross the river. When they reached the river their fears were realized the boat was not there. Thinking that possibly it was moored lower down the river, the conductor with the larger soldier went to investigate, leaving the shorter soldier in charge of the American. Lee realized that the fellow knew him. He stood for a time not sure what to do, for he was unarmed and the other man was both armed and heavier than he. However the officer soon sprang at his enemy and an interesting tussle ensued. They were evenly matched but the British soldier was gaining when the two were pulled forcibly apart, by armed countrymen. With their two prisoners they went to the house of the nearest magistrate to have him settle the question of their disposal. The



justice ordered that the prisoners be taken to Philadelphia in irons. Captain Lee took the old gentleman aside and explained his identity, but to no avail.

As soon as Lee was placed in jail he sent the jailer with a note to General Lincoln. The general at once sent one of his aids to the jail, and it was not long before the captain made his appearance before the Secretary of War.

When Captain Lee returned to Lebanon he immediately attempted to retrace the ground which he had covered with the prisoners. These attempts were so successful that he brought to justice fifteen persons who had aided in the escape of the prisoners. There were among the papers of Judge Jasper Yeates interesting notes of the trials of these offenders, some of whom were imprisoned until the end of the war.

The entries in the Hebron diary quaintly tell of the attitude of the brethren to the war and to their unwelcome guests, the Hessian prisoners, in particular. One account is especially amusing. The prisoners were told that if they continued to chop their meat in the chapel they would either be arrested or the seats would be removed. There is no doubt but that the complaints of the church members were justified, for from all records the building needed many repairs after the prisoners left.

In 1776 the following entries which may be of interest were made in the diary:

June 25—Dr. Oldenberg requested the loan of several of our school-benches for the use of the officers who occupy Baltzer Orth's spring-house. Tomorrow a battalion of the troops will drill in his field, opposite to our clergy-house.

August 8—Yesterday two companies of troops from the Swatara and today the last company from this town marched for the army. Numbers of our members called to take leave—Adam Orth and his son John; Baltzer Orth; Guenther; Gottlieb Kueker; Michael Uhrich; Michael Koch; George Volk and Henry Buehler.

These entries were made in 1777:

August 25—It is rumored that Lord Howe is in Maryland and that all the prisoners at Lancaster and Reading are to be brought here. Numbers of houses have been selected for their accommodation.

August 27—Towards evening three hundred and forty Hessians arrived, and shortly afterwards Colonel Curtis Grubb sent two soldiers

to notify us, that they were to occupy our clergy-house. We protested against it and sent word back, that we would not permit anyone to enter our dwelling; that it was not a public building.

August 29—During the afternoon upwards of four hundred prisoners arrived, when we had the opportunity of presenting our protest to Colonel Grubb. However, he was determined to occupy our building; assigned the four rooms in the lower floor to our use and put two hundred prisoners in the chapel and side room on the second floor. The remaining prisoners were taken to the Reformed Church in town.

December 16—General de Haas with Dr. Kennedy of the hospital service called and informed us that the Hessians were to leave, but the house was to be occupied by the sick and wounded, and that we should move. We protested, but nothing seemed to help. They examined the house and found it badly damaged.

December 19—Numbers of our members met and decided that two of their number should proceed to Lancaster and present our complaint and ask for relief of the Assembly.

The following accounts entered in 1778 are of interest:

January 4—We received word that an order has been received from Reading for the prisoners to vacate our house, who are to be replaced by one hundred and twenty cartridge makers. A meeting of our members was held in town to take the matter into consideration.

April 29—Several wagons loaded with powder came to our house and as we refused to open the door, it was forced open, and the powder stored in the chapel. Major Watkins wants to store twenty tons or more in the building.

April 30—Major Watkins gave us notice to vacate our building as he intends to fill it with powder, but this Bro. Bader declined to do. A petition will be prepared begging for relief of the Board of War.

May 5—Our committee returned from the Board of War, who after much persuasion finally directed Colonel Flowers, in Lancaster, to write to Major Watkins and require him to take the powder out of our house, and to look for another place.

May 25—Notwithstanding Major Watkins has received orders from Colonel Flowers to remove everything from our house, he declines to do so, and he has two cartridge makers at work in the chapel.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE CIVIL WAR

The firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, opened the Civil War in this country. The north was incensed and the people of the Lebanon Valley were not slow to rally to the cause of the Union.

The clash between north and south did not come without warning. As early as November 9, 1860, citizens of North Carolina attempted to seize Fort Moultrie and from that time until the opening of fire by Beauragard upon Fort Sumter the southern states indicated by their seizure of government property and by the resignation of their senators from seats in the United States Senate that war was imminent.

Lebanon county held its first "war meeting" in the court house in Lebanon on April 18, 1861. The meeting was called to order by David M. Karmany and was presided over by Charles B. Forney. The Rev. J. M. McCarter addressed the gathering. His speech, filled with patriotic fervor, further aroused the people. Both money and troops were needed by the government and the people of the county immediately began to make their contributions. The fund subscribed to amounted to \$3,365 and sixty one men volunteered to enter the service. These men formed the nucleus for Capt. John Ulrich's company, the Lebanon Guards, composed of three months' men.

Frequently at the beginning of the war more volunteers than were needed offered their services. The quota then was limited. It was not expected that the war would be of long duration. Before much time had elapsed Lebanon county had exceeded her quota. In some cases in which volunteers were not accepted they waited for a time and finally joined other companies which were not filled. Such was the case with the Lebanon Cadets, organized by William M. Derr and with the company organized by Capt. Samuel R. Fauber of Jonestown.

The Lebanon Guards under Capt. Ulrich went to Harrisburg on April 20th and encamped at Camp Curtin. This company had an excess of twenty seven men. These men were given their discharges but later joined other companies.



When it became apparent that the war would not speedily be brought to an end volunteers for longer periods of service were sought. The first local company of men enlisted for three years' service was recruited by Capt. Elijah G. Lantz. Most of the men came from Cornwall, Londonderry, North and South Annville townships and from the borough of Lebanon. They were accepted on May 17th and left for camp on May 26th. Capt. Jerome Myers' company, known as the Myerstown Rifles, also composed of three years' men, left Myerstown for Camp Curtin on May 10, 1861 and were accepted on May 17th. About this time Gen. John Weidman organized his cavalry company. By August 29th the work of recruiting was completed and the company left for Harrisburg and Washington.

The county and the borough of Lebanon early made provisions for the support of the wives and children of soldiers. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the county commissioners for this purpose. The wife of a soldier received one dollar and twenty-five cents a week and each of the children fifty cents a week. There was too, a relief fund, to be used in extraordinary cases.

Interest now centered in the formation of a Lebanon county regiment. This matter was considered at a public meeting presided over by Dr. John W. Gloninger with the Rev. Mr. McCarter as the speaker. His appeals were so ardent that the already enthusiastic citizens brimmed over with patriotism. The other towns of the county followed Lebanon in holding meetings in the interest of the proposed regiment. A camp was established at what was then called the Fair Grounds on the east side of Eighth street and the recruits were taken there and sworn in. The volunteers were many and it was not long before the Lebanon county regiment—the Ninety Third regiment—was a reality.

The companies of the Ninety third regiment were originally organized as follows: Perseverance No. 1, Company A, Capt. William M. Derr; Union Zouaves, Company B, Capt. John E. Arthur; Quitopahilla Guards, Company C, Captain William W. Murray; Union Guards, Company D, Capt. John M. Mark; Washington Guards, Company E, Captain G. B. Shearer; Perseverance Guards, Company F, Capt. John S. Long; Coleman Rifles, Company G, Captain Alexander C. Maitland; Baldy Guards, Company H, Capt. Joseph F. Ramsey; McCarter Guards, Company I, Capt. D. J. Boynton; Annville Guards, Company K, Capt. Eli Daugherty.

But Lebanon county gave more than a regiment to the war. At

the same time that the Ninety third was in action Capts. Lantz, Myers and Weidman each had a company of local men in the ranks. There were too, the Lebanon county men who had joined other companies. The county was ready to respond to any emergency call. For this purpose the companies of Capts. Greenawalt, Bossler and Jeremiah Hoffman were on hand.

As the war progressed and more funds were needed, the county contributed heavily. In 1862 the county commissioners paid \$37,657.51 for bounty and relief. The townships and Lebanon borough also raised funds for relief and their contributions were independent of that made by the county commissioners. In 1864 the relief fund amounted to \$15,000 and the bounty fund to \$207,355. In the same year the borough contributed \$35,307 for bounty. The townships contributed too, so that the total amount expended for bounty and relief during 1864 was about \$500,000.

With the end of the Peninsula campaign more men were needed. The president requisitioned twenty-one new regiments of volunteers from Pennsylvania. Without waiting for volunteers a draft of three thousand men for nine months service was ordered on August 3d. Recruits for Capt. Greenawalt's Guards were solicited Friday morning August 6th and by Saturday evening there were one hundred and thirty nine men enrolled. The same evening the company went to Camp Curtin where they were accepted and sent to Washington. The company was attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment, Col. W. W. Jennings. Other companies were raised in the county. Capt. William Fox organized the Lebanon Valley Rifles; Lieut. William J. Carver was in charge of a group from Fredericksburg which later completed a Crawford county company; Lieut. Jerome W. Henry organized the Palmyra volunteers who joined a company commanded by Capt. Ira B. Shepley, attached to the One Hundred and Twenty Seventh regiment; Capt. John H. Bossler assembled a company in Jackson township which joined the Bucktail brigade and Capt. Jeremiah Hoffman recruited a company in Heidelberg township for three years service. Groups were also organized in Londonderry and Bethel townships.

When the call came for nurses a meeting was held at the court house and many physicians with twenty-five male nurses left immediately for Washington.

Another call came for volunteers. Lebanon county more than filled its quota.

State guards were now needed, Lebanon county furnishing two

companies, one under the command of Capt. John Ulrich and the other under the command of Lieut. David C. Dissinger. Capt. William Tice of Myerstown organized a cavalry company which left for Harrisburg on September 17th. A company commanded by Capt. George Meily was gathered at Jonestown. A detachment was enlisted in Lebanon by Lieut. W. D. Ranck. They were commanded by Lieut. John Light and joined the One Hundred and Fifty second regiment.

On October 22, 1862, the first draft was made in the county. Certain boroughs and townships, Lebanon and North Cornwall boroughs and Jackson, Cornwall and Cold Spring townships, were exempt from draft because they had already sent the required number of men. The drafted men left Harrisburg on October 30th and were sent from there to Baltimore and Washington and finally to Norfolk, Virginia. With the draft came the demand for substitutes. These men were paid from five hundred to a thousand dollars and in some cases to one thousand five hundred dollars. The drafted men were placed in the One Hundred Seventy-third regiment with Daniel Nagle as colonel and Grant Weidman as major. Joseph R. Henry of Annville, Elias R. Light of Lebanon and William B. Iba of Heidelberg became captains of their respective companies.

The residents of this section of the state were now given cause for alarm. The Confederate troops crossed the Potomac and marched up the Cumberland Valley. Lebanon held a town meeting and again raised money and troops. On June 17th Capt. Greenawalt with a company left for Harrisburg where they joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment. The governor called for more volunteers, fifty thousand men were needed for the defense of the state. Fear stalked the Lebanon valley. The Confederates occupied York and Wrightsville and were moving up the Cumberland Valley to Mechanicsburg only nine miles from the state capital. The Lebanon banks sent their money to New York. Merchants closed their stores and prepared to leave with their goods at any moment. Business in general was suspended.

The county sent another company of militia in response to the governor's plea. This company, commanded by Capt. John B. Embich left for Reading where it was further organized into a regiment. A company from East Hanover was also formed and was commanded by Capt. Stein.

Not many soldiers from Lebanon county participated in the Battle of Gettysburg which was fought on July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. Capt.



Bossler of Myerstown, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment was wounded in the battle. He entered the conflict with fifty six men and came from it with eleven. Lieut. Jeremiah Hoffman's company K of the One Hundred and Forty Second regiment went into battle with thirty-two men and emerged with but eight. Lieut. Hoffman was seriously wounded as were also Capt. Tice and Lieut. George Focht. Capt. Sperry died of wounds received in the battle. Members of Capt. Greenawalt's company were taken to Richmond as prisoners. All finally returned to their homes, however.

Another draft was made on September 23d. Substitutes were in great demand. The price for them rose. Another call was made for volunteers to be followed, if necessary, by a draft. Lebanon county filled her quota with volunteers. Veterans now received four hundred and two dollars and non-veterans three hundred and ten dollars. On September 15th, Capt. Jacob Weidle raised a company in Lebanon known as company K and attached to the Two Hundred and Ninth regiment.

The last draft was made on March 4th and 6th, 1865, when five hundred and twenty-four men from the county were sent to the war.

With the news of the taking of Richmond fear subsided. The end of the war was obviously not far away. The Ninety-third regiment served in the battle at Petersburg being the first to break the enemy's central force. The regiment suffered heavy losses. Among the dead was Capt. George Mellinger.

Then came the end of the conflict, when on April 9th General Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate army, surrendered to Lieut. Gen. Grant, commander of the Union armies at Appomatox court house.

A list and brief accounts of divisions in which Lebanon county men served, follows: The Ninety-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, took part in the Peninsula campaign and supported a battery in the engagement at Chantilly. During the Maryland campaign it moved along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry. The regiment took little part in the Battle of Antietam, being held in reserve. It was again held in reserve at the Battle of Fredericksburg. The regiment participated in the Battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and in the Wilderness campaign. They were in the engagement at Petersburg, at Washington and at the battles near Charlestown and Winchester. They were also at Cedar Creek and at Sailor's Creek. The field and staff officers of the Ninety-third regiment were: Colonels,

James M. McCarter, John M. Mark and Charles W. Eckman. Lieut. Colonels, John W. Johnston, John E. Arthur, John S. Long, David C. Keller. Majors: John C. Osterloh, John J. Nevin, John Fritz. Adjutants, William A. H. Lewis, Edward Trafford, John M. Seibert,

*Company A*—Captains, William M. Derr, John B. Embich, Jacob P. Embich, George W. Millinger (killed at Petersburg) Washington Horn; *Company C*—Captains, William W. Murray, Richard G. Rogers, Jacob Brower, Reuben Snavelly; *Company D*—Captains, John M. Mark, Samuel R. Fauber, Amos K. Kuhn, Penrose G. Mark; *Company F*—Captains, John S. Long, B. Franklin Hean; *Company I*—Captains, Daniel J. Boynton, Henry Schwartz; *Company K*—Captains, Eli Daugherty, David C. Keller, David A. Gruber.

The Fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was organized at Camp Curtin, April 21, 1861, and the following officers were chosen: R. P. McDowell, Pittsburgh, colonel; Benjamin C. Christ, Minersville, Schuylkill county, Lieutenant Colonel; R. Bruce Petriken, Huntingdon, Major; William Spencer, Adjutant. This regiment did not take part in any battle. While on duty at Camp McDowell they issued a publication called the "Pennsylvania Fifth." The editor was John P. Ely, first lieutenant of Company G. The captain of the same company was John Ulrich.

Company I of the Eighty-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was recruited in Dauphin and Lebanon counties. The regiment took part in the engagement at Petersburg and at Sailor's creek. The captain of Company I was Solomon Cover.

The Thirty-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, contained two Lebanon county companies. This regiment took part in all the great battles of the war up to the beginning of the Wilderness campaign. Its last campaign was in May, 1864. The regiment suffered heavy losses. The captains of Company C of that regiment at various times were, Elijah G. Lantz, Levi G. McCauley and Elias Livengood. The captains of Company I were, Jerome Myers and Joseph G. Holmes.

Part of the Sixty-fourth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. In the Battle of Gettysburg it was under Pleasonton, then with Sheridan on the Rapidan. Its final service was in the engagement around Petersburg. Of Company F of this regiment the captains were, John Weidman, W. K. Lineweaver, Ducan C. Phillips and George W. Moss.

The One Hundred and Seventh regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was composed of men who came principally from the center of

eastern Pennsylvania. They participated in Pope's campaign in Virginia, and in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg and were later connected with the Army of the Potomac. The captains of Company I of this regiment, recruited in Lebanon and Dauphin counties were, Henry J. Sheaffer, William N. Black and David S. Matthews.

With the exception of Companies D and G of the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, the regiment was recruited principally in Philadelphia. Companies D and G contained men from Cambria, Lebanon and Lancaster counties. By the summer of 1864 it was reduced to seven officers and eighty-four men. By order of the war department it was consolidated with three companies and was incorporated with the One Hundred and Tenth regiment, with which it served until the end of the war. The captains of company D were James Murray and John B. Fite and those of Company G John J. Horn and A. Frank Seltzer.

The One Hundred Forty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, belonged to the famous Bucktail brigade which distinguished itself at Gettysburg. There and at the Wilderness Company C suffered great losses. Nearly two thirds of Col. Stone's command fell at Gettysburg and every field officer except one was wounded. The captains of Company C were John H. Bossler and John G. Batdorff.

The Seventeenth Cavalry of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, participated in most of the engagements in which Gregg's and Buford's cavalry distinguished themselves. They were with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. The captain of Company E was William Tice.

Of the One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment companies B, C and I were from Lebanon county. The field and staff officers were: Colonel, Daniel Nagle; Lieut. Col. Zaccur P. Boyer; Major, Grant Weidman. The captains of the companies were: Company B, Elias R. Light; Company C, Joseph R. Henry; Company E, Henry Charles; Company K, Cornelius A. Harper.

Of the Two Hundred and Ninth regiment Company K was from Lebanon county. The captain was Jacob Weidle.



## CHAPTER V.

### TRANSPORTATION

*Roads.* The Indian trails, used by the pioneer, have in many instances become the well travelled highways of today. The trail at Easton, at the mouth of the Lehigh, was joined by the trail that led to the present Bethlehem, where it joined a number of trails leading to the lower Delaware, to Sunbury, as well as the trail leading to Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg). The various trails which intersected at Bethlehem are said to have been the reason why the name Lechau "Forks," was given to the region and then to the river. The name, however, was that which was applied to the forks at Easton, and was later applied to the river and the region between the forks. One branch of the trail from Bethlehem ran northward through the Wind Gap, where it joined the trail from Easton to Wyoming, and to Stroudsburg. This was a part of the course followed by Zinzendorf in 1742. Another branch of this trail ran northward or northwestward, to Weissport, or to the old Indian village of Meniolagomeka. This trail was frequently used by the Moravian Indians in passing from Bethlehem to Philadelphia. Another branch ran almost due south to Philadelphia, and another branch southwest to the mouth of Maiden creek, on the Schuylkill river, north of the present Reading, joining the trail to Tulpehocken and to Harris' Ferry. This trail was often used by Conrad Weiser in his trips to Paxtang, near Harrisburg, and a part of it was used by Bishop Cammerhoff in his journey to Shamokin (Sunbury) in 1748. Cammerhoff went to Shamokin from Harris' Ferry by the trail leading along the eastern shore of the Susquehanna, but returned to Bethlehem by the trail leading across the country from the mouth of the Mahanoy creek. This trail is noted on Evans' map of 1749, and on Scull's map of 1770. It was frequently used by the travellers to Shamokin, as well as by the Indians in their raids into the Tulpehocken settlements after 1755.

The building of roads was early encouraged in the state of Pennsylvania under the proprietary government. That good roads are important in the development of a country was recognized by the Penns, who made an allowance of six per cent for roads. Thus the interior could communicate with the seaport and travel from one part of the state to another was made possible. In addition to granting this percentage to land purchasers the government contributed

liberally to the construction of highways. State roads were authorized and turnpike companies chartered. The Lancaster pike, one of the oldest turnpike companies incorporated, received its charter in 1792. Among the roads authorized in eastern Pennsylvania which are on record in the Department of Internal Affairs is that from Harris' Ferry on the Susquehanna river via Lancaster city to Whiteland township, Chester county, in 1736. Another extended from Lancaster to Sunbury by way of Lebanon and Jonestown in 1820. Another was from Lebanon by way of Schaefferstown and Reamstown to Churchtown, Lancaster county in 1830. Still others were extended, one from Friedensburg, Schuylkill county, by way of Pine Grove to John Harpers on the Jonestown and Harrisburg road in 1835; another from Schaefferstown via Reists' Mill to Manheim, Lancaster county, in 1841. A road from Allentown to Jonestown was chartered in 1851.

According to records Lebanon county is classed as the Middle Road district. In 1803 the General Assembly chartered the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, now familiarly known as the Horseshoe pike. The governor was authorized to subscribe for two hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the company. This highway was the main road through the valley and led from Harrisburg to a short distance east of Hummelstown where it branched off in a southeasterly direction.

In order to give a clear idea of the method of procedure in the construction of early turnpikes and also to give information concerning the carrying of the mails and the running of the stages, we quote the following taken from the archives at Harrisburg:

"We the undersigned Commissioners appointed under the Warrant dated at Harrisburg the eighth day of the present instant, to view that section of the Downingtown, Ephrata & Harrisburg Turnpike Road, commencing at Cornwall Furnace, and ending at or near Robert Wrights House do report as follows viz.

"That they have this day Proceeded to the performance of the duties assigned them, and after an impartial view of the said Road, are of the opinion that it is completed agreeable to the extent and meaning of the tenth section of the Act incorporating the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike company, passed the twenty-fourth day of March, 1803.

"Witness our hands & Seals this eleventh day of June, 1819.

"B. Jordan (Seal)

"Adam Hocker (Seal)

"Philip Gruenawalt (Seal)

"William Findlay, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania."

"Ephrata November 8th, 1827.

"Sir:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your circular under date of the 25th day of September last Requesting to Transmit to your office regarding the Mail Stages running on the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike road since the year 1820 agreeable to a Resolution of the House of Representatives I herewith Transmit to you all the Information I can ascertain respecting it.

"There is one Two Horse Mail Stage running once a week that is going and coming the full length of the road which is Sixty miles the toll Authorised by law is Twelve & one half cent for every five Miles which would amount to One Hundred and Fifty Six Dollars per annum. The former owner paid Forty Dollars per annum in Credits of the Company. The present owner of the Stage pays Thirty Dollars per annum.

"And another Two Horse mail Stage commenced running from Harrisburgh to Hummelstown on the 1st day of December 1824 once a week. How long he run once a week and what he paid I could not ascertain. But some time afterword he run Twice a week during which period he paid forty dollars per annum in par money. The toll authorised by law is Twelve and one half cent for every five Miles which would amount to forty Six dollars & 80 cents per annum. The same Stage owner has commenced running a daily four Horse Stage about Twelve months ago whether he pays the same sum or more I could not at present ascertain. There are Nine toll Gates connected on the road between Downingtown & Harrisburgh. I am

"Respectfully yours

"Jacob Konymacher Treasurer."

"David Mann Esq.

The Berks and Dauphin Turnpike company incorporated in 1805 and reincorporated in 1813, connected with the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike east of Hummelstown and continued through the valley to Lebanon and Reading.

"To Simon Snyder Esqr. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

"We the within named Commissioners having agreeable to the within order to us directed, viewed & examined the three within



mentioned and connected sections of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike road of Five miles each—

“Do report and say, That we find the three sections of the said road commencing near George Lechner’s Mill at the fifteen mile Stone and extending to the Thirtieth mile Stone from the river Schuylkill on the land of Christian Kreider in Lebanon County, is finished and completed in a perfect and Workmanlike manner. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

“Jb. Bower (Seal)  
“Philip Fisher (Seal)  
“Jno. Weidman (Seal).”

The Berks and Dauphin turnpike company, incorporated in 1805, connected with the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg, east of Hummelstown, and continued through the center of the valley to Lebanon and Reading. The Berks and Dauphin turnpike is now the William Penn highway, a main artery for travel from the west to New York. Its course from Harrisburg to Hummelstown is now the same as that taken by the old Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike. The latter road leading from Hummelstown to Downingtown, where it joins the Lincoln highway, is a popular route for the traveller to and from Philadelphia.

Stage coaches used on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Reading crossed the valley. The coach left Harrisburg at about seven o’clock in the morning, arriving at Lebanon about noon. Horses were changed at Palmyra and again at Lebanon, before proceeding to Reading. The coach carried passengers, the mail, and news of the outside world. It furnished the excitement for the day for the villages through which it passed, and at election time was awaited eagerly by large crowds. In the *Guardian* for September 20, 1803, Charles Burch states “that he has commenced running a light stage from Harrisburg through Lebanon to Reading. Passengers going through this way can go through to Philadelphia without delay. Every Saturday morning at 10 o’clock he will start from Mr. Ziegler’s tavern in Harrisburg and arrive in Reading on Sunday; on Monday another stage starts from Reading and arrives in Philadelphia the same day. Terms of passengers two dollars and fifty cents to Reading and from thence to Philadelphia three dollars one hundred and fifty wt. baggage, the same as a passenger.”

To give some idea of the character of the act incorporating a

turnpike company in the beginning of the last century and also to show clearly the detailed specifications regarding toll charges, we quote the following:

An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the river Schuylkill at Reading, in the county of Berks, to or near Hummelstown, in the county of Dauphin.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Joseph Heister, Peter Frailey, John Huy, John Keim, senior, George Ege, Conrad Staugh, Christian Lower, of the county of Berks, and John Mayer, Philip Greenawalt, Peter Shindle, David Krause, Henry Gilpin, Henry Meyer, Abram Raguel, Henry Berry, Andrew Kellinger, John Kean, Jacob Greenawalt, George Hoyer, and Robert Harris, of the county of Dauphin, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to perform the several duties herein-after mentioned;

Section 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president and managers, their superintendants, surveyors, engineers, artists and chain-bearers, to enter into and upon all, and every the lands and inclosures, in, through and over which the said intended turnpike road may be thought proper to pass, and to examine the ground most suitable for the purpose, and the quarries and beds of stone and gravel, and other materials in the vicinity, that will be necessary in making and constructing the said road, and to survey, lay down, ascertain, mark and fix such route or track for the same, as, in the best of their judgment and skill, will combine shortness of distance with the most practicable ground from the river Schuylkill at Reading, through Middletown, in the county of Berks, thence through the borough of Lebanon, Millerstown and Palms-town, in the county of Dauphin, till it intersects the road leading from Cornwall-furnace to Hummelstown, at or near to Hummelstown aforesaid.

Section 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said company having perfected the said road, or such part thereof, from time to time, as aforesaid, and the same being examined, approved and licensed in manner aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for them to appoint such and so many toll-gatherers as they shall think proper to collect, and receive of and from all and

every person and persons using the said road, the tolls and rates herein-after mentioned, and to stop and detain any person riding, leading or driving any horse, or driving any cattle, hogs, sheep, sulkey, chair, chaise, phaeton, cart, wagon, wain, sleigh, sled or other carriage of burden or pleasure from passing through the said gates or turnpikes until they shall respectively have paid the same; that is to say, for every ten miles of the said road, the following sums of money, and so in proportion for any lesser distance or for any greater or lesser number of sheep, hogs or cattle; to wit, For every score of sheep twelve and an half cents; for every score of hogs twelve and an half cents; for every score of cattle twenty-five cents; for every horse and his rider, or led horse, six cents; for every sulkey, chair, or chaise, with one horse and two wheels twelve and an half cents; for every chariot, coach, phaeton, or chaise with two horses and four wheels twenty-five cents; for either of the carriages last mentioned with four horses thirty-seven and one-half cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sums according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every sleigh or sled six cents, for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon the wheels of which do not exceed the breadth of four inches, ten cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the wheels of which shall exceed in breadth four inches and not exceed seven inches, six cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of the wheels of which shall be more than seven inches and not more than ten inches, or being of the breadth of seven inches shall roll more than ten inches, five cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of the wheels of which shall be more than ten inches and not exceeding twelve inches, or being ten inches shall roll more than fifteen inches, four cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of the wheels of which shall be more than twelve inches, three cents for each horse drawing the same: Provided, That no toll be demanded or taken from any person passing or repassing from one part of his or her farm to another, or going to or returning from public worship or a funeral, or going to or returning from performing militia duty, either on horseback or with carriages, on days appointed for such purposes.

Section 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of the wheels of which shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road between the first day of December and the



first day of May following in any year, with a greater weight thereon than two tons and an half, or with more than three tons during the residue of the year; that no such carriage, the breadth of the wheels of which shall not be seven inches, or being six inches or more, shall not roll at least ten inches, shall be drawn along the said road between the said first days of December and May, with more than three tons and a half, or with more than four tons during the residue of the year; that no such carriage, the breadth of the wheels of which shall not be ten inches or more, or being less shall not roll at least twelve inches, shall be drawn along the said road between the said first days of December and May, with more than five tons, or with more than five tons and a half during the residue of the year; that no cart or other carriage with two wheels, the breadth of the wheels of which shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight thereon than one ton and a quarter between the said first days of December and May, or with more than one ton and a half during the residue of the year; that no such carriage, the wheels of which shall not be of the breadth of seven inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than two tons and an half between the first days of December and May, with more than three tons and an half, or with more than four tons during the residue of the year; that no greater weight than seven tons shall be drawn along the said road in any carriage whatever between the said first days of December and May, nor more than eight tons during the residue of the year.

Section 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such carriages as aforesaid, which shall be drawn by oxen, or partly by horses and partly by oxen, two oxen shall be estimated as equal to one horse in charging all the aforesaid tolls, and every mule as equal to one horse.

The *Lebanon Courier* of April 24, 1857, states: "There is now a daily stage communication between Lebanon and Fredericksburg via Jonestown—a line of stages leaving Fredericksburg every morning (Sunday excepted) for Lebanon and returning in the evening."

An act of assembly passed March 11, 1815, authorized the appointment of William Coleman, Henry Moyer, Samuel Light, John Weidman, Abraham Raguel, Tobias Stoever and Peter Gleoninger as commissioners for a company to make an artificial road from the south end of Market street, in the borough of Lebanon, to Cornwall furnace. Shares were fixed at fifty dollars per share and two hundred shares were considered sufficient capital. Provision in the act permitted the

managers to construct the road at a width of 16 feet, in such parts of the same as may lead through solid rocks. The person passing from one part of his or her farm to another, and those persons passing to or from any place of worship, funeral, school, election or militia training were exempt from payment of toll.

In the act of April 11, 1848, the Government is authorized to incorporate the North and South Lebanon turnpike company. By that act George Hoffman, George Mark, Abraham Sherk, Lozenzo L. Lehman, George D. Coleman and George Reinoehl of North Lebanon; Samuel Light, Jefferson Sherk, George Lineaweaver, Jacob Weidle, Leonard Zimmerman, John Krause, John Weidman and Levi Kline of the Borough of Lebanon; Joseph Zimmerman, Christian Bomberger, Henry Brechbill, John Zinn, George Bowman and Robert W. Coleman of South Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon, were appointed commissioners and authorized to form a company and receive subscriptions to the capital stock in order to construct a road beginning at a bridge which is erected across the Union canal at the end of Market street in the town of North Lebanon; thence by the nearest and best route through the Borough of Lebanon crossing the Berks and Dauphin turnpike in the Market square of said borough; thence by the nearest and best route to John Zinn's mill in South Lebanon and thence by the nearest and best route to the Cornwall Ore bank in South Lebanon, in said county of Lebanon.

The history of the old plank road is interesting. It passed through Lebanon by way of Tenth street and ended at the Union canal in North Lebanon. The corporation under the name The Manheim and Lebanon Plank and Turnpike Road company, was granted its charter to begin operations on April 12, 1851. Its list of incorporators include the names of twenty-five gentlemen, citizens of Lancaster county. Among them are Clement B. Grubb and A. Bates Grubb. From Lebanon county were among others, Robert Evans, Peter Horst, Peter Bachman, Charles B. Forney, David S. Hammond, David M. Carmany, Cyrus Shirk, Robert Coleman, Robert W. Coleman, Levi Kline, John Weidman, George Hoffman and Jonothan S. Beckley. The commissioners were authorized to construct a road, part plank and part turnpike, or all plank or turnpike, from the north end of Prussia street, in the borough of Manheim, Lancaster county; thence by the nearest and best route to the borough of Lebanon, Lebanon county, with all the privileges conferred by the act, regulating turnpike and plank road companies, with the further privilege of using the whole or any part of a public road between the points specified. The capital stock

was fixed at 1,200 shares of twenty-five dollars per share, with privilege to increase, from time to time, to be completed in ten years.

In 1852, the Legislature fixed the tolls on all iron ore, stone, coal, iron and limestone carried over that road at four cents per ton per mile. In 1853, the company received permission from the Legislature to borrow \$15,000 to complete the road, and by the same act of Assembly received the privilege of extending their road from the then termination at Mulberry street, in the borough of Lebanon, to the south side of the Union canal, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, and also to construct lateral branches to the Cornwall ore banks, to enable them to transport ore from those banks to and over their main road. In 1857 a supplement of the original act was passed, amending the act and empowering the company to make the southern terminus at Mount Hope furnace, in Lancaster county, a distance of about nine miles, from the then borough of North Lebanon, which was by the supplement declared to be the starting point of said road. At the same time the name of the corporation was changed from the Manheim and Lebanon Plank and Turnpike Road company to the North Lebanon and Mount Hope Plank and Turnpike Road company. In 1860 another supplement was passed by the legislature which permitted the company to terminate the construction of their road at a point on the public road leading from Mount Hope furnace in Lancaster county, to Cornwall furnace, in Lebanon county, near said Cornwall furnace, and which said point was declared to be the terminus of said North Lebanon and Mount Hope Plank Road company.

In 1864 by an act of assembly supplementary to the previous acts, the name of the North Lebanon and Mount Hope Plank road and Turnpike company was changed to the Cornwall turnpike company. Since then the planks have been removed and the highway has become a thoroughly modern one.

Among the records of Lebanon county concerning roads is a petition of August, 1764: "To the Worshipful the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Lancaster for the County of Lebanon on the first Tuesday in August, A. D., 1764. The Petition of the Majority of the Inhabitants of the township of Lebanon in said county: Humbly Showeth: That a road leading from Elizabeth Furnace and extending to and through part of the said township, confirmed at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held at Lancaster aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of



February last past, is extremely detrimental to your Petitioners & others, the Inhabitants of the said township and is manifestly known to contribute to private advantage only, without the least view of public benefit. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Worships would be pleased to reverse the confirmation of the said road and "your Petitioners in duty bound will pray, &c." A list of signatures of the inhabitants whose interests were not favored concludes the petition.

There is also extant the proceedings relative to the laying out of a road from "Harris' Ferry" to Williamsburg, now Jonestown. A prominent road in its day was that from Reading to Sunbury, in early days, Fort Augusta.

"At a council held at Philadelphia on Saturday, the 30th, of January, 1766, present. The Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor. Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lurdner, James Tilghman, Esq. The governor petitioned the board for a large number of inhabitants of Berks county, saying that a provincial road would advance greatly the trade with the Indians, and would also save expense in transporting skins and furs from there.

"The Board, taking this matter into consideration, are of the opinion that such a road would be of great public utility, but that, as part of the county through which it would pass to Fort Augusta is not yet purchased of the Indians, a road ought not to be opened beyond the line of the last purchase. It is therefore agreed and ordered that a Provincial road be laid out from the town of Reading through the county of Reading in the most convenient and direct courses towards Fort Augusta as far as the said line, or to such part of the river Susquehanna, between the mouth of the Mahanoy creek, and where the said line intersects the said river as may be found to be of the greatest public use and convenience. And the Board do accordingly appoint and order Jonas Seely, John Patton, Henry Christ, James Scull, Frederick Weiser, Benjamin Spycker, Mark Bird, Christian Lane and Thomas Jones Juris, or any six of them to lay out the same road and make a return of the courses and distances thereof into the Provincial's Secretary's Office within six months from this day, in order to be confirmed by the Governor and Council of the same shall be approved. By order of the Board. Joseph Shippen, Jr., clk. council." A survey was made and a report presented to John Penn, Lieutenant Governor.

UNION CANAL. In 1792, David Rittenhouse and Dr. William

Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, surveyed a route for a canal to connect the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers by means of the Swatara and Tulpehocken creeks. This was the first route; surveyed for a canal in the colonies and over a portion of it the Union canal passed. In September, 1791, the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated a company to connect the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill by canal. In 1794, work was begun on the land between Lebanon and Myerstown. A company was also formed by this act of Legislature to connect the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers by a canal extending from Norristown to Philadelphia. The companies were forced to suspend operations because of commercial difficulties. The people, too, sent many protests to the legislature, fearing the power of corporations which could take their land and adapt it to public use. In spite of these difficulties the two canal companies were united and reorganized in 1811 as the Union canal company, with authority to extend their canal from Philadelphia to Lake Erie and in any other part of the state. Work was resumed in 1821, and in 1827, the first boat, the "Alpha of Tulpehocken" passed Lebanon on its way westward. The main line of the canal extended from Middletown on the Susquehanna river where it joined the Pennsylvania canal, to a point below Reading where it joined the works of the Schuylkill Navigation company. The descent to the Schuylkill, three hundred and seven feet, was accomplished with fifty-four locks; that to the Susquehanna river, a distance of one hundred and ninety-three feet was accomplished with thirty-four locks. The oldest tunnel in the United States, seven hundred and twenty-nine feet long, excavated in solid rock, is at the western end of the summit about two miles northwest of Lebanon.

The canal was first constructed for boats of twenty-five tons but from 1853, to 1857, it was enlarged. Planking was at first used on the summit since water could not be retained in a limestone region. However, puddling was later resorted to and three large reservoirs were constructed north of the canal, two near Lebanon and one near Myerstown.

The *Lebanon Courier* of June 5, 1847, states: "number of boats that passed the Summit Level of the Union canal from the 15th, to the 29th, of May. Boats passed East laden principally with lumber, shingles, iron, coal, wheat, rye, corn, flour, eggs, leather, potatoes, etc. Boats passed west partly laden with merchandize, fish, salt, plaster, iron ore, limestone, etc."

In the *Courier* of December 18, 1847, we read: "On Saturday

last, eight boats loaded with iron left North Lebanon for Reading. We understand that this is the first time boats have ever run so late as the 11th, of December."

According to the following account taken from the *Courier* of March 6, 1857, the canals usually resumed operations in the early spring: "We have the authority of Mr. Lehman for saying that he expects to have the Main line of the Union canal from Pond Engine, Feeder West, (weather permitting) in order for use for the season on the 16th instant. The opening of the Branch line to Pinegrove will not, he thinks vary much from the same time—in which case the opening of navigation on the older portion of the enlarged navigation will be much earlier than last year. An officer of the company also informs us that the time fixed for the opening of the canal from this place to Reading is the first of April and navigation will commence on that day."

On April 3, of that same year we read: "The Union canal westward from this place is now in navigable order, and boats running thereon. The Eastern portion was expected to be in order today."

The *Courier* of April 17, states: "A steamboat came up the Union canal to North Lebanon on Tuesday, where it laid over night. It is called the "*Enterprise*" and destined for Harrisburg to ply on the Susquehanna. The Harrisburg papers have been boasting of it for some time seemingly greatly pleased with their prospects of steamboat communication with some places on their river. We presume their river is navigable in time of freshets."

According to contemporary accounts the employees of the canals created a good deal of excitement and interest in the lives of Lebanonians. A writer in the *Courier* of January 2, 1857, says: "Christmas was quite a stirring day in Lebanon—made so mostly by the 'broth of boys' from the canal. These 'better citizens' who never feel so happy as when using the shellaleh or fists upon each others craniums went it with a rush, in so many parts of town at once that the 'sight seers' were not able to keep up with the 'bouts.' Quite a number of them landed in jail where they continued their pugnacity until they were very generally 'pugged.'"

The following advertisement appeared in the *Courier* of April 1, 1848:

"Transportation Line—D. Hoffman & Brothers Forwarding & Commission Merchants, also dealers in grain and all kinds of pro-



duce with a large supply of salt, fish, tar and plaster, Wholesale and Retail, North Lebanon, Pa., Inform their friends and the public that from the liberal patronage extended to them during the past year, they were encouraged to make more extensive arrangements for the ensuing season and have added five new and substantial Boats to their line, and are fully prepared now, to forward produce, merchandise of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, along the Union Schuylkill and Pennsylvania canals, at the lowest rates of freight and with the utmost despatch. Boats will leave daily from Lebanon and Philadelphia reference to Barnet, Nesbit & Gurretson, North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia; A. Wright & Nephew, Vine St. Wharf, Delaware; J. Hareden, Vine St. Wharf, Schuylkill, Philadelphia, N. Lebanon, March 25, 1848."

We quote the following from the *Lebanon Courier* of June 10, 1848:

"Union canal Boat for Sale. The Subscriber has a Union Boat, nearly new and warranted to be good, which he will sell on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Conrad H. Borgner or John Light, merchants, North Lebanon. Samuel Harbeson."

"Union Canal Boat at Public Sale. The undersigned will sell at public sale on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock p. m. at the Union Canal in North Lebanon, a Union Canal Boat with accompanying apparatus. The boat is now lying above Boyer's Bridge, where those desiring to purchase can see it. Benjamin Phreaner."

RAILROADS. When the railroad was perfected as a practical means for transportation the people of the Lebanon valley looked forward with great eagerness to the time when they would enjoy its privileges. Contemporary accounts indicate the interest which prevailed in the building of the Lebanon valley railroad, which was to cross the center of the valley. This railroad, is now the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. In the column of local news in the *Lebanon Courier* of August 29, 1856, we read: "We passed over that portion of the Lebanon Valley railroad embraced in Mr. Patrick McAdams contract, on Tuesday, and were much surprised as well as gratified, to witness the forward condition of the work. This portion of the road embraces, sections 34 to 39, inclusive, being six miles in length, and extending from Annville to a mile and a half above Palmyra. We started near Annville, on the road graded and ready for ballast and soon came to a bridge in course of erection over the Quitapahilla. This structure is progressing to completion, and is one of the finest specimens of

solid and handsome first class masonry in the country. The stone used in its construction are taken from a quarry in the immediate vicinity, and are of the finest and best quality and dressed in the most workman-like manner. The bridge is composed of two arches, one forty feet and the other twelve feet, and the massiveness of the work looks as if it was intended to endure at least as long as the world lasts. Its strength is equalled by its beauty. A mile or so above the bridge is another one of a very superior character over Killinger's Run with an eighteen foot arch. The bank of this bridge is forty feet high. Along this portion of the work are some quite heavy cuts; one of which we noticed on sections 34 and 35 a mile in length ranging from ten to thirteen feet in depth, through almost solid rock. Yet they are almost all completed, and there is comparatively little to do to make McAdams six sections ready for the ballast. Mr. M. informed us that he could so finish it in three months. Mr. McAdams certainly deserves credit for the energy he has displayed on his portion of the road; and without any invidious comparisons, we know of no contractor connected with it, who has shown more promptness, to say the least, in mastering a heavy job. Were the other portions of the road up to his, we should soon have the cars in motion.....McGovern's contract embracing four miles of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, extending through the Borough and for some distance on each side, will be completed next week."

The new railroad was the main subject for discussion and speculation and the accounts of its progress, given in the *Courier*, the paper of that day, are many. The *Lebanon Courier* of September 12, 1856 contains the following item: "The last steamer brought advices that a loan of \$1,500,000 has been negotiated in London for the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company. This will enable the Company to complete their improvement, without further delay. The result of this loan was to advance the price of the Reading Railroad stock in the New York market, very considerably, inasmuch as the Lebanon Valley is justly regarded as a most valuable feeder to that road. The loan has been negotiated on very favorable terms and puts the Lebanon Valley 'high and dry.'"

An interesting article, in connection with the new railroad is one entitled "Vandalism" found in the *Lebanon Courier* of December 19, 1856. The article follows: "On Monday night some evil disposed persons put obstructions on the North Lebanon railroad, near this borough, and then started a number of burden cars on the down grade of the road, so as to come in contact with the obstructions.

The consequence was the cars were percipitated from the track, and a number of them injured. Conduct of this character cannot be too severely reprobated, and the wanton perpetrators of it should be brought to punishment, if possible."

Concerning the progress of the road we read in the *Courier* of January 9, 1857: "The main portion of the track between Reading and Womelsdorf is now laid, and also a considerable portion of it between Womelsdorf and Lebanon. On Friday last the Locomotive "The Erie," passed up the road from Reading as far as the Schuylkill viaduct. The *Reading Journal* says the bridge is very nearly completed. The "good time coming" which has been talked about so long seems to be nearly here." The longing with which the coming of the railroad was looked forward to is further indicated in an article appearing in the same issue of the *Courier*." Next summer will be an epoch in the history of Lebanon—a standpoint from which the future is to be measured. Our beautiful valleys and hills teaming with wealth will then be opened to the world (that is, if ore is sold) by the Lebanon Valley railroad which will inaugurate a new era as well in our social existence as in our material concerns.....The whistle of steam saluting us on all sides will warm up the sluggish blood and make us realize that we too have a destiny to fulfill. The completion of the enlargement of the Union Canal, over which the largest sized boats can pass next summer, for the first time, uniting the waters of the Atlantic Ocean with the waters of 'the great father of rivers' is a fact which in ordinary times should be celebrated with many rejoicings."

In the *Courier* of April 24, 1857, we read that "on Tuesday a Locomotive for the Lebanon Valley railroad was brought up from below, and placed on the track in the vicinity of the 'Narrows'. It was run up to Lebanon on Wednesday. It will probably, henceforth, be used on the road." On May 29, of that same year, an article in the *Courier* tells of the erection of a passenger depot and freight depot at Myerstown "after the same plan as those at Lebanon." Animals which were accustomed to roam freely through the valley met a dangerous enemy with the coming of the locomotive. The *Courier* of May 29, 1857 states that, "on Thursday of last week one of the truck cars, on the Lebanon Valley railroad, ran over a valuable cow, in this borough, belonging to Mr. Samuel Reinoehl, of North Lebanon, injuring her so badly that out of humanity she was killed." Apparently Lebanon did not apply the same laws to cows as to swine.

A contributor to the *Courier*, writes on June 19, 1857: "On



Wednesday we had a ride behind a locomotive, on the Lebanon Valley railroad, as far as it is continuously completed east from this place, which is a mile from Missimer's Station and ten miles from Lebanon. At this point there is a very little excavating yet to be completed, which can be done in three or four days, when the whole route from this to Reading will be either laid with rails or ready to receive them. From below the rails are laid to within four miles of connecting with the rails from this place; and these four miles, there is no doubt, can be put down at furthest, in three weeks. It is probable that the road between this and Reading can be passed over in cars, by the 4th of July, yet it is likely it will be a week or two longer before the passenger cars will be regularly run. The 'good time' for which we have been waiting so long and anxiously is almost here."

Shortly after this the road was completed. In 1858 it came under the control of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company.

The Lebanon & Tremont railroad was built by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company in 1869. It connects with the Cornwall railroad at Lebanon and much of the coal which is brought from northern Lebanon county and Schuylkill county is carried to Cornwall where it is used in the furnaces.

The Cornwall railroad was built in 1854. Then it was a private freight road, financed by Robert W. and William Coleman of Cornwall and extending from Lebanon to Cornwall. Later the road was continued to Manheim, passenger service was instituted and connections with the Reading railroad to Lancaster were made. Recently passenger service has been discontinued.

The Cornwall & Lebanon railroad was incorporated February 28, 1882. The officers were Robert W. Coleman, president; George D. Rise, secretary; and Allen D. Hoffer, treasurer. The directors were: Grant Weidman, C. Shenk, Adam Hess, George D. Rise, John Meily, J. A. Redsecker, and C. W. Few. On April 15, 1918, the road was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, thereby losing its corporate identity. The road extends from Lebanon through Cornwall and Mt. Gretna to Conewago, in Lancaster county. Mt. Gretna owes its popularity in the days before the automobile to the Cornwall & Lebanon railroad.

The South Mountain railroad was a dream that never materialized. The road was to have begun at Harrisburg and pursued a northeasterly course to Poughkeepsie, New York, where it was to connect with direct eastern roads to Boston. Through part of its course the road was to be known as the South Mountain railroad and through the

remainder by various other names. Great pride was taken in the never to be completed project for the road was to connect Boston and other eastern cities with the south and west. According to a contemporary account of the road, "Freight can be put on a through train and never changed or delayed from Harrisburg to Springfield, Boston, all New England cities and even to Montreal, Quebec and other east Canadian cities. For the inland cities this is one of the great coal routes of the United States. It is the only road which passes through the heart of the slate region and thus will do a big slate trade." The main office of the proposed road was to be at Jonestown.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMEN

The development of public education in Pennsylvania is an interesting study. William Penn sponsored it in the first days of the colony. The twelfth provision of the provincial Frame of Government set forth, "that the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions." In more detail the Assembly by an Act in 1683 required that children be taught reading, writing and some form of vocational education. As in other provinces the chief motive in teaching children to read was a religious one. At twelve years of age they were expected to be proficient in reading the Scriptures. Citizens failing to fulfill the requirements of the law were liable to a fine.

The public school that developed as a result of the Act of 1683 was not like our modern public school. The Friends' Public Grammar School established in 1689 was free only to the poor. The children of wealthy or moderately wealthy parents paid tuition in private academies or studied under tutors. The Friends' Public Grammar School became the William Penn Charter School and was the only outgrowth of the Act of 1683 before the Revolutionary War. A half century after the government of the United States was established, the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted a free school law.

The retardation of the growth of the free or public school idea can be laid in a great measure to the Pennsylvania Germans. Education itself they respected and encouraged. But to them, as to the Scotch Presbyterians, education was related to the church, not the state. The diversity of religious denominations that even characterizes 20th century Pennsylvania, postponed a general public school system.

In the Lebanon valley, where Scotch-Irish and German settlers got an early foothold many denominations flourished. In the west, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians established a church and school at Derry in 1732. The old Sessions House in which the school is said to have been held is still standing. M. S. Hershey, the chocolate manufacturer, is responsible for its preservation. Glass encases it, and protects it against the elements. Among the Germans in the eastern part of the valley in the Tulpehocken region, Reith (Reed) Schoolhouse near



Stouchsburg acted as church and school for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of the vicinity. At Schaefferstown the Lutheran congregation provided a parochial school in connection with the church. During the 19th century academies and collegiate institutes provided opportunities for education in every community of the valley. The Scotch-Irish, who were always active in providing educational facilities for their ministers, as evidenced by the Log College in Bucks county and later in Princeton university, moved west. The Germans took up their lands and the valley became an amalgamation of Lutheran, Reformed, Moravian and Pietistic peoples. Small groups of dissenters left the larger denominations. The Evangelical Association, The United Evangelicals, The United Brethren and The Church of God appeared among the churches of the valley. As a result, difference, rather than unity, characterized their religious concepts. Religion, so closely allied with education in the experiences of the inhabitants opposed a general public school system. These Pennsylvania Germans had left Palatinate Germany because of domination of the state over their religion. In the new world they were loathe to have the state dominate religion's neighbor, education.

In 1834, a free school law was enacted in the Pennsylvania legislature. More than a century and a half had elapsed since William Penn had drawn up his "Frame of Government." The law was not received as graciously as might be expected. The legislature of 1835 sought to repeal it. Thaddeus Stevens, intervened, and in a remarkable speech on April 11, 1835, saved it. According to the provisions of the law each election district of the state should decide for itself if the law was acceptable. By 1848 half the districts voted to adopt it. The last district to vote in its favor, did so in 1874, forty years after the enactment of the law.

Evidence of the activity on the part of Lebanon county teachers to obtain increased efficiency in educational work is shown by the proceedings of a convention held in Lebanon on December 15, 1855. Professor John H. Kluge, the county superintendent, presided. He had been active in educational work as principal of the Lebanon Academy and became county superintendent on July 5, 1854. At the county convention held in the Lebanon court house, all the common school teachers of the county met. Professor Kluge opened the morning session, and in a few appropriate remarks expressed its purpose. The following temporary officers took the chairs: President, John H. Kluge; vice-president, J. M. Titzel; secretaries, Messrs. Henry Houck, S. T. McAdam, Isaac Sanderson. A committee of seven was appointed to report permanent officers, and a second committee

planned to report on order of business for the afternoon session. The second session of the day opened with the formal reading of the minutes and their subsequent approval. The committee on permanent officers reported the following: president, John H. Kluge; vice-president, Samuel Harrison; secretaries, Henry Houck and W. G. Ward. The committee on order of the afternoon's business reported that, 1st, one of the teachers would give an address as suggested by the county superintendents, 2nd, miscellaneous business would be disposed of, 3rd, committees would be appointed. In accordance with the committee's report, Mr. J. M. Titzel addressed the convention on the "Necessity of Higher Education in Our Common School." Under miscellaneous business, a motion was made and carried, to form a permanent county association from the convention. The permanent officers and committees of the association were to be, president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and a finance committee of three members. Another motion elected the following officers *viva voce*, president, John H. Kluge; vice-president, Samuel Harrison; recording secretary, D. J. Seltzer; corresponding secretary, Henry Houck. The finance committee was composed of F. Phillips, S. T. McAdam and Daniel Balsbaugh. The members of the convention were anxious to impress the importance of efficiency in the organization of their county work. Accordingly, the president was authorized to appoint three members from each district in the county, to organize teachers' associations in their communities. The following district committees were appointed: Lebanon borough—J. M. Titzel, Sam'l McAdam, D. J. Seltzer; North Lebanon borough—Henry Houck, J. A. Rodearmel, George Gingrich; North Lebanon district—Ephraim Light, Henry Kreider, J. D. Adam German; South Lebanon—Henry J. Forney, William B. Light, Samuel Geib; North Annville—Daniel Balsbaugh, Samuel H. Harper, Uriah G. Steinmetz; South Annville—Joseph L. Henry, Ephraim Borgner, Adam Imboden; Londonderry—A. F. Seltzer, J. T. Nitrauer, Calvin Clendenin; East Hanover—Thomas P. Miller, J. W. Harper, C. D. Zehring; Union—John Moore, Luther C. Stein, Wm. Grumbine; Swatara—Isaac Sanderson, Cyrus P. Miller, Andrew Lauser; Bethel—Freeman Gross, George Ryan, Benneville Price; Jackson—Peter Witmer, Isaac S. Moyer, Isaac Walborn; Mill Creek—Israel Garrett, David M. Person, Levi M. Leiwig; Heidelberg—William M. Missemmer, C. E. Hoffman, F. S. Goshert; Cornwall—Franklin Phillips, Franklin J. Witmer, Christian Bucher; Cold Spring—Tobias K. Bender.

A committee consisting of Messrs. F. Phillips, S. T. McAdam, Daniel Balsbaugh, Cyrus Boger and Jacob Nitrauer were authorized to

draft a constitution and by-laws for the county teachers and report at the next meeting. After a motion to publish the proceedings in the English papers of Lebanon and in the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was adopted, the teachers adjourned. The next meeting was scheduled to be held on the third Saturday in February, 1856, at 10 A. M.

The first regular county teachers' institute for Lebanon county was held in February as planned at the December meeting. Important resolutions were read in connection with the report of the committee on a constitution. These resolutions advocated, "that a thorough intellectual and moral education is the natural, unalienable right of the rising generation, that we regard the selection of proper textbooks as one of the most important duties of School Directors, that female teachers of a given standard of competency, ought, in simple equity and justice, to receive as high salaries as males of like qualifications."

Professor Kluge filled the office of county superintendent from July 5, 1854, to December 1, 1858. His efforts to organize the teachers of his districts and the success attained have been discussed. The county institutes, a regular part of every yearly program grew in importance. In the 19th and the early 20th century the institute was a certain means of circulating information on educational matters and providing contacts in professional circles that every teacher needed.

Franklin Phillips of Cornwall district, a member of the finance committee of the first institute, was appointed to fill Professor Kluge's unexpired term. He died in office and was succeeded by Henry Houck of North Lebanon borough who had served as secretary of the first institute. Houck was appointed in August, 1859, and left office on March 9, 1868, to become deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State. He was actively engaged in promoting the state educational program until 1907 when he became Pennsylvania's Secretary of Internal Affairs. Although not actively connected with the department of public instruction after 1907 he retained an increasing interest in educational work until his death in 1918. As a wit and story teller few Americans equalled him. In remote parts of Pennsylvania older schoolmen delight in relating tales of the repartee of Henry Houck. During his long life of public service he took part in the beginning of public education in Lebanon county, aided its slow development, and finally saw the great 20th century movement toward increased efficiency in teaching and equipment.

William G. Lehman became superintendent on March 9, 1868, and Cyrus Boger of Lebanon filled his unexpired term, leaving office June 7, 1875. Professor Boger, a native of North Annville township, was



educated at the Humberger school near his home, at the Annville Academy, the Collegiate Institute at Mercersburg and at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster. In 1853 he began his teaching career in an East Hanover township school. He was a member of the committee authorized to draw up a constitution for the county teachers' organization in 1855. In 1860 Professor Boger became principal of the Annville Academy and thereafter successively, principal of the boys' high school in Lebanon, principal of the girls' high school in Lebanon, and superintendent of schools for Lebanon county. From 1890 to 1899 Mr. Boger was superintendent of the Lebanon city schools, completing half a century of service in educational circles.

William B. Bodenhorn became county superintendent on June 7, 1875. He was a native of Annville and held office for fourteen years. On March 16, 1889, John Snoke was appointed to finish Bodenhorn's unexpired term. He served by regular election after 1890 until his retirement in 1926. Mr. Snoke was privately tutored by Oliver S. Goho, attended the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown and Lebanon Valley College. Under Mr. Snoke's direction and that of his successor, the present incumbent, Harry Moyer of Schaefferstown, public education in Lebanon county made unprecedented strides forward. When a state law, making it optional for district school boards to buy text books for their pupils became effective, Mr. Snoke canvassed every district in the county urging its adoption. In only one or two cases was he successful because the thrifty Pennsylvania German school directors were loathe to spend public funds unless legislation expressly required it. When the state legislature made text book purchases by local boards compulsory, a year later, all the districts complied. Mr. Snoke was the first county superintendent in the state to require specific technical and professional training from his teachers. Under his regime Lebanon county school went far in the program for consolidation and the certification of teachers. When he retired in 1926 he was the oldest county superintendent, in point of service, in the United States.

Harry Moyer, the present county superintendent, is continuing the program of consolidation begun under his predecessor with whom he served as assistant county superintendent. In 1917 the first consolidated school was organized when four schools were closed in Heidelberg township and the pupils sent to a central school at Kleinfeltersville. In the same district three schools were closed in 1920 and two more in 1926, the pupils going to Kleinfeltersville and Schaefferstown. Three schools in South Lebanon township were closed in 1918, one in 1921 and two more in 1925, the children being transported to the con-

solidated school at Iona. North Lebanon township entered into the consolidated program by closing two schools in 1919 and two in 1929. Pupils from this district attend the school in Cleona borough or the new school at Ebenezer. The schools of West Cornwall township consolidated in 1920 with Quentin as the center. Nine schools in Mill Creek township were closed in 1923 and the children went either to Newmanstown or Millbach. The fine high school and grades in Cornwall borough are the most recent of the developments of the consolidation program. These schools were opened with excellent faculties and modern equipment in 1929. The program for consolidation of one teacher schools followed the state program closely. Originally transportation was a problem. But with the development of motor bus service better roads resulted and the old horse and wagon method of conveyance has practically disappeared. The valuable contribution that a consolidation program offers, is increased opportunity for communication and exchange of ideas, not to speak of an enlarged curricula and better trained teachers. In the consolidated schools at Cornwall and Iona, vocational departments for home making on a vocational or general basis have been developed. Shop work is offered at Cornwall in the mining district, while Iona is a distinctly rural community vocational school, with a well developed department of agriculture. It is important to note that the needs of the community have been considered by the county educators in planning the curricula of the consolidated schools.

Eleven high schools take care of the secondary educational needs of the county. They are located at Annville, Fredericksburg, Cornwall, Schaefferstown, Jonestown, Iona (South Lebanon), Newmanstown, Myerstown, Palmyra, Richland and the city of Lebanon. Lebanon Independent borough supports a junior high school only, while the city of Lebanon and most of the other high schools have junior high school programs. Of these, Annville, Palmyra, Myerstown and Lebanon Independent borough support vocational departments in homemaking on a general basis. Shop work is included in the general program of the Palmyra, Myerstown and Lebanon Independent borough high schools. Palmyra adopted a course in agriculture but discontinued it, while Jonestown has had a successful department of agriculture for two years. The county superintendent of schools reports that vocational courses are popular. In other courses of the high school curricula the state manual is basic. In almost all cases the high school buildings of the county have been constructed since 1915. They have well equipped laboratories, gymnasiums and auditoriums. Library facilities in 1930 are only fair. Large numbers of books are

being purchased yearly. In most instances the districts buy them directly, part of the money being raised by the schools through programs of various sorts. This failure to provide proper library facilities may be due to the lack of any adequate school library program on the part of the state.

Apart from the specific vocational courses offered in the school districts themselves the county aims to give every child the opportunity to do some vocational work through county supervisors. A county superintendent of home making and home economics has been employed since 1928. A county superintendent of agriculture supervises the work in the high schools and plans additional project work to be carried on through the summer months. A dental hygienist and a school nurse look after the physical well being of the county school children. In all but four townships there are trained music supervisors.

Although consolidation has caused many one teacher schools in the county to close, the school term of 1929-1930 found eighty-eight of them still in session. It is in these schools that the parent-teachers associations are most active and effective. In Campbelltown, Lawn and Gravel Hill these organizations have aided materially in the promotion of school spirit. In the spring of the year district field meets are held. The morning session is usually devoted to oral contests in oratory, spelling or music. At noon the athletic contests are held, after which the parent teachers association or the Grange serve lunch. The afternoon program is usually short with an address by some educator for the main part. Extra curricular activities have been encouraged throughout the county. For four years a county baseball league has been active. The high schools of Jonestown, Cornwall and Myerstown are members of a debating league sponsored by Ursinus college, Collegeville.

The state program on certification of teachers has been carefully followed. In 1927, 14.4 of the teachers of the county were below the standard. In 1928 the percentage was reduced to 9.2, in 1929 to 4.75 and in 1930 Lebanon county was one of the two Pennsylvania counties to report 100 per cent standard certification. The rigid state requirements for teachers that have come into vogue since 1920 are largely responsible for this. Summer schools are increasingly popular and extension courses offered by the local colleges afford opportunities for increased study.

The county is well able to discharge financial obligations that increased educational requirements entail. The annual report for the



districts of Lebanon county in 1929 follows: Annville, enrollment, 596; total expenses, \$39,781.54; expenditures per child, \$66.75; No. of mills levied, 21. North Annville, enrollment, 229; total expenses, \$12,756.47; expenditures per child, \$46.31; No. of mills levied, 7. South Annville, enrollment, 149; total expenses, \$11,055.12; expenditures per child, \$52.70; No. of mills levied, 6. Bethel, enrollment, 375; total expenses, \$23,470.76; expenditures per child, \$62.01; No. of mills levied, 10. Cornwall, enrollment, 446; total expenses, \$44,493.59; expenditures per child, \$99.76; No. of mills levied, 4.5. North Cornwall, enrollment, 386; total expenses, \$21,593.02; expenditures per child, \$42.91; No. of mills levied, 13. West Cornwall, enrollment, 134; total expenses, \$10,357.68; expenditures per child, \$66.85; No. of mills levied, 7. East Hanover, enrollment, 276; total expenses, \$13,693.35; expenditures per child, 44.81; No. of mills levied, 12. Heidelberg, enrollment, 497; total expenses, \$26,158.99; expenditures per child, \$61.37; No. of mills levied, 12. Lebanon Independent borough, enrollment, 437; total expenses, \$27,713.38; expenditures per child, \$59.30; No. of mills levied, 11. Jackson, enrollment, 365; total expenses, \$21,247.09; expenditures per child, \$45.67; No. of mills levied, 7.5. Jonestown, enrollment, 230; total expenses, \$16,982.62; expenditures per child, \$73.84; No. of mills levied, 15. North Lebanon, enrollment, 581; total expenses, \$31,309.95; expenditures per child, \$40.62; No. of mills levied, 6. South Lebanon, enrollment, 530; total expenses, \$27,821.39; expenditures per child, \$51.26; No. of mills levied, 9. West Lebanon, enrollment, 162; total expenses, \$10,587.93; expenditures per child, \$57.45; No. of mills levied, 11. North Londonderry, enrollment, 125; total expenses, \$8,230.12; expenditures per child, \$47.16; No. of mills levied, 4. South Londonderry, enrollment, 325; total expenses, \$17,902.28; expenditures per child, \$41.46; No. of mills levied, 10. Millcreek, enrollment, 479; total expenses, \$29,511.85; expenditures per child, \$61.23; No. of mills levied, 16. Myerstown, enrollment, 477; total expenses, \$36,660.38; expenditures per child, \$76.86; No. of mills levied, 15. Palmyra, enrollment, 870; total expenses, \$60,229.12; expenditures per child, \$69.23; No. of mills levied, 11. Richland, enrollment, 143; total expenses, \$12,225.48; expenditures per child, \$83.43; No. of mills levied, 12. Swatara, enrollment, 175; total expenses, \$12,232.97; expenditures per child, \$56.59; No. of mills levied, 10. Union, enrollment, 287; total expenses, \$14,972.23; expenditures per child, \$44.79; No. of mills levied, 12. Totals—Enrollment, 8,184; expenses, \$530,989.31; average expenditures per child, \$58.80; average No. mills levied, 10.5.

Annville, assessed valuation, \$1,833,375; per child, \$3,076; per

teacher, \$87,304. North Annville, assessed valuation, \$968,207.14; per child, \$4,228; per teacher, \$107,585. South Annville, assessed valuation, \$1,104,060; per child, \$7,410; per teacher, \$184,010. Bethel, assessed valuation, \$1,236,633; per child, \$3,298; per teacher, \$77,290. Cornwall, assessed valuation, \$10,734,330; per child, \$24,068; per teacher, \$536,717. North Cornwall, assessed valuation, \$1,615,250; per child, \$4,185; per teacher, \$134,604. West Cornwall, assessed valuation, \$861,162; per child, \$6,426; per teacher, \$215,291. East Hanover, assessed valuation, \$793,527; per child, \$2,875; per teacher, \$72,138. Heidelberg, assessed valuation, \$1,345,239; per child, \$3,305; per teacher, \$103,480. Lebanon Independent borough, assessed valuation, \$1,932,880; per child, \$4,423; per teacher, \$138,063. Jackson, assessed valuation, \$1,504,307.33; per child, \$4,121; per teacher, \$115,715. Jonestown, assessed valuation, \$281,580; per child, \$1,224; per teacher, \$31,287. North Lebanon, assessed valuation, \$2,126,635; per child, \$3,660; per teacher, \$132,915. South Lebanon, assessed valuation, \$1,914,162; per child, \$3,611; per teacher, \$127,611. West Lebanon, assessed valuation, \$496,085; per child, \$3,062; per teacher, \$70,869. North Londonderry, assessed valuation, \$742,691; per child, \$5,941; per teacher, \$185,673. South Londonderry, assessed valuation, \$1,076,070; per child, \$3,619; per teacher, \$107,607. Millcreek, assessed valuation, \$1,757,409; per child, \$3,691; per teacher, \$109,838. Myerstown, assessed valuation, \$1,781,175; per child, 3,733; per teacher, \$98,954. Palmyra, assessed valuation, \$2,912,455; per child, \$3,347; per teacher, \$91,014. Richland, assessed valuation, \$733,210; per child, \$5,127; per teacher, \$122,202. Swatara, assessed valuation, \$612,148; per child, \$3,498; per teacher, \$76,519. Union, assessed valuation, \$643,875; per child, \$2,243; per teacher, \$53,656. Total-assessed valuation, \$39,006,520.17.

The townships in the western part of the valley are under the jurisdiction of Dauphin county, of which Prof. Isaac App is superintendent. For many years education there was relegated to the one teacher schools until the phenomenal development of Derry township after the founding of Hershey. No academies existed in the Dauphin county end of the valley. Subscription schools with poorly equipped teachers offered the best means for education in some cases. In others, teachers, young men for the most part, who had attended a term or two in a nearby normal school were chosen by the district boards to preside over the schoolroom.

The borough of Hummelstown maintains an excellent school system. The plant is modern and the faculty highly efficient. The system sustains a high standard of scholarship. This is evidenced by the fact

that the honor students in the four classes at Lebanon Valley College have more frequently been graduated from Hummelstown high school than from any other preparatory institution. Perhaps the most outstanding development in public education of the entire valley centers about the town of Hershey in Derry township. Prior to 1910 the district schools in the township were scattered one room buildings. By 1930 the township completed a program of consolidation that brought all children to the central plant at Hershey. There they have the advantages of attending the largest consolidated school in the United States. Much of the credit for the development of this excellent system is due to the financial gifts of M. S. Hershey, founder of the town. The school plant is modern in every way. The administrative officers are highly trained, sympathetic specialists, who aim to make the most of the peculiar good fortune of the Derry township public schools. Shop work, home economics, and commercial courses provide vocational education. The college preparatory course is excellent. A well selected library organized by a trained librarian offers modern facilities for reference work. In extra curricular activities Hershey leads in athletics, dramatics and music. In the Derry township system all the advantages of consolidation are present. The problem of transportation is met there, as elsewhere, by the employment of the school bus.

In the extreme east, Berks county controls the educational facilities of the valley. There, too, a program of consolidation is in progress. Nevertheless many one teacher schools are still in use. The larger districts of Womelsdorf and Robesonia have regularly established high schools with good college preparatory courses. In 1930 the Socialist party controlled Reading, the largest city of the county. Tax reduction resulted there, and the influence has been gradually penetrating the valley. Funds for public education have been affected. At the county institute held in August, 1930, delegates to the state convention for educators, to be held at Williamsport, were chosen. Three of the six representatives elected came from eastern Lebanon Valley. There were, Elmer T. Dunkle, Upper Tulpehocken; Laura Snyder and Annie Kintzer of Womelsdorf. A. F. Kemp, county superintendent for Berks is endeavoring to develop efficiency in the rural schools through active teachers' organizations.



## CHAPTER VII.

### ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES

The religious denominations that flourished in the Lebanon valley encouraged education sponsored by the church. As a result academies supported by the different congregations grew up. In a few cases private schools founded by school masters who were free from the domination of any particular church flourished. Of the church schools the one connected with the Presbyterian congregation at Derry has been mentioned in another chapter. Perhaps the earliest educational movement in the valley, free at least for a time from the religious influence, was the one in Lebanon, sponsored by Charles Cornelius Raboteau. This man was a native of France where he served in the army. He came to Lebanon from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and planned to establish a private school. In the decade between 1750 and 1760 this well educated and cultured gentleman canvassed the settlers in the vicinity of Lebanon to get their support for the erection of a free or charity school. After much discussion among frequenters of the blacksmith shops and taverns the German and Scotch-Irish leaders of the community decided to support Raboteau's plan. A lottery was to be conducted for the purpose of securing funds to finance the institution for seven years. After that it was hoped that the community could bear the burden of expense itself. In return for the support of the local leaders Raboteau offered to assist in conducting religious services in any of the churches that might need him. Governor Denny of the province of Pennsylvania received the following petition sometime in 1759 with the accompanying credentials of Master Raboteau: "May it please your Honour: We, your Honor's most humble and most obedient servants, whose names are hereunto subscribed, inhabiting that part of the province of Pennsylvania, known by the name of Quittopahella, wherein a town, under the name of Lebanon Town, is laid out,—and a considerable number of houses already built, and a great number of lots taken up, which by contract must be built on this year, and in reality this remote part of the province, which is now almost become the frontier, has a fine prospect of being in a short time as populous as almost any of it, have thought it good and adviseable for the benefit of the people already settled therein, and the encouragement of others to come and settle there, to calculate some scheme for the introducing of literature amongst us, and the bringing up our youth in the Fear, Love and Knowledge of God, and

of his son, Jesus Christ, in both the English and German languages, For the which laudable end and purpose, we have for some time past, fixt on a master every way qualified for our design, and have been so happy as to prevail with him to settle amongst us, and; besides instructing our youth he is willing to do service for us in our three churches, viz;

“The Church of England, the German ‘Lutheran’ and Presbyterian churches, on Sabbath days, and other suitable days, in absence of our clergymen, who have so many congregations to attend, that they can but seldom come amongst us, which good opportunity will be of great comfort to the aged, and a great assistance to the bringing up of our youth as good Christians and Loyal Subjects. But, as most beginnings are hard, so it happens that we have many poor families settled in our town and neighborhood, willing and desirous to have their children taught, but unable to pay their part towards supporting a master, and the whole expense of building and support would fall too heavy upon us, your humble petitioners.

“Thus, in order not to be, if possible, without the blessings, comforts and benefits aforementioned (have fell as we humbly hope) on an innocent scheme to erect and maintain a charity school, in the town aforesaid, for the term of seven years. And we doubt not but, by the time they are expired, it will please God to enable us to maintain a master.

“We have therefore calculated or schem’d a lottery. And with profound submission to your Honour, take this opportunity and method to beg and intreat your Hon’r’s assistance in this affair. Not doubting you will, of your wonted goodness and generosity, consider our circumstances, and afford us such a portion of your favour and patronage as will be necessary for bringing our innocent, laudable and, in these dangerous times, necessary scheme to maturity, and we, and many hundreds more, shall, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

“(Signed)

“John Casper Stever,

Lutheran minister.

“Anastasius Uller

“Henrich Klari (?)

“Jacob Licht

“George Reynold

“James Clark

“John Clarke

“Konrad Braun

“William Hide

“Karl Schally

“George Stits

“Michael Brown

“John Reynolds

“James McNees”

*The Statement*

"Be it known unto all Christian people whom these presents shall or may concern: That we, whose names and seals are hereunto wrote and affixed, being appointed managers for the lottery schem'd, and to be carried in execution if his Honour, William Denny, Esq., our worthy Governour, will please to favour us with his permission for the same, schem'd for the erecting and maintaining a charity school for the benefit of the inhabitants of Lebanon Town and the neighborhood of Quittopahella, as per petition to his Honour for the same fully appears, have, for the great love we have to (and confidence in) Mr. Charles Cornelius Raboteau, appointed him, and do by these presents appoint him, the said Charles Cornelius Raboteau, our well-beloved and trusted friend, to solicit and be the bearer of our petition to his Honour, the Governor, and in our names and on our behalfs to act, as in his prudence and discretion he shall see meet, both in respect as concerning his Honour, the Governor, and also every other officer, magistrate, or gentleman whatsoever, with whom it shall or may be necessary for our said truthworthy friend to advise with, or to go to, on the said account; and, also, having obtained the grant for the same, to go to the printers and in our names contract with them to make for us as many tickets, advertisements, &c., as shall be necessary for completing said lottery.

"As witness our hands and seals as above said.

"Lebanon Town, in Lancaster County, and Lebanon Township, this ——— day of June, Anno Domini, 1759. Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

"Konrad Braun  
 "Karl Schally  
 "Jakob Licht  
 "Anastasius Uller  
 "Lehnart Umberger  
 "Henrich Smitt  
 "Abraham Kornman  
 "Ralph Whitesites

"George Reynolds  
 "James Clark  
 "Michael Brown  
 "John Clark  
 "Henrich Klari (?)  
 "John Reynolds  
 "James McNees  
 "George Stits."

Statistics are not available to give accurate information concerning the success of the school. Dr. Ezra Grumbine in an article entitled *An Early Educational Project of Lebanon Town* published in *Papers and Addresses of the Lebanon County Historical Society* concluded that after twelve years the school was supported by the Lebanon Lutheran congregation. Rev. Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, pastor of the church, recorded on May 12, 1773, that the congregation supported a school master and listed the names of the members who



paid the master's salary in advance. Although the original purpose of Raboteau seems to have been the development of a free or charity school for children of all denominations, it seems likely that a Lutheran parochial school evolved from it instead.

*Tulpehocken Private Schools and Academies.* In 1727, members of Zion's (Reed's or Rieth's) Lutheran church one mile east of Stouchsburg, erected a log structure for school purposes. Christopher Lechner built the building, which also served as a fort, on a 14 acre tract of land. In 1730, Casper Lutbecker a tailor, taught and preached there. He died in 1738 and was succeeded by Valentine Kroft and George Lechner.

The German Reformed church of the Tulpehocken district employed George Stiefel as a schoolmaster as early as 1731. Rev. H. M. M. Muhlenberg, at the request of Christ Reformed church congregation one mile west of Stouchsburg, stationed John Nicholas Kurtz there as teacher. He served from 1748 to 1787. Mr. Kurtz seems to have served as teacher and pastor, for in 1781 he employed Baron Henry William von Stiegel, who had failed in business and had just returned from serving a term of imprisonment for debt, as teacher in Womelsdorf. The site of the school in which the Baron taught was at the corner of Franklin street and Rehersburg road, Womelsdorf. The building was one story in height and made of logs. Unfortunately Baroness Stiegel died in Philadelphia while her husband was teaching. After his health gradually declined until his death in 1783.

A union academy was established in Womelsdorf in 1828, by Dr. John Livingood, John Seltzer and Andrew Taylor. It was a pay school incorporated in 1834 and was taught by Michael Oyer, Philip Lynch, Christian Couch, Benjamin German and Walter Stephen, between the years 1828 and 1855. Walter Stephen served as a teacher for more than sixty years throughout the countryside.

In 1831, Myles Green, an Irishman, who taught for several years at the Newmanstown academy, came to Tulpehocken academy, one mile west of Stouchsburg, as teacher. It is said of him that "he gave the school a good name." He went west in 1837 and was succeeded by J. C. Kessels. After 1840, the academy was turned into a township school under the free school law.

Stouchsburg citizens established an academy at the east end of the town in 1838. A building was erected under the direction of Samuel Moore, George Lechner, Samuel Lindenmuth and Jacob Seibert. For a time it was not successful so Jacob Seibert took it over as a private

enterprise. William H. Seibert taught there from 1840 to 1854. Other teachers included Thomas S. Searle, Simon S. Miller, Isaac S. Moyer and W. Z. Deck. In 1876 the school building was converted into a private residence.

Another Womelsdorf academy was opened about 1866. C. F. Evans, later mayor of Reading, taught there for a time. John S. Krumbine, who was associated with educational work throughout the valley as a mathematician, made the academy a mecca for students. Mr. Jacob Steinmetz of Newmanstown attended the academy and speaks highly of Mr. Krumbine's attainments.

*Lebanon Academy* was incorporated on February 16, 1816, by the Pennsylvania Legislature and the bill was signed by Governor Simon Snyder two days later. Ten years elapsed before the school was actually opened. The position of teacher was then offered to a clergyman by the name of Todd. Possibly he was the Nathaniel Todd who taught in the Harrisburg academy from 1822 to 1826. When he became principal a building seems to have been completed because there is record of a meeting of the Trustees and Building Committee on May 2, 1826. The German language was used in published notices concerning the academy until 1830. After that the English language came into common usage. These advertisements inserted by the trustees afford the following information concerning the opening of the academy.

“\*\*\*\*\* In this institution, in addition to the knowledge of the fundamentals of an English education, the following scientific branches will be taught, namely: Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric (oratory), Mathematics, etc., and also the Latin and Greek language. Through the successful efforts of the trustees to secure a worthy and an efficient teacher for this academy, it is to be hoped that the citizens of the town and county of Lebanon will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity to permit their children to enjoy the best of all temporal benefits, a good education.”

“W. G. Ernst, President.

“Lebanon, September 1st, 1826.”

“Libanon Akademie—Hr. Todd bittet um Erlaubnisz die Burger der Stadt Libanon und der Umgegend zu benachrichtigen dasz seine Schule auf den 1sten Tag November nachstens, ohne Fehl eroffnet werden wird.

“Den 27sten October 1826.”

“Lebanon Academy—Mr. Todd begs leave to announce to the

citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that his school will be opened without fail on the first day of November.

“October 27th, 1826.”

John N. Chipman of Vermont followed Mr. Todd as principal and served for one year. He was succeeded by C. G. Ridgely who resigned in 1830. The school seemed to have difficulty in developing for more than ten years. In 1830, Rev. William Ernst, one of the trustees, took over the management and was assisted by Eugene McGiveny. The following account of the opening of the academy under this regime appeared in the English column of an issue of the *Lebanoner Morgenstern*: “Lebanon Academy,—The Trustees of the Lebanon academy inform the friends of this institution, and the public generally, that they have appointed the Rev. G. W. Ernst as principal of the same, under whose immediate superintendence with the assistance of Mr. Eugene Mayerney (McGiveny), a competent teacher recently engaged, the course of instruction will be conducted. The academy will be opened for the admission of scholars on Monday, the 19th of this month, April, 1830, when a good opportunity will be afforded to the youth of this county, to receive instruction in the various branches of learning, taught in the academy, which are the following, viz:

“Reading, writing and arithmetic, so far as the rule of three, at \$2 per quarter.

“Arithmetic, English, grammar, elocution and geography at \$5 per quarter.

“The above branches with bookkeeping and composition at \$4 per quarter.

“Practical Mathematics and the Latin and Greek languages, at \$5 per quarter.

“N. B.—As it is desirable that the term of each scholar’s quarter should close at the same time, parents and guardians are particularly requested to send their children immediately at the commencement of the first quarter.

“By order of the Board,

“J. W. Gloninger, Sec’y.

“Lebanon, April 16, 1830.”

From 1834 to 1836, John C. McKinney conducted the academy and was succeeded by Rev. Ernst and his son John who had charge of its activities until 1839. It seems likely that the difficulties involved in



bringing success to the Lebanon academy were enhanced by the competition of John H. Kluge's school for boys at Tenth street and Walnut alley. Mr. Kluge was popular and had an excellent reputation in educational work. In 1841, he was induced to merge his school with the Lebanon academy at Tenth street and Partridge alley. For thirteen years after he became principal, Lebanon academy thrived. On July 17, 1850, the following announcement appeared in the columns of *The Lebanon Advertiser*.

"The examination of the scholars of the Lebanon academy held on Wednesday and Thursday last, was highly creditable to all parties."

Mr. Kluge's success as a teacher lay in his high moral character and his unique, methodical and painstaking work in the schoolroom. He was connected with the Moravian church of Lebanon and was held in high esteem by prominent members in that congregation. His popularity extended beyond the town as is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen first county superintendent of public schools for Lebanon county. The following persons are known to have been pupils in Lebanon academy during Mr. Kluge's administration: Anthony J. Arnold, John Benson, Samuel H. Bentz, H. T. Bibighaus, A. Rank Bickel, David Bergner, Henry C. Borgner, Joseph Bowman, Henry Bowman, Cyrus Bowman, David Bowman, John P. Bowman, Wm. G. Bowman, Samuel B. Bowman, George Burgess, Geo. Thomas Capp, Jacob Capp, John H. Carmany, Cyrus Carmany, Delama Clewell, Jacob Cooper, M.D., Henry Derr, Lorenzo Derr, William M. Derr, A. Gilbert DeHuff, Jacob A. DeHuff, Henry DeHuff, Adam Diller, Daniel Early, George Eckert, Jacob Ely, John P. Ely, John B. Embich, Frederick Embich, Wm. C. Fauber, Theo. D. Fisher, T. P. Frantz, Charles Frantz, Daniel Frantz, Carpenter Forney, Josiah Funck, John K. Funck, Wm. G. George, J. Ned George, Charles George, David S. George, Cyrus George, Philip S. Greenawalt, Calvin Greenawalt, Johnson R. Groff, Geo. Gleim, M.D., Charles Garman, John H. Gerhart, Philip Gerberich, Henry C. Grittinger, M. Guilford, M.D., Robert E. Guilford, Simeon Guilford, C. D. Gloninger, D. S. Gloninger, Henry Hartman, Theodore Hartman, John W. Harbeson, George Houck, Henry S. Heilman, Jacob G. Heilman, David S. Hoffman, Wm. I. Hoffman, George Henry, Cyrus Henry, Elias Illig, General Jacob Kline, Geo. W. Kline, Philip Killinger, Alfred R. Kluge, Josiah B. Louser, Jacob Louser, Henry Louser, John Lentz, Ezekial Light, Samuel B. Light, M.D., Abiah H. Light, M.D., Adam Light, Samuel L. Light, Geo. P. Lineaweaver, S. T. Lineaweaver, John Lineaweaver, Samuel Lineaweaver, Washington Lineaweaver, Kline Lineaweaver, J. L. Lemberger, Elwood Mander-

bach, John Marquart, Wm. Moyer, Charles Moyer, Lemuel Moyer, Philip E. McCaully, Charles Meily, George Meily, Henry Meily, Emanuel Meily, Samuel Meily, Thomas Mark, John W. Mish, Physic B. Mish, Carroll C. Mish, Wm. Missimer, Dan Phraener, James Pflieger, Samuel Pflieger, George Pflieger, Cyrus Rank, Erastus P. Rank, John H. Rauch, John B. Rauch, John H. Reigert, Samuel Reisner, Tobias Reinoehl, John Reinoehl, Adolphus Reinoehl, Jacob Reinoehl, Tobias Reinoehl, George Reinoehl, P. H. Reinhard, George D. Rise, Jacob L. Rise, Simeon Ringle, Charles Ringle, Wm. D. Roedel, Henry H. Roedel, George Roedel, Jacob Roedel, Henry A. Ruthrauff, Isaac Sanderson, J. S. Sanderson, Gabriel Siegrist, David Siegrist, J. A. Shindel, Peter Shindel, J. O. Shindel, Cyrus Sherk, John L. Sherk, Penrose Shirk, Lorenzo C. Shirk, David S. Shirk, John Shenk, Henry J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, Frank D. Stichter, David Stewart, John A. Stine, John H. Snively, John H. Sowers, David Tice, Geo. H. Uhler, John Uhler, J. Clement Uhler, Samuel Wagner, Theophilus Wagner, John Wagner, W. M. Weidman, Jacob Weidman, W. Morris Weidman, Mason Weidman, Grant Weidman, John Weidman, Jacob Weidle, Spencer Woodruff, Levi Wolfersberger, John H. Yingst, Luther Zimmerman, Leonard Zimmerman, Thomas C. Zimmerman.

*Lebanon Female Academy.* By an act of legislature the Lebanon Female academy was incorporated on April 12, 1838. At that time the state appropriated funds to academies in proportion to the number of their students. Accordingly this school received \$400 yearly toward its support. The trustees designated in the legislative act were: Rev. Henry Wagner, Rev. William G. Ernst, Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, Dr. George Reidenaur and Dr. John W. Gloninger. In addition the following men were elected to serve as trustees: Jacob Weidman, Simeon Guilford, Daniel Stichter and John George. Mrs. Ingalls was the first teacher and she was succeeded by Mrs. Moore Misses Rachel and Julia Ross, Sarah Ellis Eddy and Rose Cleveland, sister of the president of the United States, taught there at various times before 1868. An advertisement concerning the institution appeared in the columns of the *Lebanon Courier* for 1857. It reads, "The second session of the Lebanon Female academy will commence on the first day of February. It is earnestly requested that parents intending to send their daughters should do so at the commencement of the session. Legh R. Baugher, Principal.

"Modeste DeCamps, Teacher of Music and French."

John Marsh was teacher until 1870, when the building was leased to the Lebanon board of education for use as a girl's high school.

This arrangement was made with the understanding that the classics should continue to be taught in the building.

*Newmanstown Academy or Private School.* An old handbill in the possession of Mr. Jacob Steinmetz of Newmanstown bears evidence to the fact that an academy or private school was conducted there in 1827. The hand bill reads as follows:

“TUITION

*Myles Greene*

“Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced a School in Newmanstown on the 3d instant. From assiduity and experience, he flatters himself to be able to select and adopt such methods of instruction, as will facilitate the labours and accelerate the progress of the pupils in the English, Mercantile & Mathematical Departments.

TERMS

“Reading, Writing and Arithmetic will be taught at 2 dollars per quarter; English, Grammar, Geography, the use of the globes and the construction of maps at 5 dollars per quarter; and the following sciences agreeably to contract viz., Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Astronomy, Navigation, Surveying, Conic-sections, Guaging, Gunnery, Fortification, Dealing, Mechanics, Natural-Philosophy and Bookkeeping by the true Italian method.

“A comparative analysis of the English & German languages will be given to gentlemen who will read the English grammatically. December 21, 1827.”

The Schoch family, prominent in the vicinity of Newmanstown were probably responsible for the establishment of the school there. The room in which the academy classes were held, is in the second story of a house located on Main street opposite the Jacob Steinmetz residence. An old account book, also owned by Mr. Steinmetz, contains a list of pupils who attended the school in 1830. M. P. Schoch is named as the proprietor and Myles Greene, teacher. The names of pupils for August 9, 1830, follows: Margaret Schoch, Catherine Emerich, Zadok Noll, Adam Clopp, John Holstein, Josiah Gorgas, George Leshner, George Shenfelder, Wm. Chirington, Benjamin Meiser, Isaac Strickler, Isaac Gerhardt, John Geiss, Mary Benadum, Catherine Schoch, G. Perry Emerich, Wm. Strickler, John Noll, David Weise, John Zimmerman, George Schoch, Isaac Mathew, Wm. Ermantrout, Daniel Yeiser, John Seller, Jacob Missimer, Peter Shitz,



Sam'l Leshner, Eliza Schoch, Daniel Shenfelder, Joseph Leib, John Gerhard, David Betz, Adam Kalbach, John Schoch, Sarah Ermantrout, Henry Meiser, William Kitsmiller, John Beck, George Bolman, Samuel Mathew.

*The Humberger School.* Citizens in North Annville township, near the present site of the Water Works village, purchased four acres and five perches of land for the erection of a schoolhouse for their children in 1843. The school, located on the road from Bunker Hill to Annville near the southeast arm of the big water works dam, was called the Humberger school for the original owner of the property, Henry Humberger. The men responsible for the project were: Messrs., Abraham Sherk, Johannes Huber, Conrad Daub, Jacob Miller, Abraham Fernsler, Samuel Focht, Daniel Henning, Joseph Bogar, Henry Heilman, Joseph Heilman, Geo. G. Heilman, John Heilman and David Bogar. Children from the vicinity of Heilman Dale and Water Works village attended the school. Teachers were paid partly in boarding among the different families of their constituency. In 1856, the building was sold for \$56.46; when the Humberger school gave way to the free public school.

*Schaefferstown Academy or High School.* Schaefferstown, Baron Stiegel's home, supported a parochial school before 1765. Nearly a hundred years later an academy was incorporated on April 14, 1851. The project was not developed until a supplementary act was passed by the state legislature on April 27, 1855. Steps were taken at once to procure a lot and erect buildings for the institution. In 1856, a large two story brick building was erected in the northwestern part of the town. It contained two large school rooms. The lower floor was used by the classical department and the upper one by the select and preparatory departments. The building was incomplete for the first year that the academy was conducted. The first sessions were held in the spring and summer of 1855, when the trustees secured the use of the public school house on East Main street. When this building was in use for public school purposes the academy classes met in a large room on the second story above a store. The new academy was put into active use in 1857, when William Missimer was the first principal. Cyrus V. Mays, A.B., was the next principal while Mrs. E. P. Miller supervised the work of the select and preparatory departments. The details of administration are explained in a notice concerning the academy appearing in an issue of the *Lebanon Courier* for April 17, 1857. The academy is referred to there as a high school, but is not to be confused with the public high school of today.

## "SCHAEFFERSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

"The summer session of this institution will be opened on Monday the 20th day of April. Encouraged by the success which has attended it, since its establishment, the Board of Trustees have resolved to spare no expense to make it all it could be desired to be. It possesses all the advantages of a regular boarding school, while, at the same time, it is free from the objection that must always weigh against the latter. The studies comprise a thorough English and Classical course. Students are prepared for the higher classes of our colleges: a large class is at present pursuing a course to that end. A Normal class will also be formed during the summer sessions. Teachers, therefore, who desire to prepare themselves more fully for their profession, will find it greatly to their advantage to avail themselves of this opportunity. The course of study determined upon is designed fully to meet their wants. Lectures on the science of teaching, and various other subjects connected with the profession, will be delivered by the principal. The location of the school is in the midst of a healthy and beautiful country. The situation is retired and suitable, in all respects as a place of study. Students from a distance can be accommodated with board, at lowest rates, in private families. Tuition per session, for Classical department, \$14. Normal department, \$12. English department, \$10.

C. V. Mays, A.B., Principal.

## TRUSTEES

"George F. Miller, A. P. Hibsman, Abraham Reist, Jonathan Zerbe, Fred. Hoffman, John Weisse, William M. Weigley.

Schaefferstown, March 27, 1857."

Mays was succeeded by another Franklin and Marshall graduate, A. Carl Whitmer, who was the last principal. In 1860, after five years of activity the corporation of the academy found itself unable to meet its obligations and the academy ceased to function. While the academy was in existence students were prepared for entrance to the sophomore class in college. A carefully selected library and some scientific instruments made research possible for the students. The curriculum was extensive. That of the classical department included courses in Greek and Latin, ancient and modern history, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, English and Latin composition, oratory, botany, physical and descriptive geography and a course on the United States constitution. Mrs. Miller, who had conducted the work of the select and preparatory departments under the academy, continued the select school after the academy buildings were sold.

She extended the courses of these departments to include a study of ancient languages and higher mathematics, thus preparing students for admission to the freshman class in college.

*Annville Academy* in the year 1834, as nearly as can be determined, there was a private school in the southern end of a blacksmith shop in the village of Annville, near the site of the John L. Saylor and Son's coach works. A Mrs. Stambaugh is said to have been a teacher here. But there is absolute certainty concerning only one fact, and that is, the existence of the school at about the time and place mentioned. This is the germinal fact in the history of the Annville academy. A little later than this Jacob S. Livingood taught in the same building a school of about twenty-four pupils. While thus engaged in teaching, more commodious quarters were being arranged for him and his school in the then eastern part of Annville where the South Hall of Lebanon Valley College now stands. The building then erected was the one familiarly known as the old academy building, and was erected on the western two-thirds of the present lot. This was about the year 1836. The enterprising citizens who were leaders in this movement were John Shertzer, Adam Ulrich, Leonard Heilig and Daniel Struphauer. They employed the teachers and had general supervision of the school. In the legislative session of 1839-1840 Senator John Killinger, of Lebanon, introduced a bill to incorporate the Annville Academy, and on the 28th of March it received the signature of Governor Porter. There is no record to show who were elected as trustees on the first Monday of January, 1841, as provided by the charter. The next conclusive evidence on this point is found in a copy of the *Lebanon Democrat* for February, 1847, which contains an advertisement of the academy signed by Leonard Heilig, President, and John Shertzer, Secretary. The catalogue published by Professor Burnside, in 1850, contains the names of the following trustees; John Shertzer, Adam Ulrich, Leonard Heilig, Jacob Ward, Peter Reist, and Abram Harr. The catalogue of 1852 contains no names of trustees. A deed bearing date March 30th, 1861, contains the following statement: "Whereas Adam Ulrich and Rudolph Harr and Jacob Shertzer and Moses Bowman, executor of John Shertzer, deceased, by their indenture bearing date of fifth day of April, 1855, did grant and confirm unto the said Daniel Balsbaugh in fee a certain tract of land", etc. This shows that in April, 1855, Adam Ulrich alone remained of the trustees in office in 1850, Rudolph Herr having succeeded his father Abram Herr, and John Shertzer being succeeded by his executors. Leonard Heilig, Peter Reist and Jacob Ward are unaccounted for. It is probable that their interests were purchased by the remaining members of the board.



After the purchase of the academy by Prof. Balsbaugh, in 1855, the name was changed to "Lebanon Valley Institute." On the second day of April, 1856, Prof. Balsbaugh secured title from the executor's of John Shertzer's estate to a half lot adjoining the old academy on the east, for which he paid one hundred and twenty-one dollars. This purchase was made to carry out Professor Balsbaugh's plans for the erection of a larger building, and work was begun in 1857, and completed the following year. August 21, 1860, an order of the court was granted Lavinia Balsbaugh and Jacob S. Killinger, administrators of the estate of Daniel Balsbaugh, for the public sale of the academy to be held October 6, 1860, with permission to adjourn the sale to a later date if necessary. On the 27th of October the property was sold to George Rigler, Jacob Shertzer, John Allwein, John K. Bachman, Peter Ryder, Joseph Bomberger and David Kreider, Jr., for the sum of \$3,025. The property remained in the hands of these men or their heirs, until the year 1866, when it was sold to Rudolph Herr, S. W. Creamer, Geo. A. Mark, Jr., Geo. Hoverter and John H. Kinports, for \$4,500. On the 18th of February, 1868, these men donated the property to Lebanon valley college and thus became in a sense the founders of the present institution.

As previously stated, Mrs. Stambaugh is said to have been the first teacher in the old Annville academy. Her successor, Jacob S. Livingood, who began in the old blacksmith shop, and who was the first teacher in the old academy building, taught from 1835 to 1840. John W. Mish taught in the academy in 1841, and was probably Livingood's immediate successor. Mr. Mish was succeeded by a Mr. Willoughby, of Connecticut, with Miss Rohrer of Lancaster, as assistant. Following Mr. Willoughby and Miss Rohrer, though perhaps not immediately, were the Andrews brothers from Maine. Of the first of these little is known. His brother, George F. Andrews succeeded him. He seems to have been teaching in the academy during 1847 but the exact date of his coming is not known. He was a writer of considerable ability. During his stay in Annville he lived with the Adam Ulrich family, as had Jacob S. Livingood, before him. Rev. U. H. Heilman of Jonestown said of Prof. Andrews about 1904: "I still remember Mr. Andrews. He was a good teacher and did not confine himself to books. I remember his explanation of a thunder storm—how he sent us out of the room to breathe the purified air. One of his rules was, that no boy was allowed to speak German, that the roll was called every Monday morning, that all the boys were expected to tell whether they had spoken German during the week. The fine or penalty was one cent per word, and this money was used for the ornamentation of the room. I remember a clock was purchased with

these fines. For more than a month the writer of these lines was a dumb boy, as it was too costly to speak in German, and the English was a foreign tongue or dead language to him. My home then was at Heilman Dale, where my brother, Dr. S. P. Heilman now lives, and a number of us walked back and forth to Millerstown (Annville) mornings and evenings." Professor Andrews was secured largely because it was the policy of the trustees, as expressed by Mr. Adam Ulrich, to secure men who could teach pure English. He was a strict disciplinarian; he made his students walk a chalk line in the literal sense, for he had a line marked on the floor with crayon that the exactly correct position of a pupil while reading might be formally determined. Professor Andrews paid a great deal of attention to spelling, and frequently offered prizes to the successful competitor. On one occasion, a warm contest ensued between Cornelius Smith, Matilda Kuhnle and Jacob Troxall. Smith and Troxall were a tie, and pulled sticks to settle the contest which Troxall won. Students in these old days were not wholly unlike the students of the present day, and many are the more or less harmless tricks played upon teacher or neighbors. One of the amusing stories of that day relates how "Dutch Adam," the general utility man of Dr. Fahnestock, who resided next to the academy on the west, was annoyed by the depredations upon his garden committed by students. As is usual, the accusations were aimed at one of two or three young men—in this case Cornelius Smith and A. Stanley Ulrich were among the accused. On one occasion, when Professor Andrews, who was a devoted Christian gentleman, was offering an opening prayer in the presence of the school, as was his wont, "Dutch Adam" rushed into the room breathless and bareheaded, crying, "Der . . . ware mir witter im Garta." During this period, the Lebanon academy, taught by Professor Kluge, and the Annville academy were rivals. The rivalry extended to the towns and the adjoining country districts. At one time the Lebanon boys, led by "Bully" Gommers, a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, six feet four inches in height, charged the Annville boys with cowardice, who put forward A. Stanley Ulrich as their champion. Mr. Ulrich had for sometime previous practiced the art of downing an opponent by a skillful use of the feet. In this manner, he brought his big opponent to the ground and won the day for Annville. Professor Andrews was succeeded by William Stewart, who began his work at Annville, April 1, 1848. Professor Stewart taught only a short time, and was succeeded by Professor Friel of whom definite information is lacking. In 1850, there came to the academy a young man, destined to take a foremost place among the educators of Lebanon county, namely William J. Burnside. He was a self-made

man, his breadth of scholarship being far beyond that attained in the ordinary academy. He had charge of the school until the year 1854, when a tempting offer was made him by the citizens of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county. They desired him to open an academy there and accordingly with some of his Annville pupils he journeyed to Orwigsburg in a large four horse wagon. Among those who accompanied him were H. H. Kreider and Henry Houck. The large number of students who sat under his instruction represented what was best in the make up of the population of the immediate and surrounding communities, and all testify to his great ability. Professor Burnside possessed the ability to teach successfully, subjects of whose content-his knowledge was relatively superficial. Dr. Ezra Grumbein, a later pupil, gave his impressions of Professor Burnside's teaching ability in the following words: "Mr. Burnside was one of the best teachers of his day, to which statement scores of his former students will testify. His memory was remarkably strong. He was able to repeat from beginning to end Moore's beautiful poem, 'The Fireworshippers,' a work in easy flowing rhyme, nearly a hundred duodecimo pages of rather small print. His student regarded him as a walking encyclopedia, and they feared rather than loved him. He governed by a sort of hypnotic power, and he always appealed to the student's sense of honor. One one particular occasion, when he endeavored to make a culprit confess, he read the story of Ananias and Sapphira, and then asked each and every student the question: 'Did you commit this act?' Although not successful in finding the guilty one, this method no doubt left a profound impression on the school." Professor Burnside was succeeded in 1855 by Professor Daniel Balsbaugh, a native of Dauphin county, who had been educated at Franklin and Marshall academy, and had taught in the public schools of Dauphin county. Professor Balsbaugh was sole proprietor of the academy during his principalship, and, as has already been stated, erected the new academy building which was afterwards donated by John H. Kinports and others to Lebanon Valley college, and which is now the South Hall of that institution. Before the completion of the building, he lived in the building now occupied by Simon Grimm's Book Store on West Main street. The new academy building was erected because he found the old building too small for the growing school, the increase having been from twenty to seventy-five in the first regular session. "The new building is three stories in height, contains two large rooms capable of accommodating seventy-five students each. The other part of the building is divided off into large and comfortable rooms for boarders. The whole structure is so arranged that no disorderly conduct can at any time take place



without the knowledge of the principal, as he with his family reside in the building." Professor Balsbaugh was not as scholarly a man as his predecessor, but he drew men to himself by his pleasing personality, was of unquestioned moral worth, an excellent teacher and skilled disciplinarian. During the latter part of Professor Balsbaugh's principalship he was assisted by John H. Books and Cyrus Boger. After his death Prof. Boger, well known in Lebanon county educational circles, succeeded him. He had been educated at the academy and later at Franklin and Marshall college. His term of office was short, for in September of the same year he was elected principal of the Boy's high school, Lebanon. The principalship of the academy then passed into the hands of J. S. Krumbein, who was a specialist in mathematics. During Prof. Krumbein's term Professor Burnside, who had left Orwigsburg, and had spent sometime in Philadelphia and the south, returned to Annville. The trustees gave him permission to teach in the upper room of the building, and many students availed themselves of this opportunity. Prof. Krumbein soon left for Womelsdorf, where he taught in the academy. He afterwards taught mathematics at Lebanon Valley college. After the departure of Prof. Krumbein, Prof. Burnside again became principal in 1861, and held the position until called to be the head of the Boys' high school, Lebanon, in 1864. During a part of this time, with the assistance of County Superintendent Houck, he conducted a Summer Normal School for teachers, which was largely attended. Of Prof. Burnside's successor, Dr. Ezra Grumbein said: "During the summer of 1864 Mr. Burnside had a call from Lebanon. It was the offer of the High school, term ten months, salary quite large. But he had a contract to keep open the Lebanon Valley institute as an academy and Boarding school and could not leave it vacant. So he advertised for a teacher in the New York papers and soon had a man to take his place as teacher, while his family remained to keep boarders, he going to Lebanon on Monday morning, and returning on Friday or Saturday. The new teacher's name was Sylvester Hunt, and his residence, Albany. He remained only a few months, when he received orders to go to the front, he being an assistant surgeon of a volunteer regiment, passing the time as an academy teacher but being in reality a mustered-in army officer awaiting orders. His departure was abrupt; but this was soon followed by the advent of a Brooklyn graduate of a New York college, named Deering, who remained until the expiration of Mr. Burnside's contract in 1865. "Prof. Deering was succeeded by Prof. Macbeth of Elizabeth, N. J., the last teacher in the academy.

The courses of study at the Annville academy varied materially at different times. Of course, the common branches were taught at

all times, and particularly in the early years of the academy, before the adoption of the public school system by the county. Then too before the advent of state normal schools there were no training schools for teachers, other than the academies and a few colleges. To fill these two needs, that of the public school and the teachers' training school, necessitated arrangements for the youngest and the most mature. In addition to this the courses were adapted to the needs of those who were preparing for college. It is greatly to the credit of Professors Burnside and Balsbaugh, that they urged young men to go to college, although not having had such training themselves. The classic languages were taught as early as Mr. Livingood's principalship, or at least provision was made for teaching them, and the advertisement of the school in the *Libanon Demokrat* of February, 1847, announces that there will be classes in Latin, Greek, German, French and Needlework. The school was then co-educational, and so remained; the boys at that time were under Prof. Andrews and the girls under Miss Howe. The needlework class met twice every week, Prof. Burnside's catalogue for the year 1850, gives a good idea of the courses and text books used. The school was divided into two departments, the Classical and the English. In the English department, the following subjects were taught: Spelling and Defining, Webster; Reading, History of U. S.; Writing; Arithmetic, Emerson; English Grammar, Smith; Geography, Mitchell; Composition and Declamation; Elocution, Comstock; Geometry, Davies' Legendre; Algebra, Davies' Bourdon; Bookkeeping, Shea; Natural Philosophy, Parker; Chemistry, Silliman; Astronomy, Kendall; Surveying, Gummere; Moral Science, Wayland; Elements of Criticism, Kames; Vocal and Instrumental Music. The following subjects and texts were taught in the Classical department: Andrews' and Stoddards' Latin Grammar, Andrews' and Stoddards' Latin Reader, Andrews' Latin Exercises, Anthon's Caesar, Brook's Ovid (expurgated), Anthon's Sallust, Anthon's Virgil, Anthon's Cicero, Lincoln's Livy, Anthon's Horace (expurgated), Leverett's Juvenal (expurgated), Anthon's Tacitus, Anthon's New Greek Grammar, Anthon's Jacob's Greek Reader. From this it will be evident that Prof. Burnside's school, in 1850, was prepared to train students to enter college. The late Mr. Andrew Kreider, who was a student under Prof. Burnside, spoke highly of his work in elocution, and was authority for the statement that all pupils were required to appear in public at least bi-weekly. Under the principalship of Prof. Balsbaugh there was a slight change of text books and fewer of the advanced classics were taught. The studies and text books as given in the circular of 1859 are as follows: Primary Studies, Sander's Readers, Brown and

Smith's English Grammars, Mitchell's Geography and Pelton's Outline Maps, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, Parker's Natural Philosophy, Gray's Botany, Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology, Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, Davis' Elementary Algebra, Bourdon's Legendre's Geometry, Gummere's Surveying, Ancient Languages, Latin, Andrew's and Stoddards' Grammar, Andrews' Latin Reader, Caesar's Commentaries, Virgil's Aeneid and Georgics, Cicero and Horace Greek, Kuhmer's Greek Grammar and Reader, combined, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad and Xenophon's Memorabilia. Professor Burnside's catalogue of 1863 contains a list of Text Books and studies very similar to that of 1850. The following studies were added: Sargent's Standard Speller, Wilson's History of the U. S., Tyler's Universal History, Whately's Logic, Blair's Rhetoric, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Milton's Paradise Lost (for analysis). The catalogue further states: "The course of study is not fixed; the studies of each pupil being directed according to the time he can afford in school, and to the profession or business he designs to pursue. The English department is designed mainly to impart a thorough, practical education, which may be turned to account in the business of after life. The Classical course embraces the study of the classics ancient, and modern, with a view to cultivate these—to refine and elevate the mind, as a basis for the study of the "learned professions." The Normal department offers special advantages to those who design to engage in teaching, as the course pursued conforms strictly to that of the State Normal schools. Pupils desiring to prepare for any class in college may pursue the studies required to enter that class." The Teachers' Normal school, conducted by Professors Burnside and Houck, was designed primarily to prepare teachers for the examination, and has had regular succession either in the high school building or in the college until sometime after 1904.

In 1847, the announcement was made that the rates at the academy are reasonable. In 1850, the year was divided in two sessions of twenty-three weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in January; the second on the third Monday of July, with a vacation of five weeks in harvest and one at Christmas. The terms for Tuition, Board, Washing, Fuel and Light per year were, \$100; per session, \$50.; per month, \$10. In 1859, "the Academic year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, beginning respectively January 17, and August 17; there will be two vacations, one of 7 weeks beginning the middle of June, the second, one week at Christmas. "Board, washing, room furnished and tuition in English branches per session of five months \$68. Instruction in Latin, Greek or German, \$5. each. Daily scholars per term, \$10. Daily scholars under eleven





OLD DERRY CHURCH - BUILT 1756 - REPAIRED 1796



JOHN ANDREW MELCHIOR SHULZE (JULY  
19, 1775-NOV. 18, 1852), TWICE GOVERNOR  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUSAN KIMMELL (1781-1860), WIFE OF  
JOHN ANDREW MELCHIOR SHULZE

years, \$8. Fuel and use of stove during winter, \$4. Students furnished their own lights. One-fourth of the bill was to be paid in advance and the remainder at the close of the term. In 1863, the school year of forty-four weeks was divided into four quarters on the plan later adopted by the University of Chicago. The four quarters began respectively on January 5, April 6, June 22, and October 12, a vacation of five weeks preceding the last quarter. Expenses per quarter were reckoned as follows: for board, washing, tuition and lights, \$35, later raised to \$40; for tuition alone, \$5 to \$10; additional for ancient and modern languages, each, \$3; instrumental music, \$5. Liberal arrangements were however made with young men of limited means, who were preparing for the ministry or for teaching.

There were comparatively few publications of the academy. The most complete catalogues were published by Prof. Burnside. Prof. Balsbaugh's circulars were mere announcements without any list of students. The Student's Monthly was published for one year, Oct., 1863, to Sept., 1864. The catalogue of 1853 contained, among other things, a list of references from different cities of this and other states. It also carried the announcement that a daily stage passed through Annville from Harrisburg and Reading and a tri-weekly stage from Lancaster. The Student's Monthly was a four-page sheet devoted to poetry and short stories, general news, including war news, a puzzle page for students, jokes, etc. The August, 1864, number of the Monthly contained the following announcement; "The Normal class commenced in the Lebanon Valley Institute on Monday, Aug. 1, has been quite a success 64 pupils were in attendance. The Prize dictionary for the best spelling was awarded to John S. Snavelly of this county. Certificates for Superior Attainments in Orthography were awarded Ezra Grumbein, Adam B. Light, Luther F. Houck, and Cyrus K. Lantz, they having spelled more than 4.5 of a list of 500 words of difficult spelling. Our next number will contain a list of five hundred words and a catalogue of pupils attending the class."

In April, 1856, there was organized at the Lebanon Valley Institute a Literary society known as the Franklin Literary society. This organization was in existence until the fall of 1860, and was re-organized about 1865 or 1866. Only students of the Institute were eligible to membership, and a fine of five cents for non-performance of duty or for non-attendance without excuse was imposed. Following are some of the questions debated by this society:

"Which is the more serviceable to mankind, the ships, boats and other vessels intended for the water, or those vehicles designed for the land?



"By which is the greater fame acquired, by the pen or by the sword?"

"Which is the more pleasing to the eye—works of art or the works of nature?"

"Which has the greater reason to complain of ill-treatment—the Indian or the Negro?"

"Which leads the greater number astray—the love of wine or the love of women?"

"Which can do the more damage—fire or water?"

"Which is preferable—married or single life?"

"Which is the more useful metal—gold or iron?"

"Would it be profitable to the United States to abolish slavery?"

"Which deserves the greater honor—Columbus for discovering this country or Washington for defending it?"

Prof. Burnside was an excellent drillmaster in elocution. During the Civil war entertainments were held for the benefit of the soldiers, and Prof. Burnside knit a stocking for this worthy charity. In other ways the development of the social life at the academy was not neglected. Prof. Balsbaugh, German Baptist though he was, took his school picnicking at the Hill church where "jog along" was a popular game. During the second Burnside administration, "blind man's buff" was sometimes played: "on occasion" in the language of Dr. Grumbine, "quite often the large parlor was throw open to his pupils of an evening, or the desks of the large school rooms were piled in corners while we were instructed in the Mysteries of the Cotillion and the Mazy Waltz, the professor himself playing the violin and calling out the figures. Several times we had a Miss Carmony, a blind lady, to play for us on the piano while we swung corners and promenaded to the music of "Yankee Doodle," "Pop Goes the Weasel," or "Money Musk." "In these diversions the professor was ably assisted by his amiable and very kind-hearted wife "who took the awkward and bashful rustics in charge." Opposition to these social amusements may not have been very strong then, but on one occasion a farmer who came to see his son was turned away upon hearing the violin, which according to strict orthodoxy is the instrument of Satan. There were no organized athletics at this Institution. Town ball, round ball, corner ball, with contests in the running high jump over fences, were the chief athletic amusements. Modern baseball and football had not yet taken root.

The Annville academy has exerted a great influence upon the educational life and thought of the Lebanon valley. Not only have nearly all the leading citizens of Annville and vicinity, who were resident in the community and of school age during the life of the academy been educated there, but it would be difficult to find a similar institution whose students became more useful men and women than those who were educated at the Annville academy. This academy and its successor Lebanon Valley college have made Annville the true cultural center of the Lebanon valley.

**LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.** In response to a growing knowledge of the importance of institutions of higher learning, sponsored by the church, the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church resolved in 1865, to establish a college within its jurisdiction. A committee consisting of Messers John B. Stehman and Abraham Sherk, Revs. Daniel S. Early, G. W. Miles Rigor, and W. S. Keys were appointed to confer with a committee of the Pennsylvania Conference to select a location. In 1866, at the conference meeting in Columbia, the committee reported the decision, 1st, to establish a school of high grade under the management and supervision of the church; 2nd, to accept for this purpose the grounds and buildings of what was then known as the Annville academy, tendered as a gift to the conference authorities by Messers Rudolph Herr, John H. Kinports, George A. Mark, Lewis W. Craumer, George W. Hoverter, and others, on condition that the conference forever maintain an institution of learning of high grade; 3rd, to lease the building and grounds to a responsible party, competent to take charge of the school for the ensuing year, in the name of and subject to the supervision of a board of trustees. The first board consisted of Revs. D. S. Early, G. A. Mark, G. W. Miles Rigor, J. B. Daugherty, L. W. Craumer, David Hoffman and Messers John B. Stehman, John H. Kinports, Abraham Sherk, Rudolph Herr, H. H. Kreider and Samuel Walmer. Mr. Kreider was elected treasurer of the board and served in that capacity for thirty-one years. The school, named Lebanon Valley college, opened May 7, 1866. Forty-nine students enrolled for the first term and at the end of the first year one hundred and fifty-three students were on the enrollment list. The instructors employed during the first term were Professors Thomas R. Vickroy, Daniel W. Frieze, E. Benjamin Bierman, John S. Krumbein, Mrs. E. S. Vickroy and Misses Ellen Walker, Eliza A. Stetson and Lizzie M. Rigier. The entire school property was leased in July 1866, to G. W. Miles Rigor and Thomas R. Vickroy for five years. In 1867, eleven acres of

land was purchased on which a building costing \$31,000 was erected. Part of the land was sold for building lots. In April, 1867, the college was granted a charter by the State Legislature. The college faculty was then organized with Thomas Rees Vickroy as president and Dr. E. Benjamin Bierman as principal of the normal department. A three story brick building was erected containing kitchen, dining room, chapel, president's office, reception room, recitation and dormitory rooms. The cornerstone was laid on the morning of August 23. Prominent ministers of the church were present. J. P. Wickersham, state superintendent of public instruction, Rev. Ezekial Light of Lebanon; Rev. William S. H. Keys, of Harrisburg and Senor Sarmiento, minister plenipotentiary from the Argentine conference to the United States, delivered addresses.

The first regular commencement exercises were held in the chapel of the new building on June 16, 1870. The three graduates of the first class were William B. Bodenhorn, Albert C. Rigler and Mary A. Weiss (Mrs. John R. Reitzel). The Philokosmian Literary society was organized on May 3, 1867, for the young men of the college. In the same year a library was organized after teachers and students solicited funds amounting to \$86.39 in cash and more than a hundred books. President Vickroy resigned from the presidency in June, 1871. He was succeeded by Lucian H. Hammond, A. M., a member of the faculty. Twenty-four students graduated during his administration. The young women of the college organized the Clionian Literary society on November 29, 1872. On June 11, 1873, ex-Governor James Pollock delivered the first address before a joint meeting of the literary societies. In 1874, the library was increased. President Hammond resigned in 1876, because of failing health. Rev. David D. DeLong was then elected president. During his regime new vigor was instilled in the young institution. In the spring of 1877, a new literary society, the Kalozetean, was formed. The competition between Philo and Kalo was stimulating. The conservatory of music was organized under President DeLong's direction. In 1883, a large two story frame building was erected on College avenue, immediately east of the main building. It contained an art room, several music rooms, the department of natural science, a museum and the library. Ninety-three students graduated in the literary department and fourteen in music while Mr. DeLong was president. In August, 1877, he resigned and several months later Rev. Edmund S. Lorenz, a graduate of Otterbein college was elected to succeed him. Under his guidance a department for graduate students was developed. *The College Forum* was established



and there was a general improvement throughout the institution. Unfortunately his health failed and he was forced to retire in 1889. He is now living in Dayton, Ohio, where he is the head of a large and prosperous publishing company. The trustees next chose Rev. Cyrus J. Kephart of Des Moines, Iowa, to head the college. During the year he was president he gained increased endowment for the college. On July 28, 1890, Dr. E. Benjamin Bierman, a member of the faculty from the first days of the college, became president. Prof. H. Clay Deaner ably assisted him as senior member of the faculty. Because of dissension among constituents the attendance at the college had suffered, but with the opening of Dr. Bierman's administration there was a marked increase in enrollment. In June the following year the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college was observed. Twelve hundred dollars was contributed to purchase nearly four acres of additional ground for the college campus. While Dr. Bierman was first president a gift of ten thousand dollars was willed to the college for the use of pious and needy students, the chapel was frescoed, and the Philokosmian Literary Society observed their twenty-fifth anniversary. Among the members of the faculty who had graduated from the college was John Evans Lehman, for many years professor of mathematics and astronomy. No history of Lebanon Valley college would be complete without reference to his faithfulness to this institution from professor emeritus in the fall of 1928. He served on the faculty for forty-one years, under more presidents than any other professor in the history of the institution. He can fittingly be called the "connecting link between the old and the new Lebanon Valley." Dr. Hervin U. Roop of Highspire became president in 1897. The group system in the college curriculum was adopted. A building project began developing in 1897. The old administration building was enlarged, Engle Music Hall, the gift of Benjamin Engle of Hummelstown, was erected in 1899. Carnegie Library, gift of Andrew Carnegie, and North Hall were built in 1904. The athletic field on East Maple street became college property. A disastrous fire on December 24, 1904, destroyed the administration building. On January 5, 1905, the trustees planned to rebuild the administration building at a cost of \$100,000. Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$20,000 to the project was an inspiration. In addition the men's dormitory and a central heating plant were planned. The administration building was completed during the administration of President A. P. Funkhouser, successor to President Roop. Attempts were made to free the college of the \$90,000 debt it had assumed. President Funkhouser resigned after a year because of ill-health

and President Lawrence Kiester of Scottdale took his place. The Tyrone Biological laboratory was equipped during his administration and Rev. Daniel Eberly endowed the chair of Latin in 1910.

In 1912, the observance of May Day became a regular event on the college calendar. In 1912, Rev. George Daniel Gossard of Greencastle became president of the college. Under his direction the college has been freed from debt and in 1930 owns property valued at \$600,000 and is endowed to the extent of more than \$900,000. Dr. Gossard was assisted in these financial projects by the late Hon. A. S. Kreider, one time president of the board of trustees and by J. Raymond Engle, the present president of the board. The student body has more than trebled since 1912. New educational requirements for teachers, established by the state department of education made it necessary to conduct summer sessions and extension courses to accommodate the growing needs. Virtually all the academic departments have been enlarged, new ones added, and a faculty of trained specialists acquired. Among the new departments that have been added in the eighteen years of Dr. Gossard's presidency are, Business Administration, Education, and Physical Education. The preparatory graduate, art and oratory departments have been eliminated. The college is accredited with the state department of public instruction and with the association of College and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Social, intellectual and spiritual life had been stimulated by added activities under Dr. Gossard's regime. The Men's Glee Club, organized in 1904, has become an integral part of the musical life, as has the Eurydice Choral club for girls organized in 1912. The Junior-Senior Council of 1907, has become the Men's Senate which regulates the life of the men. Until 1915, the young women of the institution were under the supervision of a preceptress. The increased number of women students now occupying three dormitories, made the formation of a Woman's Student Government association in 1915, necessary. Representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. attend student conferences throughout the United States yearly. They are frequently chosen to sit on committees of national importance to the students of the United States. In 1921, the responsibility of the Clionian Literary Society for the girls of the college was relieved by the organization of the Delphian Literary society. *The College Forum* gave way to the *College News* as the literary and news organ of the student body in 1910. In 1919, the *Crucible* took its place and in 1926 another change was made when the *La Vie Collegienne* appeared as the college weekly. The college year book,

published from 1898 to 1914, was known as *The Bizarre*. Enterprising students, searching for a new name for their annual, chose that of *Quittapahilla*, for the local stream, in 1915. Since many of the students have always been ministers the Ministerium was formed in 1908. Those interested in future missionary work organized the Student Volunteer band in 1920. The Readers' club and the Writers' club were both organized in 1925 to definitely interested students with current trends in literature. The present History club and organized debating is an outgrowth of the Historical-Political Society founded in 1905. The athletic activities of the college include all major sports. In 1923, an "L" club was formed for letter men. Non-participants in major sports find less strenuous activity in the Hiking and Rifle clubs. The enlarged body and the diversification of activities made the organization of a Student Faculty Council necessary in 1928. Officers for members of the Education and English departments, seminar rooms and a large library reading room have been furnished on the second floor of the Library building. A trained librarian and student assistants serve the research needs of students. In 1919, the Alumni association was made up of 1320 living graduates, and in 1929-1930, students enrolled in all departments of the college numbered 683. Lebanon Valley college, the only college in the valley for which it is named, has taken its place with the best small colleges of the nation, under the administration of President Gossard.

**MYERSTOWN ACADEMY.** On June 17, 1839, Governor David R. Porter signed an act of legislature providing for the erection of an academy at Myerstown. The following men were members of the board of trustees; Henry Bassler, John Bassler, Thomas Bassler, John Breitenbach, Dr. Jeremiah Breitenbach, Peter S. Clarke, John Immel, John Kreitzer, Rev. Thomas H. Leinbach, Lyon Lemberger, Jonathan Miller, Samuel Morret, John Mosser, Daniel Meyers, John Meyers, George Pfleger, Daniel Seibert, Isaac Shaeff, Levi Spangler, Jacob Stewart and Daniel Stine. The academy building was located on the north side of the Berks and Dauphin turnpike (William Penn highway) at the east end of Myerstown. The building was of brick, 66 feet long and 33 feet wide. The ground, including the buildings, covered an area of 220 feet by 400 feet. The yards were spacious, with plenty of trees and ample room for conducting games of all sorts. This was an unusual concession among the Pennsylvania-Germans who were accustomed to use every available piece of land for cattle or cultivation. The first floor of the building was below the surface of the surrounding yard. Usually the room was



crowded with scholars of the junior department. The senior department occupied the second floor. A platform extended across the north end of the large main hall. The teacher's desk, library, and a glass case of philosophical instruments occupied it. There was comfortable desk room in this hall for sixty pupils who sat at double desks. A recitation room at the rear of the main hall could be opened into it and provide additional space for desks. A cupola, from which a bell summoned pupils to classes or play, surmounted the building. In addition to the academy building proper the trustees owned a dwelling house for the principal on an adjoining piece of land. The head teacher of the junior department was William G. Renner from April, 1840, to April, 1842.

It is said of him that he did much to make English the common language in the school. Children who used the German vernacular were fined a penny a word. The scarcity of pocket money among sons of frugal German farmers made the regulation an effective one. Teachers who followed Renner were a man named Quimby who served from April, 1842, to April, 1843, Renner who taught again for the following year, G. W. Andrews from January, 1845, to April, 1846, Lyman Nutting, April, 1846, to April, 1847, William Bierbrower from April, 1847, to April, 1850. Joseph Uhler was the last junior academy teacher and became the first public school teacher in Myerstown when the free school system became effective.

In the senior department the first principals were William Reynolds and Columbus Wetherew both of whom served during 1840. Richard S. Evans, a man of fiery temper, was principal from 1841 to 1842. His successor J. A. White died in office. Mr. White's contract with the board of trustees is an interesting document. It reads, "We the undersigned trustees of the Myerstown Academy, do hereby promise and agree to pay unto J. A. White the sum of \$400 per annum for superintending the upper department of the academy, provided the number of scholars does not exceed twenty-five; \$500 if the number exceeds twenty-five and not above thirty-five, and at the rate of \$600 per annum of the number exceeds thirty-five, with the rent of the dwelling included; Provided, however, that he (the principal) will be satisfied with the place, or Board of Trustees and the Board with him, then the above contract to be continued one year; otherwise it is annulled at the end of the first quarter; Provided, also, that there be inculcated habits tending to happiness and success in life by enacting a rigid moral discipline, taking the Bible as a guide, with the development of the mental facilities in accordance with the By-Laws and Regulations

of the Institution; and which is to be effected by frequent lectures, full illustrations and the practical application of the exercises.

“The plan of studies to be taught is embraced in a full course usually pursued in the colleges, such as English, Latin, Greek and French languages; a whole course of Mathematics; moral, mental and Natural Philosophy; Sacred and Profane as well as Ancient and Modern History and Geography; Elocution, Mineralogy, Drawing, Book-keeping, and those minor branches belonging to a complete English education. One month notice to be given should there be dissatisfaction that another principal be required.”

This contract appears in the report of the Lebanon County Historical society for 1906, in an article prepared by Captain J. H. Bassler, of Myerstown on the Myerstown academy.

Rev. McDonald filled the unexpired term of Mr. White who died during the school year. Rev. Jacob C. Chapman A. M. of Exeter, New Hampshire, became principal in 1843 and remained until April 1846. He was a graduate of Phillips Academy, Dartmouth College, where he was an honor student, and of Andover Theological Seminary. The following catalogue, published while Rev. Chapman was principal, appears in Captain Bassler's account of the academy.

“Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Myerstown academy for the year ending March, 1845, Lebanon, Pa.

“President, Samuel Morret; Secretary, J. Breitenbach, M. D.; Treasurer, John Bassler; Rev. T. H. Leinbach, Daniel Myers, Jacob Stewart, Thomas Bassler, Daniel Stine, Levi Spangler, Lyon Lemberger, Isaac Scharff, George Pfleger, John Mosser, John Breitenbach, Daniel Seibert, John Myers, Henry Bassler, John Immal, John Kreitzer, Jonathan Miller, Peter Clarke.

“Instructors—Senior Department, Jacob Chapman, A. M., principal, and William P. Morret, assistant principal; Junior Department—William G. Renner, Miss O. C. Howe, Mrs. Mary Renner, Miss M. A. Renner; Students in the Senior Department—Charles M. Albright, Shertlesville; Henry Albright, Shertlesville; John Edward Bright, Myerstown; John S. Bassler, Myerstown; J. H. Bassler, Myerstown; Jonathan Bassler, Myerstown; J. H. C. Bahney, Lebanon; Josiah Berntheisel, Lebanon; J. B. Brandt, Myerstown; John A. Donges, Myerstown; J. H. Elliodein, Lebanon; G. M. Fisher, Myerstown; J. G. Fuss, Myerstown; A. B. Gorgas, Pinegrove; William E. Halter, Washington, D. C.; Jerome E. Kintzel, Myerstown; Henry Kreitzer, Myerstown; M. C. Kreitzer, Myers-

town; Andrew Kreitzer, Myerstown; Jonathan Kreitzer, Myerstown; John Kreitzer, Myerstown; William S. Ley, Pinegrove; Isaac Loose, Myerstown; Thomas Loose, Myerstown; Wm. P. Morret, Myerstown; Saml. D. Morret, Myerstown; Jonathan Miller, Myerstown; Daniel Myers, Myerstown; John Myers, Myerstown; Jerome Myers, Myerstown; A. W. Mosser, Myerstown; Henry Mosser, Myerstown; Henry Palm, Sinking Spring; James Pfleger, Myerstown; S. M. Pfleger, Myerstown; Daniel Riensel, Shertlesville; I. B. Sheets, East Hanover; Joseph Uhler, Palmyra; S. B. Wenrich, Myerstown; Alinda S. Breitenbach, Myerstown; Sara Douges, Myerstown; Isabella Lindenmuth, Myerstown; Lydia Pfleger, Myerstown; Rebecca Ramler, Myerstown; Caroline Runkle, Bernville; Lavinia E. Spangler, Myerstown; Malinda E. Stine, Myerstown; Eliza Van Reed, Sinking Spring; Amanda Woolison, Myerstown.

“In this department, instruction is given in Latin, Greek and French languages, and in all the higher branches of an English education, including weekly Compositions and Declarations, together with frequent exercises in Elocution. The following Text Books, now in use: The Bible; Worcester’s Comprehensive Dictionary; Porter’s Rhetorical Reader; Emerson’s First Class Reader; Smith’s English Grammar; Frost’s Exercises in Composition; Parley’s Histories, Morse’s New School Geography. In the languages; Latin Grammar by Andrews & Stoddard; Latin Lessons, Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, by Andrews; Caesar’s Commentaries, Gould’s Ovid; Cicero’s Orations; Sallust; Gould’s or Cooper’s Virgil; Greek Lessons, and Greek Grammar, by Goodrich; Greek Reader; Testament. In French: Levizac’s Grammar; Bolmar’s Edition of Fables; Collot’s Pronouncing Reader; LeBran’s Telemaque; Histoire des Etats Unis.

“The Academical year is divided into four terms, of twelve weeks each, commencing the first part of April, July, October and January. At the close of each term there is a public examination of the students in all the branches they have studied. Junior Department—Anthony Achey, William Arrance, Abraham Burkner, John Bennethum, Franklin Bower, Jeremiah Bender, Zelotes Bassler, Levi Batdorf, Jeremiah Blecher, Jonathan Bright, Edward Bright, Edward Ditzler, Zephyr Fuss, Jerome Haak, Adam Haak, Wm. Lutz, Adam Loose, Isaac S. Myers, Franklin Myers, John Martin, Isaac Miller, Henry Mosser, Charles Mengel, Henry Myers, David Schell, Henry Schell, Wm. Shirk, James Seibert, Levi Seibert, John Scharff, John Hertzler, John Helms, Amos Krammas, Aaron Kreitzer, Peter Kutz, Charles Kitzmiller, Jonathan Kreitzer, John



Leevy, Henry Lengel, Thomas Leinbach, Isaac Lebengood, Gabriel Lebengood, Mary Cook, Caroline Cook, Mary Dinges, Diana Dinges, Amelia Donges, Angelina Ditzler, Elizabeth Fasnacht, Margaret Fortney, Matilda Groff, Sarah Haak, Lydia Hertzler, Amelia Hertzler, Mary A. Immel, Eliza Krenzer, Catherine Kitzmiller, Harriet Kintzel, Sarah Leinbach, Emma Leinbach, Matilda Lindemuth, Samuel Stouch, John Seibert, Simon Wenrich, William Wenrich, George Woolison, Franklin Woolison, Cyrus Wolf, Isaac Wolf, Mary A. Arrance, Sarah Batdorf, Susanna Burkholder, Mary A. Brehm, Mary Bassler, Sarah Loose, Lavinia Levengood, Sarah Morret, Emma Morret, Lucetta Miller, Mary Price, Mary Pheon, Rebecca Ramler, Emma Philips, Melinda Stine, Mary Shoener, Catherine A. Stouch, Amanda Schwartz, Emma Sheetz, Precilla Segner, Lydia Seebolt, Mary Wolf, Susan M. Wolf.

“Totals—Senior Department, 49; Junior Department, 92; Total, 141.

“The studies pursued in this Department are those usually taught in common schools. The Trustees need offer no more proof of its value, than the fact of its increasing prosperity. Its character has been rising of late, and they are determined that it shall continue to rise. Mr. Renner being about to leave, to engage in other business more congenial to his health, the Trustees have been so fortunate as to engage the services of G. W. Andrews, Esq., now preceptor of the Academy at Annville, a man whose talents and experience admirably qualify him,

‘to rear the tender though,

And teach the young idea how to shoot.’

“As the number of pupils must be limited, parents who wish to secure seats for their children, will do well to enter their names, for the next term in season.

“The object of the Institution is to furnish pupils with a thorough knowledge of the studies they may pursue, together with such intellectual and moral discipline as will render their knowledge practical and useful. To accomplish this object, the moral faculties must be called forth and cultivated in proportion as the intellectual powers are developed. Since there can be no correct morality where the doctrines of religion are unknown, the Bible is the most important Text Book, in an institution of learning. Every student should possess a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, which are read morning and evening, both for their literary and religious influence.

“An early and familiar acquaintance with the Word of God, will enlarge the mind, and strengthen the judgment. The light of Divine Truth—if permitted to have its course free will dissipate the mists of superstition and ignorance, that shroud so many in darkness all their lives. No one can become a good intelligent citizen, much less a true Christian, without a knowledge of the Scriptures.

“The trustees are well aware, that in an Institution of this kind, if piety and morality are not inculcated, corruption of principle and practice will ensue. They design, therefore, that the moral improvement of the pupils shall be made an object of special attention, in the institution that they have established; and they wish to admit no one to its privileges who cannot furnish satisfactory certificates of his good moral character. The increased patronage which they are now receiving from an enlightened portion of the public, confirms their confidence in the principles they have adopted, and encourages them in the belief that their efforts to elevate the standard of education, in this vicinity, will be more effectual on the rising generation, and more fully appreciated by all classes of the community.

“They are confident in expressing the opinion, that any young person, of good morals and industrious habits, who is desirous of obtaining—thorough education, will find this Academy a pleasant and profitable place for study.

“The building is a large and convenient brick edifice, erected in one of the most delightful spots that can be found in the county of Lebanon. A daily mail is received both from Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and two stages pass the place every day.

“Gentlemen who contemplate sending their children away from home to school are invited to visit this Institution and satisfy themselves by observation of the advantages it affords.”

In 1846, Mr. Chapman left the academy to become a professor in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster. J. G. Merchant succeeded him as principal but remained for only one year. An Englishman by the name of A. M. Middlemess was elected then and he held the position for two years. He was an excellent mathematician but in 1850, left his position to engage in horticulture near Pittsburgh. A graduate of Pennsylvania college, Henry C. Cline became the next principal. He was an able instructor but during his administration the students became rebellious and the attendance dwindled. After a year and a half Mr. Cline left for New

Orleans. The board ceased employing principals and leased the building to persons they deemed best qualified to maintain an academy. Peter B. Witmer leased the building in 1851 and for approximately six years conducted the Myerstown academy. He was the first principal from Lebanon county to serve at the academy. Captain Bassler relates an interesting incident in Mr. Witmer's regime concerning the popular trick of barring out the teacher. "On another occasion the students indulged in the time-honored privilege of locking out the teacher on the last day of school, preceeding Christmas. Mr. Witmer, instead of taking it good humoredly, armed himself with a formidable looking bunch of shoots from an apple tree in the yard, and, after vainly trying to force a window, scared one of the more timid scholars into unlocking the entrance door. As he stalked up the aisle to his desk, his threatening look betokened a fearful trouncing for the guilty party, if found. In an icy tone he demanded to know who had locked him out. The high tension of feeling in the school room was instantly relaxed and followed by a ripple of amusement, when, the calm, clear voice of Miss Annie Bockius, a quiet studious young lady, and deservedly a favorite of the teacher's, announced: 'It was I, Mr. Witmer. "The irate teacher felt the awkwardness of the situation and backed down as gracefully as circumstances permitted.'" Mr. Witmer established an academy at Palmyra and left Myerstown in 1856. Sylvanus Shimer came to the academy in the spring of 1857. He was interested in dramatics and wrote a play entitled *Sic Transit* for the exclusive use of the Myerstown Academy pupils. Shimer left in July 1859 and J. H. Bassler and John Myers who had attended Millersville Normal School became joint principals. The school was so well patronized that it was necessary to engage Isaac Myers, brother of the one principal, to have charge of the lower room. During this joint administration the Civil War was declared. In 1862 John Myers moved west, and Bassler remained as principal with Hiram P. Seibert as assistant. The call to arms was so strong that after a meeting led by academy students a company of volunteers was organized under Principal Bassler. In a little more than a week the ranks were filled and the Myerstown academy closed on August 8, 1862 until another principal could take up the work. Rev. Samuel Francis of Chester county, came the following September and remained until the spring of 1863, when John Myers one of the former principals returned. He conducted the school until 1865 and Calvin Gerhard of Franklin and Marshall college succeeded him. After a year Samuel Hemperly who had assisted him, became principal and retained this position until the Myerstown



academy merged with Palatinate college in 1867. Then he became a member of the faculty of that institution. The old academy building was used by Palatinate college for a time and then it was sold to the New Lutheran denomination to be used as a church. Subsequently it has served, with some alterations, for manufacturing purposes.

*Schuylkill Seminary*, a co-educational institution, supported by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America, opened at Reading, Pennsylvania, on August 17, 1881. Five years later, September 1, 1886, the institution moved to Fredericksburg in Lebanon county. It prospered in its new location and the management adopted the following laconic motto, "A good school in every respect, or none at all." Col. John H. Lick, member of the family for whom the Lick Observatory in California is named, lived in Fredericksburg and lent his support to Schuylkill Seminary. Through his efforts and those of other community and church leaders, a large edifice, suitable for school purposes was erected at the cost of \$36,000. It was located on a commanding site west of Fredericksburg. A ball ground and two croquet plats provided recreation for the students. In winter the seminary driveway furnished excellent coasting ground. Most of the information concerning this seminary is gleaned from a catalogue issued for the year 1891-1892. The faculty at that time was made up of Rev. G. Holzapfel, A. M., principal; Thomas S. Stein, A. M., professor of Greek, German, French and Higher English; S. Ellen Harris, preceptress; Preston S. Krecker, A. B., professor of Latin; Harry C. Mohn, M. E., B. E., professor of English Branches and Typewriting; I. P. Bowman, Principal Commercial Department; Rev. J. S. Overholser, professor of Voice Culture; Maggie A. Barto, Assistant in Music; E. E. Stauffer, A. B., Assistant in Latin and Mathematics. Under methods and aims the catalogue states that "Pupils are taught to think for themselves and to gain control of their minds." Topical recitations, outline system and Socratic method were combined in the classroom. Students were advised "to bring all their books with them for reference, or at least as many of them as they conveniently can." Tuition for the different courses varied; English Branches including Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Grammar, History and Geography, 70 cents a week; Bookkeeping, including, Correspondence, Commercial Terms, and Business Forms, 30 cents a week; Stenography 50 cents a week, daily recitations; Typewriting, including use of machine, 50 cents a week, daily practice; English-Scientific Course, tuition, 80 cents, weekly; Latin-Scientific

Course, tuition, 90 cents weekly; Classical Course, tuition, \$1.00 weekly. In 1891-1892 there were 68 students in all classes.

**PALATINATE COLLEGE.** In the latter part of the nineteenth Century the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States recommended to the different classis under its jurisdiction, that classical high schools or collegiate institutes for the promotion of higher education be founded. The Lebanon Classis met to consider this suggestion of the general synod. Dr. George Wolff reported that the academy building at Myerstown was available for the purpose of the classis. On August 28, 1866 the citizens of Myerstown offered to raise \$7,000 for the erection of a suitable building if the classis would choose their town as the site of the educational project. The offer was accepted by the classis on January 21, 1867. On February 20th of the same year a board of trustees, including Rev. C. H. Leinbach, Rev. F. W. Kremer, Dr. Joseph S. Lemberger, Jacob Behney, William Tice, Rev. J. E. Hiester, Rev. G. Wolffe, Jacob Schaeffer, John Albert, Joseph Coover, Rev. J. P. Stein, Rev. S. A. Leinbach, John A. Donges, Cyrus M. Krall and Frederick Harver, was selected by the classis. They opened a high school on April 18, 1867, in the old academy building, under the direction of Prof. Samuel Hemperley. Work was begun on the erection of a college building consisting of a main and east wings. A west wing was added in 1875. The cornerstone was laid June 10, 1867. Dr. T. S. Johnston, Rev. B. Bausman, Rev. F. J. F. Shantz and Rev. A. S. Leinbach delivered addresses then. H. R. Nicks was the first president of the college which was given the name Palatinate. Nicks paid the board of trustees a bonus of three cents a week for each day scholar and twenty-five cents for each boarder per week. Just before his administration ended he leased the school property, agreed to pay the debt with interest and in fourteen years deliver the college back to the board free of debt. This agreement was not fulfilled because circumstances prevented the board from going on with the plan. The debt amounted to \$12,000 and the trustees were afraid to spend additional money although more students than could be cared for demanded admission. In 1872, when president Nicks resigned the college was in a state of demoralization. Rev. W. M. Reily acted as president pro tem. Conditions improved after Rev. George W. Aughenbaugh became president in December, 1872. Rooms had to be rented in private homes to accommodate students. The west wing was built because of the necessity for added housing facilities. Rev. Aughenbaugh offered his resignation in July, 1881, and the board was reluctant to accept it. The school had prospered under his guidance although the trustees had managed many of the activities of the school directly. Rev. George B. Russell was

elected to succeed Rev. Aughenbaugh. He was successful for a year but at the beginning of the second one student became dissatisfied and attendance dwindled. The board of trustees decided at a special meeting on March 27, 1883 to close the college temporarily. The college debt had been increased to \$18,000, revenue from students had appreciably declined, and the future looked gloomy for the college. The classis relieved the board of part of the debt responsibility, but repeated efforts to raise enough funds to liquidate it, were unsuccessful. Rev. W. M. Reily who had acted as president pro tem. on two occasions, leased the college for eleven weeks in the spring of 1883. He renewed it for the fall and was successful in the work. Unfortunately for the trustees, he accepted a call to become president of the Allentown Female seminary in the summer of 1884. But he had put new life into Palatinate college. Some members of the Lebanon Classis, anxious to find a way out of the difficult financial situation in which the college project had involved the board of trustees and the classis organized the Palatinate College Association, Limited. It was composed of thirty-eight shareholders, who raised money enough to wipe out the \$19,000 debt in two months. The Lebanon Classis agreed to the new arrangement in July, 1884. The new board of managers asked Rev. W. C. Shaeffer to become president of the college. He assumed his position in September, 1884. He was vested with more power than his predecessors had been, could choose his own assistants and received a fixed salary. He resigned in May, 1891, to re-enter the ministry. His place was taken by Rev. E. S. Kemp in July, 1891. The college never fully recovered from its burden of debt and the board of managers were glad to sell the property to the Evangelical association for the purpose of removing Schuylkill seminary from Fredericksburg to Myerstown.

**ALBRIGHT COLLEGE.** When Schuylkill seminary took over the property and buildings of the Palatinate college in Myerstown, the name of the institution was changed to that of Albright Collegiate Institute, to honor Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical church. In 1897 it assumed full collegiate functions and was re-chartered as Albright college. In 1902, Central Pennsylvania college, of New Berlin, which had been incorporated in 1887, consolidated with Albright college. Both institutions had besides the regular academic courses, instrumental music departments from the beginning. Schuylkill seminary had an art department established under J. B. Eisenwein in 1887, and a voice department established under W. J. Baltzell in 1889. All these departments were incorporated in the Albright college curriculum. By 1915 there were 18 faculty members, 34 student organizations, 250 students and a campus and athletic field





CANAL LOCKS AT UNION WATER WORKS.  
TUNNEL ON CANAL, COMPLETED 1827.



CENTRAL SQUARE LOOKING NORTH ABOUT 1890.  
CENTRAL SQUARE LEBANON.

of 20 acres. Among the outstanding presidents was Dr. Woodring members of whose family are outstanding among the clergy of the Evangelical church and in educational and scientific fields as well. Dr. Clellan Bowman is another outstanding president, who was very active in temperance work throughout the county. A division within the church developed after Albright college was founded. The United Evangelical church removed its support from Albright college to a new Schuylkill seminary at Reading. In 1922, the dissenting groups merged and until the merger was approved by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1927 the future of Albright college was doubtful. Schuylkill seminary had been re-chartered as Schuylkill college and the added advantages offered by the growing industrial city induced the trustees of both institutions to center their activities in Reading. Meetings of trustees of both institutions were held in Harrisburg on February 15, 1928. There a resolution was adopted to consolidate both colleges under the name of Albright college of the Evangelical church, to be located at Reading. The new Albright is thriving, has an excellent faculty and in the catalogue for 1930-1931 gives an enrollment of 466 students.

*Palmyra Academy*, or Witmer's academy as it was more commonly known, was established sometime before the winter of 1857-1858. Peter Witmer, the principal, came from Myerstown academy where he held a similar position. He was educated at St. Mary's college, an institution supported by the Roman Catholic church, located at Emmitsburg, Maryland. Mr. Witmer purchased a tract of land, on which the Palmyra United Brethren church is located, for \$1,700, and erected a severely plain brick building upon it. This building he used for more than forty years. The institution grew until from fifty to one hundred scholars came in a single term. At the height of its prosperity more than one hundred pupils came in the spring term and about sixty during the fall and winter. Many of these were from the Conewago region of Dauphin county. They were principally plain folk, Mennonites and Dunkards, who came and went in great numbers along the road from Campbelltown. They were well mannered young people and seem to have been attracted to the Palmyra institution because of its rigid discipline and strict adherence to intellectual pursuits that characterized their own home training. Mr. Witmer is said to have believed in using physical means for developing good habits in his pupils. Thus a rod was used on the boys, and girls were spanked.

The curriculum included courses in English, algebra, bookkeeping, geometry, rhetoric, Latin and Greek. In addition, the usual branches offered in a common school education were included. Professor



Witmer had as his assistant a young man named Krumbein, who was proficient in mathematics. He taught mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, geography, physical geography. His work in these fields was so effective that the Palmyra academy enjoyed a fine reputation in the conduct of its normal department for teachers. Amos K. Zimmerman, a local school teacher succeeded Mr. Krumbein. He said of the academy, "Palmyra academy was a noted school for drill exercises preparatory to fall examinations. The teachers, or those who prepared themselves for teaching, were well prepared for examinations, because of the excessive drill work in all the common school branches. When I taught, I took my initiatory studies to College course in view, Latin, Greek, Geometry, Surveying, Algebra and the common school branches." Mr. Zimmerman left the academy about 1861 or 1862. David Shope, John Heagy, Christian Metzler and Ezra R. Early assisted Mr. Witmer in the order named. Mr. Early served during 1868 and 1869. After that, members of the Witmer family were teachers at the academy exclusively. Anna and John Witmer assisted their father until his death. The school became less prosperous as the public schools took the place of private educational institutions. Nevertheless the dominant character of Peter Witmer had a permanent influence in the lives of individuals who attended his school. The United Brethren church on Main street, Palmyra occupies the site of the old academy.

*Swatara Collegiate Institute*, Jonestown, was erected a little north of the present borough under an act of incorporation January 6, 1859. William A. Barry, M. D., Joseph Long, William Woelfly, Samuel K. Treichler, M. D., Napoleon Desh, John Capp and Henry J. Meily were the incorporators. The cornerstone for the building had been laid the preceding year with impressive ceremonies conducted by Lebanon Masons and a parade of prospective students who had enrolled during the summer and winter of 1858. The constitution of Swatara Collegiate institute embodied the purpose of the organization in Section 1. "There shall be and is hereby established in the Township of Swatara in the County of Lebanon, a Seminary for the purpose of educating youth in the languages, useful arts and sciences and general literature, by the name, style and title of Swatara Collegiate Institute of Jonestown."

While the institute buildings were under construction Professor Isaac Daniel Rupp conducted classes in a vacant store room. The building, when ready for use, was of brick, and four stories in height. Communication among scholars in different parts of the building was impossible except during recitation periods. The school year was divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each. The terms in turn

were divided into two sessions of eleven weeks each. The regular departments consisted of primary, grammar, junior and senior. Special instruction in mathematics, instrumental music, drawing, painting, fancy work, zephyr, and wax were offered. The library of two thousand volumes and a large mineral collection made intensive study possible. A ceremony was made of the examination week at the end of each session. All scholars were publicly examined in their courses and participated in specially planned musical and literary programs. The first entertainment of this sort was held on September 9, 1859. A May Day party was held earlier in the same year at the junction of the Swataras. One of the teachers, Miss Lura Hartwell of Boston, was crowned queen of the May. The institute faculty at the time consisted of the principal, Professor I. D. Rupp, Henri Lorendi, and Italian artist, who taught drawing and painting; Mrs. Lizzie Hathaway of Philadelphia, and Miss Carrie Rupp of Jonestown, both of whom instructed in fancy work; Miss Lura Hartwell of Boston, instructor in penmanship; Miss LaGrasse, an Italian from New York City who with Miss Mary D'Aristed Rupp of Jonestown taught music. Professor Rupp organized a literary society, known as the Swatara Lyceum, which did much to develop the social and intellectual life of the student body. Scholars came to the institute from various parts of the country and the buildings were always filled to capacity. Professor Rupp was widely known as an educator and the testimonials appearing in newspapers throughout the state during the period of his association with institute show in what esteem he was held. He is best known as a historian and translator. Libraries throughout the United States are familiar with his *Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of German and other Immigrants to Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776*. In addition he was the author of *An Original History of All Religious Denominations in the United States*. His important translations include *Martyrer Geschichte* translated into German from the English, *The Wandering Soul* and *Writings from Menno Simon* translated into English from the German.

Rupp resigned as principal, much to the regret of his constituents, and the school was sold on January 10, 1861. Several of the original stockholders purchased it and it was reorganized with Rev. Charles A. Wyeth, a Presbyterian minister, as principal. The teachers who assisted him were Charles S. Wyeth, Miss Bernarda Hood of Lancaster, instructor in music, and Miss Helen Ann Cain of Springfield, Vermont, instructor in music and drawing. Rev. Wyeth's administration ended in 1866, and the school was closed until 1870. In August of that year Rev. Edward J. Koons, a Lutheran minister and at one time vice-president of Muhlenberg college, bought the institute prop-

erty. He conducted a private boarding and day school there until the building was destroyed by fire on March 8, 1875. With the assistance of Jacob G. Heilman and other friends the building was rebuilt at a cost of \$18,000. Heilman Hall, as it was known, was dedicated on October 21, 1875. It was then one of the finest institutions of its kind in Pennsylvania, and was supplied with gas lighting and hot air heating equipment. Under Rev. Koons' administration interest in literary societies revived. Rev. Wyeth was more interested in developing intellectual pursuits in the class room than in directing social activities, so that the Swatara Lyceum had no successor while he was principal. Rev. Koons organized the Delphi Lyceum. John Meily, Jr., Luther F. Houck, Samuel B. Groh, Thomas H. Capp, and Harry B. Strodach assisted Rev. Koons as teacher. In 1879, the property was sold to the Protestant Episcopal church and became the nucleus for their church home.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### LEBANON VALLEY IN THE WORLD WAR

When the congress of the United States formally declared war upon the entente nations of Europe in April, 1917, citizens of the country faced new problems and responsibilities. The immensity of the task of organizing, supplying and transporting hundreds of thousands of men was shouldered willingly. The capacity for adaptation, which is peculiarly American, found ample opportunity for expression. Sons of pioneer fathers shouldered the rifle and daughters of pioneer mothers picked up the knitting needle and cooperated in a gigantic movement such as the world has never seen before. Citizens of the Lebanon Valley took their part of the burden gladly. Many young men volunteered their services by enlisting in the Federal army before the plan for drafting men was completed. The county committee of public safety was organized as a nucleus for effective war work. From it, leading members of local draft boards, liberty loan drives and Red Cross chapters were selected. In Lebanon county proper, two draft boards were organized in June, 1917, for the purpose of registering, examining and selecting men for service. Draft Board No. 1 was composed of, Sheriff Harry P. Stupp, of Campbellstown, chairman; William Erb of Palmyra, who died while serving and was succeeded by Charles Havard of Lebanon; and Dr. H. E. Maulfair, of Lebanon. Robert Light, of Lebanon, was chosen clerk of the board. The board met at Lebanon where men from that city and the boroughs of the county came for registration and examination. Draft Board No. 2, had headquarters in Annville and was composed of H. H. Shenk, chairman, Dr. David M. Rank and John Biever. Elmer Heilman acted as clerk. Annville was the center to which men of draft age came from the townships of the county. The problem of filing registration cards, and reading questionnaires sent to those who claimed exemption from active service, was only part of the work of the local boards. Physical examinations had to be made, and in most cases local physicians were called in to assist. As the war department called for men to fill a contingent at camps throughout the country the local boards sent for the men, mustered them into the service of the United States government, and put them on the trains for camp.

On February 26, 1918, the following men were ordered to appear at Lebanon for entrainment: George S. Moyer, Lebanon; Charles

L. Moyer, Myerstown; Grant A. Groff, Lebanon; Raphael J. Richards, Lebanon; Pierce N. Bross, Lebanon; Walter E. Bachman, Lebanon; Roy G. Weiman, Lebanon; William E. Plantz, Lebanon; Harry E. Getz, Myerstown; Domenic Angellilli, Lebanon; George S. Karsnitz, Myerstown; Albert Krall, Lebanon; James W. Shaffer, Lebanon; Albert L. Clouser, Palmyra; Angelo DiAngelico, Allentown; Harry F. Ream, Lebanon; Stephen Shouder, Lebanon; John Given, Lebanon; Mitchell Tobias, Philadelphia; George A. Richards, Lebanon; Walter Shanaman, Syracuse, N. Y.; Albert Mighliccio, Lebanon; John Allen Walter, Lebanon; Clarence B. Monsees, Lebanon; and Claude C. Salem, Myerstown.

On February 26, 1918, the following county men left Annville for camp: Steven Witmer, Schafferstown; John H. Keller, Annville; Charles Parks, Lebanon; Clarence W. Fox, Campbelltown; Pierce H. Klick, Lebanon, R. 2; Joseph T. Heckendorn, Lebanon, R. 3; Edwin B. Firestine, Myerstown, R. 4; Frank B. Hickernell, Schaefferstown; G. Myron Krall, Fredericksburg; David P. Gibble, Lebanon, R. 6; Wm. G. Sando, Lebanon, R. 8; Oreste Torrieri, Annville, and Pietro Ceresini, Rexmont.

Seven men were sent from Annville to Camp Meade, Maryland on April 2, 1918: John H. Getz, Annville; John S. Lehman, Lebanon, R. 2; William M. Krall, Schaefferstown; James Steryeos, Lebanon; Harrison Spangler, Rexmont; LeRoy B. Gollam, Annville, and Roy B. Kirst, Fredericksburg.

Colored men were sent from Annville on April 24, 1918: Pinkey Richardson, Cornwall; Deward Dennis, Lebanon; Daniel Woodlyn, Carlisle; Jacob Stobber, Lebanon, R. 5; Charles E. Roberts, Cornwall; Robert Foster, Lebanon, R. 5, and Judge R. Price, Lebanon.

Skilled workmen were sent from Annville on April 25, 1918: Angelo Naldi, Kingston; George H. Ebersole, Lebanon; John H. Leeper, Cornwall; John Falk, Lebanon; John Zweier, Fredericksburg; Joseph Buchter, Cornwall, and George A. Bickleman, Lebanon.

Thirty-two men left Annville on April 30, 1918, after passing the physical requirements of the draft law: Charles W. Christ, Jr., Newmanstown; Maurice W. Blauch, Annville; Paul E. Smith, Schaefferstown; Allen R. Bamberger, Lebanon, R. 1; Robert N. Bennethum, Newmanstown; David E. Dishong, Annville; Roy Mohn, Fredericksburg; John Posey, Lebanon; Henry F. Evans, Sheridan, R. 1; Allen M. Artz, Lebanon; Harry Gross, Steelton; Harry F. Keller, Kleinfeltersville; David C. Derr, Robesonia, R. 2; Albert C. Gebhart, Ann-

ville; Clayton E. Firestine, Annville; Harry E. Brenneman, Lawn; John L. Flocken, Lebanon, R. 2; Jonas N. Weik, Newmanstown; Adam B. Wagaman, Avon; Geo. H. Beard, Cornwall; Samuel Smith, Myerstown, R. 4; Maurice B. Lawrence, Lebanon; Antonio Visciatti, Cornwall; Claude F. Light, Rochester, N. Y.; Joshua K. Haak, Sheridan; Harvey Keller, Lebanon, R. 8; Michael Varholy, Lebanon, R. 6; Meyers G. Witmer, Myerstown, R. 4; Ralph T. Boltz, Jonestown, R. 2; Miles Detweiler, Annville; Percival H. Peiffer, Philadelphia, and Miles P. Reifein, Lebanon.

A special train carried nine men from the Lebanon and Annville headquarters to join others for encampment at Columbus, Ohio, on May 14, 1918. They were: Walter Lutz, Lebanon; John G. Wieland, Lebanon, R. 2; Charles C. Krumbine, Lebanon; Paul E. Spangler, Lebanon; Samuel P. Boyer, Lebanon, R. 1; Harold A. Batdorf, Lickdale; John Keenan, Lebanon; Reuben L. Walmer, Lickdale, and John H. Gerhart, Kleinfeltersville.

The following men were ordered to Camp Meade, Admiral, Maryland, from Annville and Lebanon, on May 24, 1918: Ammon F. Keener, Manheim, R. 4; Charles R. Stahley, Cornwall; Jacob L. Fortna, Lebanon, R. 2; Lloyd V. Fegan, Cleona; Mahlon J. Hemperly, Mt. Aetna; Clayton R. Herr, Lebanon, R. 1; Elmer L. Harper, Lebanon; Frank E. Beard, Cornwall; John S. Reppert, Jr., Cornwall; John H. Peffley, Annville; George M. Wenrich, Lebanon, R. 2; Roy L. Horst, Enola; Giovanni Manfretto, Myerstown, R. 4; Charles M. Miller, Newmanstown; Peter P. Moyer, Lebanon, R. 1; John Thomas Stubblebine, John A. Koffler, John H. Seltzer, Ferman Cecil Rhodes, John Gerhard, Harry Robert Young, Milton G. Burkholder, John G. Meyer, Lloyd J. Burns, Emmert B. Brubaker, John Henry Rodgers, Paul LeRoy Boyer, George Schaeffer, Ray Levan Souders, Ira T. Klink, Lebanon; R. E. Ulrich, Lebanon; Frank, Sebadean, Cornwall; Calvin C. Shott, Myerstown, R. 3; Dan'l W. Sattazahn, Lebanon; Lloyd H. Weaver, Jonestown, R. 1; Stephen E. Bucher, Millersville; Miles R. Snyder, Lebanon, R. 2; Charles W. Gettle, Myerstown, R. 3; Clayton P. Boyer, Lebanon, R. 1; Peter J. Dissinger, Cornwall; Wayne R. Miller, Lebanon; James H. Daub, Onset; Robert J. Mentzer, Rexmont; Charles A. Houser, Victor R. Miller, John Worcester Light, John R. Bowman, John H. Youtz, Charles Reisch, E. S. Longonecker, George W. Heisey, George H. Raiger, Stephen U. Moyer, Daniel Helm, Thomas L. Gerberich, Stephen Sherk, and George Schmid, Antonio Di Renzo, Walter D. Biever, Antonio Cipani, Charles C. Seltzer, Herbert T. Schoener, Edwin P. Yeagley, Michael Canter, George A. Bross, Keefer Leslie Baum, Monroe W. Kline,



Clair C. Leitner, George S. Leininger, John Adam Hoke, Jr., and Walter John Ebright.

Registrants who were inducted into service from the Lebanon draft board on May 31, 1918, included: Levi S. Shoffstall, Lebanon; Robert W. Oswald, Lebanon; George Petry, Lebanon; Isaac Hoke, Lebanon; William E. Albright, Lebanon; Guy Livingood, Lebanon; George G. Mathews, Lebanon; Thomas N. Dissinger, Marysville, Kansas; Wm. J. Klick, Board for division 17, Chicago, Illinois; Harvey Bohn, Yavapai county, Prescott, Arizona; William Steinbach, DeKalb county, Sycamore, Illinois; Clinton W. Rhodes, Lebanon; John G. Snaveley, Palmyra; Raymond Kline, Lebanon; George D. Hartman, Lebanon; George A. Lewis, Lebanon; Zerbe Howard, Lebanon; John A. Walmer, Jonestown; Thomas E. Spangler, Lebanon; Edwin C. Kunkle, Lebanon; Artie R. Fidler, Myerstown, and Mark Z. McGill, Jonestown.

On May 31, 1918, the following men were transferred to Bryan, Texas from Annville: George E. Bachman, Lebanon; Reno McCauley, Annville; Albert G. Shaud, Annville; Clarence J. Speicher, Lebanon; Morris M. Long, Lebanon, R. 4; Michael Eckert, Colebrook. Four men were sent from Annville on June 15, 1918, to Pittsburgh: John H. Herring, Annville; Ralph D. Bleistein, Avon; Charles B. Horstick, Campbelltown; Harry G. Sanders, Annville. Ralph S. Maulfair was called to appear at Lebanon on June 26, 1918.

Annville sent the following colored men in response to government orders on June 21, 1918: Charles H. Arthur, Annville, R. 1; Ted Stroud, Lebanon; Matthew Lowery, Lebanon; Lee McCauley, Lebanon. On June 25, 1918, twenty-six men left Annville for camp: Walter S. Meily, Lebanon, R. 3; Levi P. Rutter, Newmanstown; Paul P. Spangler, Avon; Raymond M. Brown, Myerstown, R. 1; Aaron B. Shermen, Lebanon, R. 2; Daniel Kreider, Lebanon, R. 4; Thinias Finiras, Pottstown; Harry C. Keller, Newmanstown; J. Adam Baum, Lebanon; Monroe C. Etzweiler, Annville; Edwin Moore, Sheridan; Jerome M. Arnold, Lebanon, R. 5; James E. Hartman, Lebanon; Howard E. Koons, Annville, R. 2; William H. McElwee, Lebanon; William H. Strickler, Kleinfeltersville; George H. Reifine, Lebanon; David R. Rittle, Hershey; George Blouch, Annville; Lester Zechman, Onset; Arthur R. Heller, Lebanon; Grant P. Light, Annville; Elmer E. Kahl, Newmanstown; Samuel Zuber, Cornwall; Paul A. Ranch, Lebanon, R. 3; Lester H. Shaeffer, Newmanstown.

Five men were called into limited service from Annville on July 28, 1918: Harvey Showers, Annville; Harry R. Arndt, Annville;

Harry D. Dechart, Annville; William Trout, Lebanon, R. 2; Pierce R. Miller, Lebanon, R. 5.

Registrants from Lebanon were entrained for Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia on June 25, 1918: Walter P. Spangler, Ven Miller, Francisco Trainlani, Roy O. Stutzman, Augustus Michael, George E. Starry, Philip Eckert, John L. Westenberger, Jacob Ulrich Wolf, Walter Winfield Uhrich, Robert Coleman Light, Clayton H. Zimmerman, Luther K. Kale, Leighton O. Smith, Lee Lewis Kessler, Allen Gottlieb Boyer, Elmer Ellsworth Hemperly, Ralph Youtz, Harry Snyder, Adam Fasnacht, Charles F. Cox, Arthur Stein Heilman, David Early, Raymond S. Moyer, Leonard H. Immel, Mark Diamond, James Patrick Hartnett, Paul E. Strubble, Charles Henry Miller, Allen Riehl, William Knox, William Howard Dohner, John Stevenson, Charles M. Wagner, Howard W. Frank, William White, Tomo Baro, James William Dague, Samuel L. Burkholder, John L. Heverling, Harvey S. Gipe, William Henry Leffler, John Hissner Kale, Rober Aloysius Shuey, Arthur B. Kreider, Butler county; David City, Nebraska.

Lebanon registrants were entrained on July 15, 1918: C. Victor Stump, Henry N. Smoyer, Warren G. Leiby, Albert H. Yungel, Allen P. Scholl, Earl Wagner, Homer B. Kauffman, Henry R. Hamilton, Elmer G. Spitler, Charles Yeagley, Chester Light, Wesley J. Lingle, Ralph Imboden, William R. Erdman, John M. Bomberger, William P. Yingst, George Jones, Raymond J. Moyer. July 15, 1918, Jerome H. Krall of Lebanon, R. 4, was sent from Annville to Lancaster. Paul B. Speraw and Lincoln Rupp both of Annville were sent to the University of Pittsburgh on the same day.

The following men went from Lebanon to camp Lee, Virginia, on July 24, 1918: Claude Wise, Lebanon; Paul S. Deitzler, Lebanon; Frank J. McGovern, Lebanon; Ralph Shuey, Lebanon; Schuyler C. Hartman, Palmyra; Perry D. Bicksler, Palmyra; Monroe Strickler, Richland; Frank T. Leffler, Lebanon; John H. Reinhard, Lebanon; Harry C. Poorman, Palmyra; Antonio Solfino, Lebanon; William C. Shertzer, Palmyra; Charles J. Kleiser, Lebanon; George Reich, Lebanon; Harry H. Daugherty, Lebanon; Harley A. Hammer, Myerstown; Charles M. Bomberger, Lebanon; Harvey, Putt, Lebanon; Harry E. Donmoyer, Lebanon; Ray E. Thompson, Lebanon; Herman F. Thompson, Lebanon; Angelo Dokos, Lebanon; P. S. Ensminger, Palmyra; Walter H. Reitz, Lebanon; Elmer R. Heinebaugh, Lebanon; Clarence L. White, Lebanon; Monroe Borry, Lebanon; Berthier Erby, Lebanon; Gabel M. Ray, Lebanon; Charles R.

Siegrist, Lebanon; George S. Zellers, Palmyra; William Reich, Lebanon; Walter W. Kline, Lebanon; Herbert Chesterfield Bruce, Palmyra; Harry J. Donmoyer, Lebanon; George W. Hartman, Lebanon; Domenik Cande, Lebanon; Frank A. Loehle, Lebanon; Sylvester Eck, Lebanon; George Carson Light, Myerstown; Howard J. Risser, Lebanon; Albert Miller, Lebanon; Levi Daniel Bretzino, Lebanon; George U. Schock, Lebanon; David Kolle, Lebanon; Charles H. Beamesderfer, Lebanon; Raymond Schott, Lebanon; Charles E. Witman, Lebanon; Walter A. Phillips, Lebanon; William J. Rabel, Lebanon, R. 2; Ernest W. Kauffman, Lebanon, R. 5; Franklin H. Shuey, Lebanon; Frank A. Youtz, Lebanon; Paul E. Miller, Lebanon; John L. Chadwick, Lebanon; Frederick D. Showers, Lebanon; Angellilli Alexandra, Lebanon; Winfield Ross Boyd, Lebanon; John Earl Heisey, Palmyra; Charles W. Shuey, Lebanon; John Edward Teahl, Palmyra; Monroe L. Hoffman, Palmyra; Paul Zine, Long Island City, N. Y.; Paul Fasnacht, Palmyra; Theodore A. Demmy, Lebanon; Irvin A. Neuine, Lebanon; Raymond C. Faust, Myerstown; D. Elmer Reitz, Lebanon; John M. Fortna, Lebanon; Samuel Miller, Lebanon; Howard Harrison Smith, Lebanon; Daniel Ulrich Wolf, Lebanon; J. Howard Meily, Lebanon; Frank Edward Peiffer, Ono; Robert L. Shay, Lebanon; Geo. M. Rabel, Lebanon, R. 2; Harry B. Sholly, Lebanon, R. 5; Herman Tice, Lebanon, R. 5; Daniel Ovel, Lebanon, Joseph M. Youtz, Lebanon.

On the same train with the Lebanon men the following Annville registrants left for Camp Lee, Virginia: Isam J. Light, Lebanon, R. 8; Leighton B. Hoke, Bismarck; Allen Brightbill, Fredericksburg; John H. Zinn, Myerstown, R. 4; Daniel Campbell, Lebanon; Milton R. Null, Lebanon; Paul A. Rauch, Lebanon, R. 3; Edwin Miller, Annville; George A. Steiner, Newmanstown; Harry Beamesderfer, Schafferstown, R. 1; Robert W. Beamesderfer, Schaefferstown; John D. Rhine, Sheridan; John Liberato, Annville; Titus Schell, Lebanon, R. 8; Milton D. Krause, Lebanon, R. 3; Raymond H. Brown, Lebanon, R. 1; Robert M. Wolfe, Pine Grove; Irving Fitting, Lebanon, R. 8; Arthur L. Buchter, Newmanstown; Charles H. Rauch, Sheridan; John Klespis, Lebanon; Warren J. Spangler, Avon; William H. Kreiser, Onset; John A. Kohr, Onset; James E. Hartman, Lebanon; John C. Mock, Schaefferstown; Harvey S. Brenner, Bismarck; Harry Matthews, Rexmont; Levi Koch, Lebanon, R. 2; Harry H. King, Myerstown; Nathan L. Miller, Schaefferstown; Geo. Killoran, Lebanon, R. 4; Clinton E. Ditzler, Onset; Charles Firestine, Lebanon, R. 2.



Three men were sent from Annville for limited service at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1918: Paul R. Fourman, Colebrook; Elmer P. Wartluft, Fredericksburg; Isaac H. Gieman, Campbelltown.

The same day colored men, some of whom had changed their residences since registration, went to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.: Will Gray, Cornwall; Caleb Hill, Cornwall; Albert Smith, Cornwall; John King, Lebanon; James Dean, Lebanon; Garland M. Nickens, Cornwall; Robert Taylor, Lebanon; Jay A. Peterson, Cornwall; Harry Bell, Lebanon; L. V. Brown, Lebanon, R. 5; Louis Street, Cornwall; John Reid, Lebanon, R. 5; Sylvester Drain, Lebanon; Lucius Cain, Cornwall; Dallas Blue, Lebanon, R. 5; William Haskins, Lebanon; Robert W. H. Roberts, Cornwall; Sullivan Nelson, Lebanon.

Registrants were sent from Lebanon and Annville for Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina on August 9, 1918:

#### LEBANON

Peter C. Anspach, Lebanon; Grover C. Cowden, Lebanon; John K. Brancht, Palmyra; Clarence Ebright, Lebanon; John H. Smith, Lebanon; H. Spurgeon Proudfoot, Lebanon; Harvey J. Knapp, Lebanon; John R. Smith, Lebanon; Arthur C. Ross, Lebanon; H. Ernest G. Lehman, Lebanon; Andrew Moyer, Lebanon; Robert H. Worcester, Lebanon; Robert W. Ulrich, Lebanon; Joseph D. Krause, Lebanon.

Sent by other boards for Lebanon, Pa. No. 1: W. T. Raybold, Olympia, Washington; Harvey Foster, Canton, Ohio; John H. Snively, Aberdeen, Md.

Sent for other boards by Lebanon Pa. No. 1: Norman A. Brandt, Lebanon, for Helena, Montana; E. Warren Martz, Palmyra; Paul R. Longnecker, Palmyra; Geo. B. Miller, Lebanon; Enos E. Hetrick, Palmyra; Chas. Crumbling, Palmyra; Oscar P. Worcester.

#### ANNVILLE

Henry Pitt, Lebanon, George B. Stohler, Schaefferstown; Edward B. Keener, Colebrook; Paul K. Boyer, Myerstown, R. 2; Paul W. Troutman, Richland; Harry Gassert, Lebanon, R. 1; Arthur T. Fake, Annville, R. 2; Lester H. Schaeffer, Newmanstown; Cyrus Eckers, Lebanon, R. 4; Daniel G. Fetting, Lebanon, R. 8; Grant R. Weik, Avon.

Four men were sent to Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. on August 15, 1918, from Annville; Harry W. Horst, Campbelltown; James H. Allwein, Lebanon; Earl G. Kauffman, Campbelltown; D. Irwin Reitz, Fredericksburg.

Lebanon sent the following men to Lafayette college on the same date: Ira Baeshore, Jonestown; Joseph C. Gambler, Lebanon; Rudolph Hunsicker, Lebanon; William M. Roland, Myerstown; Geo. E. Wentzel, Lebanon; Warren S. Filbert, Myerstown; Irwin E. Bamberger, Lebanon; Paul Brown, Lebanon.

Sixteen men went to the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh at the same time: Harry C. Koller, Myerstown; Raymond P. Riegert, Lebanon; Homer C. Stohler, Lebanon; Arthur R. Moyer, Lebanon; Homer P. Fegan, Lebanon; Clayton E. Baker, Lebanon; Earnest F. Sherman, Lebanon; Henry P. Spangler, Palmyra; Harry W. Kline, Myerstown; Kramer M. Daugherty, Lebanon; David A. Buffamoyer, Lebanon; Ralph R. Runkle, Jonestown; Harry A. Streicher, Lebanon; Russell E. Sheetz, Lebanon; Harry M. Baker, Palmyra; William H. Snyder, Lebanon.

Annville sent men to Camp Lee, Virginia on August 27, 1918: Fred H. Kirchoff, Lebanon; Paul R. Yeagley, Jonestown, R. 1; Isaac Rhine, Kleinfeltersville; Elmer E. Teahl, Annville, R. 3; William J. Mengle, Lebanon, R. 6; Raymond P. Darcas, Onset, R. 1; Theo. Gable, Lebanon; Irvin T. Cooper, Lebanon; Mahlon Freeman, Lickdale; Walter Darcas, Fredericksburg, R. 1; Ralph Minnich, Annville; David Ellis Zimmerman, Annville; Clarence C. Naugle, Cornwall; Myles L. Keener, Schaefferstown; William H. Fake, Onset; Tobias W. Diamond, Annville; Hobart Cope, Jonestown, R. 1; David J. Mease, Onset; Roy S. Sheetz, Newmanstown; William M. Hickernell, Schaefferstown; John Youtz, Jr., Colebrook; Peter Evans, Sheridan; Raymond L. Scholl, Fredericksburg; Jacob H. Kreiser, Onset, R. 1; Titus R. Wolfe, Avon; J. H. Young, Annville, R. 2; Daniel W. Frantz, Myerstown; George H. Laudermilch, Lebanon, R. 4; Joseph P. Bomgardner, Bismarck; Peter H. Weaver, Jonestown, R. 1; Milton H. Herr, Palmyra, R. 1; Jacob L. Light, Lebanon, R. 3; Henry M. Yiengst, Lebanon, R. 3; Curtis J. Kahl, Sheridan; Raymond E. Gerhart, Fredericksburg; Arthur E. Sholly, Lebanon; George K. Huber, Lickdale; Albert Miller, Annville; Allen T. Dengler, Lebanon, R. 2.

The following registrants were called for military duty and entrainment on August 27, 1918, by the Lebanon board: Mile Yekie, Lebanon; Daniel M. Gerberich, Lebanon; Peter Peiffer, Bethel, R. 1;

Harry Kretzinger, Lebanon; Earl C. Light, Allentown; William H. Woomer, Myerstown; Clarence W. Henne, Myerstown; Lloyd F. Morgan, Lebanon; Cyrus L. Garman, Palmyra; Roy T. Books, Lebanon; Vincent M. Burns, Lebanon; Harry P. Troy, Lebanon; William I. Bensinger, Lebanon; Charles D. Fisher, Lebanon, R. 3; Irvin Steffy, Lebanon; Daniel H. Bender, Lebanon; Thomas C. Campbell, Harrisburg; Paul G. Spangler, Lebanon; George Hubler, Lebanon; Simon Miller, Lebanon; Paul J. Oxenreider, Lebanon; William Wertz, Lebanon; Ralph N. Boger, Lebanon; Adam M. Krause, Lebanon; Ira C. Spotts, Lebanon; Raymond R. Royer, Richland; Russel L. Shiner, Lebanon; Baker B. Kinkel, Lebanon; William A. Snook, Richland; Herman M. Heisey, Lebanon; John R. Seabold, Lebanon; Robert S. Brown, Lebanon; Duro Sustoleic, Lebanon; Daniel S. Ensminger, Palmyra; Charles C. Ramsy, Grantville; Mark Rhen, Onset; Walter Shuey, Lebanon; Clarence P. Keefer, Palmyra; Thomas P. Reilly, Lebanon; Frank H. Zerman, Lebanon; Clarence B. Wolf, Myerstown; John W. Tice, Myerstown; David C. Smith, Lebanon; John A. Bender, Lebanon; I. D. Bomberger, Lebanon; Lester E. Keim, Palmyra; Witmer E. Bordner, Lebanon; Norman H. Shaeffer, Lebanon; Ben Rional, Kulpmont; George H. Zellers, Lebanon; Samuel Peters, Lebanon; Harry C. Stonebraker, Burnham; John H. Leedom, Richland; John T. Hartman; Lebanon; George H. F. Leib, Lebanon; Elmer E. Koller, Myerstown; Jacob R. Snyder, Lebanon; George N. Bates, Hummels-town; Warren Goss, Palmyra; John R. Young, Lebanon; Wallace R. Salem, Myerstown; Ralph B. Deitrich, Duquesne.

Three colored men were sent from Annville to Camp Sherman, Ohio, on September 9, 1918: Eugene Mitchell, Cornwall; Jewell Howard, Cornwall; William H. Payne, Cornwall.

On August 30, 1918, the following men left Annville to enter military service: Jacob W. Sprow, Topton; Harry E. Dinger, Reinholds Station; Percy E. Hartman, Lebanon; Alvin L. Weaver, Annville; George M. Beckford, Lebanon; George E. Yeagley, Lebanon, R. 6.

On August 31, 1918, the Lebanon board sent the following men: Clifton Cole, Lebanon; Leroy Evans, Lebanon; Earl Wilhelm, Myerstown; Claude O. Hartz, Palmyra; Ralph E. Steinmetz, Richland; Harry W. Isele, Jonestown; Thomas L. Holman, Lebanon; Daniel Spangler, Jr., Lebanon; J. E. Stauffer, Palmyra; Elmer Weaver, Lebanon.

The following men left Lebanon on September 5, 1918, for Camp



Greenleaf, Lytle, Georgia; Paul H. Fuhrman, Lebanon; John H. Lutz, Palmyra; Daniel R. Bender, Lebanon; George E. Mease, Lebanon; Nathan Cherry, Lebanon; Harold Shertzler, Palmyra; Howard Steffy, Lebanon; Milton H. Rhine, Lebanon; Warren McK. Moyer, Myerstown; Walter E. Buser, Lebanon; Ray L. Kleinfelter, Lebanon; John Dooley, Lebanon; Lloyd Kohr, Ravine; Herman Gingrich, Palmyra; Charles Eck, Lebanon; Robert H. Boltz, Myerstown; Albert Bainbridge, Lebanon; Leroy E. Albert, Lebanon; David Levy, Lebanon; Raymond M. Eckert, Lebanon; John D. Kreiser, Lebanon; Geo. A. Bomgardner, Myerstown; Roy F. Leininger, Myerstown; Horace K. Weigley, Richland; Ray E. Phillippy, Lebanon; Warren J. Gingrich, Palmyra; Raymond H. Spangler, Myerstown; Ray C. Bickel, Myerstown; Ray C. Bickel, Myerstown; Antonio Croce, Lebanon; Harry F. Tobias, Richland; Claude W. Walborn, Myerstown; Richard D. Gray, Lebanon; Joseph F. Connor, Lebanon.

The registrants who left Lebanon on Sept. 6, 1918, for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., were: Henry A. Lawrence, Lebanon; Leo E. Zellers, Lebanon; Arthur J. Meck, Lebanon; Arthur C. Deitzler, Lebanon; Earl H. Bentz, Richland; Herber C. Kennedy, Palmyra; Adolphus E. Greider, Detroit, Mich.; George McKinney, Lebanon; Ralph Teahl, Palmyra; Paul E. Killian, Palmyra; Irvin E. Walmer, Lebanon; Charles R. Bucher, Lebanon; John J. Janesco, Camden, N. J.

Four men entrained for Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., from Lebanon on September 7, 1918: Frederick P. Bickel, Richland; Russell D. Bender, Lebanon; Roy K. Light, Palmyra; Walter W. Wentzel, Lebanon.

Amos Anspach, Simon Bacastow, Harry Baker, Irwin Balmer, Chester Barnhart, S. D. Basehore, M. D., Herbert Baum, Keiffer, Baum, Perry Bicksler, Charles Blouch, John Blouch, Harry Bowman, Theodore Bowman, William K. Bowman, John K. Bracht, Samuel W. Brehm, John V. Brewer, Ralph Brewer, Harry Brown, Clayton Brown, Harvey Gipe, Clarence Gochenauer, Earl Gordon, Warren Goss, Charles Groy, Paul Grubb, Wilbur Grubb, Joshiah Haldeman, Schuyler C. Hartman, Claude Hartz, William Hartz, Roger Hartz, Robert E. Hartz, John Hatfield, Earl Heisey, George Heisey, Elmer Hemperly, Horace J. Hennigh, Harry Hershberger, James Heverling, William Morrison, Benjamin Moyer, Daniel Moyer, Clarence Neibert, Le Roy Nicholson, J. C. Nissley, D. D. S., George Nornhold, Harry Poorman, Harrison Quigley,

John Rauch, Charles Reist, William Rhoads, Clarence Royer, James Sadler, John Sauley, Edgar Schnee, J. Howard Schneider, Harry Scholl, Lawrence Scholl, Harry Scott, Stanley P. Brandt, Emmert Brubaker, Hobart Brubaker, Chester Bruce, Charles Buck, Edwin Buck, Robert Burtner, Albert Clauser, Charles Crumbling, John Davis, Dewey Deimler, Thomas Deitrich, Herman Doutrich, Frank Early, David Early, Henry Fasnacht, Walter Fasnacht, John Eber-sole, Paul Ensminger, Daniel Ensminger, Ralph Engle, M. D., Paul Fasnacht, Christian Foltz, Clarence Funck, William Funck, Cyrus Garman, Arthur Geiger, Howard Gerberich, John Gerberich, Joseph Gerberich, Milton Herr, Henry Hess, Maynard Hess, Irwin S. Hoffer, Leroy Hoffer, Monroe Hoffman, Neal Hoffer, Joseph Jones, Ammon Keefer, Joseph Keefer, Charles Keiffer, Clarence Keiffer, Coleman Kennedy, William Kennedy, Earl Kuuffman, Miles Klop, Paul Kreider, Lester Keim, Elmer Kulp, George Lauser, Peter Lingle, Charles Lenker, Paul Light, Ray Light, Roy Lingle, Wesley Lingle, Solomon Long, Paul Longenecker, Earl Longenecker, Ben Longenecker, John Seltzer, Clarence Sharp, Felix Shearer, John Shearer, Daniel Shenk, John Shenk, Paul Shenk, William Shertzer, Harry Shertzer, Jonas Shiffler, Robert Sholley, George Shuey, Layton O. Smith, Richard Smith, Harry Snavely, John Snavely, Frank Spangler, Henry Spangler, Alfred Speck, J. Early Stauffer, John A. Stechman, Benjamin Strauss, John Strickler, Roy Stutzman, Elmer Sweigert, Elmer Teahl, Ralph Teahl, Harry Wagner, Keim Walmer, Roy Weiman, Irwin Gible, Ammon Gingrich, Charles D. Gingrich, Charles H. Gingrich, Herbert Gingrich, Herman Gingrich, Walter Gingrich, Warren Gingrich, Jacob, Gingrich, Roy Gingrich, John Lutz, Harry McCord, Courtland Manifold, Harvey Martin, Warren Martz, Ralph Mease, Albert Minnich, Harry Miller, Harry A. Miller, Charles Miller, John Wilson, Ray Wilson, Oscar Withers, Paul Yoder, Earnest Yorty, Harry Zeigler, George Zellers, Harry Zimmerman, Rachael Mease, Mrs. Anna Yorty.

Of the above list the following men died as a result of their services to the United States: Irwin Gible, Harrison Quigley, John Hatfield, John Strickler, Peter Lingle, Harry Zimmerman.

When the soldiers and sailors of Annvile were the guests of the citizens of the town at a Welcome Home given in the United Brethren church on November 9, 1919, the following list of Annvile service men was compiled.

Captains: Harry H. Barnhart, Howard J. Boltz, Edward H. Smith.

Chaplains: Paul D. Witman, Phares M. Holdeman.

1st Lieutenants: George A. DeLong, Gideon R. Kreider, Jr., Earl G. Loser, J. Edward Marshall, M. D.

2nd Lieutenants: Joseph W. Boltz, Clement H. Kreider, Morris M. Long, Amos C. Byle, C. Vincent Henry, Calvin F. Fencil, Joseph K. Hollinger, Paul E. Witmeyer.

Sergeants: George W. Ensminger, Harry M. Bender, Homer N. Gebhart, John A. Long, Homer B. Stahle, Zecharias T. Waltz, Ralph Baylor, F. William Byle, Max F. Lehman, Miles, E. Miller, Norman L. R. Streicher, Edwin Miller, Harry B. Bodenhorn, Earl H. Carmany, Prosper Boyer, Reno E. McCauley, Oliver D. Yake; Corporals: Simon F. Bair, Earl Boyer, Lincoln B. Rupp, Earl E. Berry, Reno Kiebler, George Blauch, Mervin P. Light, John G. Wieland; Privates: Ilario Alonzo, Silvestro Antonelli, Earl S. Bachman, Paul D. Baylor, Clarence E. Bixler, Ralph H. Berry, Victor R. Blouch, Harry R. Bomgardner, Edgar L. Brandt, Sharpless W. Crowe, Tobias W. Diamond, William M. Donmoyer, Monroe C. Etzweiler, Miles L. Fink, Clayton F. Firestine, George A. Fuhrman, Albert C. Gebhart, Simon J. Grimm, Angelo DeAngelo, Harry R. Arndt, John H. Barr, Cyrus A. Beamesderfer, Ambrose B. Bixler, Maurice W. Balauch, Raymond Blough, Rush J. Bowers, Edward B. Buck, Harry D. Deckert, Mark A. Diamond, William D. Elliott, Guiseppe DiFabio, Homer F. Fink, William E. Flowers, Paul H. Fuhrman, LeRoy B. Gollam, David A. Gruber, John F. Anspach, Paul T. Bachman, Paul G. Barto, William H. Becker, Ernest E. Blantz, Harry W. Blauch, Ammon L. Boltz, Austin L. Brandt, Joseph T. Connor, Miles Detweiler, David E. Dishong, Herbert T. Elliott, Arthur Fake, David R. Fink, Walter R. Fordney, John G. Gantz, Thomas H. Goshert, Philip H. Hartman, Jacob Hartz, Clarence A. Herr, S. Meyer Herr, Paul L. Houser, Harry W. Katerman, Claude B. Kleinfelter, Roy H. Light, Charles Longenecker, John H. McClure, Albert C. Meyer, William M. Miller, John L. Miller, Miles L. Neidig, Vincenzo Raglioni, Harry P. Peffley, Harry G. Sanders, David E. Sattassahn, Horace L. Smith, Paul B. Speraw, Paul V. Stober, Lester H. Wagner, Clarence E. Waltz, Jacob J. Wolfersberger, Emanuel Zearfass, Victor M. Hefflefinger, Nathan G. Herr, John H. Herring, John H. Howard, John F. Keller, Jerome H. Krall, Grant P. Light, Paul Loser, John McCullough, Jonas E. Miller, Harry Miller, Ralph A. Minnich, Rufus R. Ness, Earl F. Reed, John H. Peffley, H. Ellsworth Sanders, Albert G. Shaud, Paul L. Smoll, John H. Sprecher, Charles A. Thompson,



Russel C. Walters, Albert C. Waltz, Harry Yordy, Albert H. Herr, Albert Herr, Arthur Horst, Ray Howard, John H. Keller, Claude F. Light, Frank F. Long, Walter S. Loser, Herbert H. Meyer, David S. Miller, Adam D. Miller, Carlo Modesti, Victor K. Nye, William C. Riegert, Claude Poorman, Francesco Santarelli, David C. Smith, J. William Snyder, Roy W. Spangler, Oreste Torrieri, John H. Waltz, Reuben W. Williams, D. Ellis Zimmerman, Jacob S. Zearfass.

Two of the men whose names are listed above were killed in France. They were Joseph T. Conner and Max F. Lehman. By a peculiar coincidence Mrs. Rosie Fox, mother of Connor died at sea while enroute to the United States from a pilgrimage made with other American War Mothers to the graves of their soldier sons in France, in August 1930.

The first auxiliary movement for war relief work in Lebanon county was the Navy League. On April 20, 1917, Mrs. John Penn Brock of Mount Lebanon organized a local branch. She was made president, Miss Katherine Killinger, secretary, and Miss Katharine Grittinger, now Mrs. D. Albert Kreider, treasurer. The organizations headquarters, were in the Woman's Club rooms in the home formerly occupied by Dr. William Guilford on North Ninth street.

The workers occupied themselves in knitting sweaters, socks, wristlets and scarfs for the men who served in the United States Navy.

On June 17, 1917, the Lebanon county chapter of the American Red Cross was organized. The following record of officers and committees is complete from the date of organization until January 1, 1929: Chairmen, Hon. C. V. Henry, J. M. Shenk; Vice-Chairmen, W. C. Freeman, Albert Coons, Mrs. Harrison Souder; Secretaries, Mrs. Harrison Souder, Elizabeth Weidman, Mrs. Sara H. Faulkner, Mrs. Annie K. Mahaney, C. F. Zimmerman, R. S. Donough; Treasurer, C. F. Donough; Executive Committee Chairmen, James Lord, Horace Brock, J. M. Shenk; Vice-Chairmen, J. M. Shenk, C. F. Zimmerman, C. H. Killenger; Committeemen, Mrs. Fanny B. Coleman, Mrs. H. J. Shenk, C. M. Coover, Mrs. H. C. Shirk, Miss Ella Reizenstein, D. J. Leopold, Miss Adeline E. Guilford, Harrison Souder, F. P. Hammar, William R. Mark, Mrs. Frances A. B. Keiser, A. Spayd Bomberger, E. R. Coleman, H. M. Bowman, Mrs. F. P. Hammar, John Penn Brock, Mrs. John A. Weimer, E. M. Balsbaugh, Albert Coons, Mrs. J. L. Lemberger, R. S. Donough, Clarence Weimer, Mrs. Thomas Quinn, Miss Alice M. Spangler, R.

N., Rev. Morgan A. Peters, Rev. A. C. R. Keiter; in charge of Red Cross rooms, Miss Fanny B. Coleman, Mrs. Howard C. Shirk, Mrs. John A. Weimer.

The work of the Red Cross was varied. Among its first duties in the county was the drive for membership and subscriptions. \$107,552.75 was sent from Lebanon county for relief work in the year and a half preceding the close of the war. Not all of this was in cash but included supplies made for hospitals etc. Whether this total included the local quota for the National Red Cross is doubtful \$30,000 was sent to the National Red Cross, \$5000 in excess of Lebanon county's quota, 10,582 persons were enrolled as members in the county; 255,466 articles were sent to the state headquarters of the National Red Cross and many others were shipped directly to France. Regular clothing for the soldiers was supplied by the government. The Red Cross provided each man who enlisted with a knitted sweater, two pairs of socks, a scarf, wristlets and a helmet. The records of the knitting are more complete than those of any other department of the Red Cross. The following report of knitted articles gives an insight into the tremendous amount of work completed by the women of Lebanon county:

Sweaters, to men entering the army through local stations, 758; shipped, 2,354; to the county home after the armistice, 26; to Associated Charities, 17; nurses sweaters shipped, 50; refugee children sweaters, after the war, 550; total, 3,755. Other knitted garments: Socks that passed inspection, 4,171 pairs; Seconds, sent to county home, 29 pairs; total socks 4,200 pairs. Refugee children stockings, 1,300 pairs; Scarfs, 651; Wristlets, 1,367 pairs; Helmets, 91; Ear protectors, 13 pairs; Knitted blankets, 91; total articles, not sweaters, 11,468. Left over articles for 31 pairs of socks were sent to county home. No record was kept of refugee babies' caps made. Twenty pounds of gray wool was distributed among the workers in Annville after the war, to make cosies for the Widows' Home, Lebanon.

A linen shower for the Red Cross hospitals resulted in the collection of the following articles: Bath Towels, 750; Hand Towels, 1,550; Handkerchiefs, 1,050; Napkins, 100; Sheets, 375; total, 3,825.

Left over yarn that was not disposed of when the need for knitted garments declined, was sold and the money put into the treasury. The work of the knitting department was of such high order that the state department authorized the Lebanon chapter

to inspect its own work and prepare it for direct shipment to France. This authority was extended to the main division for the county after which Lebanon county's Red Cross chapter rose to the Blue Star rank. Women who had charge of the knitting department included, Mrs. William R. Hock, chairman, Miss Mary L. Roedel, Miss Edith Snavely, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. A. Z. Miller, and Mrs. Ray Filbert, assistants.

Miss Flora Killinger supervised the construction and packing of kits for the soldiers, 1,078 of them were distributed, and they were equipped with buttons, needles, safety pins, black and white thread, soap, wash cloth, towel, tooth brush, pencil, stationery and Testament. The making of hospital supplies and clothing for the World War was in striking contrast to similar work during the Civil War. In the '60's, women scraped lint and rolled bandages from old muslin for hospital use. The development of medical science and the great respect for sanitation in hospital equipment made it necessary to use new material for bandages, drains, compresses, pads etc., in 1917. Moreover, absolute cleanliness and the highest type of efficiency were required of the women who made the hospital articles. From June 7, 1917, to the close of the World war the following articles were contributed by the sewing department of the Lebanon contingent.

Miscellaneous from sewing room, gauze, knitted, 209,375; Compresses, 34,386; Pajamas, 269; Bath robes, 64; Tray clothes, 324; Slings, 360; Socks, (Bed) 2,066; Pillows, 54; Handkerchiefs, 1,119; Wash cloths, 45; Hot water bag covers, 200; Sweaters, 1,200; Scarfs, 12; Wristlets, 112 pairs; Helmets, 7; Knitted blankets, 40; Napkins, 100; Turkish towels, 750; Hand towels, 1,500; Pads, 127; Drains, 1,788; Kits, 1,078; Sheets, 390; total, 255,456 articles. Clothing for Belgian relief 21 tons. Soldiers passing through Lebanon, served by the Canteen committee, 2,817.

Miss Byerle and Mrs. John Walters who supervised the sewing of garments had much work done at home. Materials were distributed and patterns cut out in the rooms at Fourth and Cumberland streets, and the workers sewed up the articles on their own machines. Women from all the churches participated in the work. After the signing of the Armistice there was no cessation in the work done. Relief for the war stricken folks of Europe depended to a great extent upon the Red Cross. For several months refugee garments such as aprons and dresses for children were made. The workers deplored the fact that materials used for these articles were



black. Many layettes for babies were prepared and these fortunately were in pink or white. There was little color in the articles made by the Red Cross. White and khaki predominated. Occasionally groups of school children finished knitted squares of gaily colored yarns for blankets to be used by convalescent soldiers.

The work of the Red Cross was shared by the leading communities of the county. Annville, Cornwall, Campbelltown, Fredericksburg, Jonestown, Myerstown, Mt. Gretna, Rexmont, Palmyra, Richland and Schaefferstown all did splendid work. In only Myerstown and Palmyra were local branches of the Red Cross organized. In the other towns the work was directly subsidiary to that of the Lebanon organization. In Myerstown the following women were leaders in the work. Miss Matilda Painter was general chairman, Mrs. Lottie Horst, assistant, Miss Mary Manderbach, assistant for cutting department, Mrs. Linda James and Mrs. John Keener assistants for quilting department, Mrs. Samuel Masser and Miss Rachael Masser served as a committee of ways and means. Mrs. Karl Karmany had charge of the knitting. The ways and means committee through its efforts raised the sum of \$3,143.22 for relief work. Myerstown sent 7,969 articles to the Red Cross. They included the following: Comfort kits (equipped), 70; Housewives kits (equipped), 50; Fracture pillows, 52; Stretcher pillows, 108; Handkerchiefs (old muslin), 365; Handkerchiefs (khaki), 50; Hospital shirts, 122; Muslin bandages, 60; Pajama suits, 63; Pneumonia jackets, 250; Scultetus, 80; 8-inch by 4-inch gauze compresses, 2,028; 8-inch by 12-inch absorbent pads, 700; 12-inch by 24-inch absorbent pads, 2,720; Refugee chemises, 40; Layettes, 10; Napkins, 12; Bath towels, 77; Hand towels, 179; Sheets, 45; Sweaters, 11; Socks, 547 pairs; Wristlets, 162 pairs; Helmets, 40; Knit sponges, 46; Knit wash cloths, 55; Hospital blankets, 27.

Palmyra organized a branch contingent, April 24, 1917. In a year 1,308 members were admitted to the activities of the Red Cross there. Classes in first-aid and making of surgical dressings were organized under the direction of a Red Cross worker from Harrisburg. According to the financial report of this contingent, money received between May, 1917, and May, 1919, amounted to \$2,775.02. Of this \$1,892.52 was sent to the local chapter headquarters in Lebanon. Palmyra equipped each of her men who entered the service with comfort kit and knitted articles. An emergency fund provided special gifts for the boys overseas. There were 83 in all, who received candy, tobacco and chewing gum sent through the Wanamaker stores, Philadelphia, at Christmas time. Those men who

were encamped in the United States received similar gifts as their brothers overseas. A banquet to the returned soldiers culminated the work of the Palmyra branch. A list of articles contributed by the women of this contingent follows: Knitted articles, 782; Needlework articles, 762; Pads, 300; Comfort kits, 168; Surgical dressings, 6,209; Total, 8,221 articles.

One branch of the local Red Cross work that is frequently overlooked is the Civilian Relief or Home Service Branch as it was called after the war. In Lebanon county this phase of the work was ably conducted under the direction of Mrs. Howard Shirk, Mrs. Clark Seltzer, Mrs. Daniel Musser and Miss Adeline E. Guilford were her aids. Miss Guilford is the present active chairman. Conditions in the families of men in the service were investigated and needy cases reported to organizations and individuals, who rendered assistance. This branch functioned most effectively after the war ended. Neither the American Legion nor the Veterans of Foreign Wars had been organized, and the responsibilities later taken over by these organizations fell upon the Home Service Branch of the Red Cross. The work in this period included, assisting men in making compensation claims; hospitalization for all men who needed it through the Veteran's Bureau; financial aid for families of disabled service men, when needed; tracing missing men for the Veteran's Bureau or for their families; following up men who had overstayed their leave and sometimes assisting them financially to get back to camp before they were adjudged deserters; helping the men to prove that their disabilities were acquired during service; convincing the government that these men needed to learn new trades; assisting the hospitals of the Veteran's Bureau to get case histories; reading and writing government letters for the illiterate; assisting stranded soldiers on their way home; providing weekly credit at groceries and dairies for families of disabled veterans. This work has not abated. Case work is still carried on. This branch of the American Red Cross acts as a medium between the Veteran's Bureau of the government and the service men themselves.

Another branch of Red Cross work that was very effectively carried on in Lebanon county was that of the canteen for the use of transient service men. In the summer of 1918 the Army Truck Train Service was detailed over the William Penn highway from western posts to the coast. Lebanon was one of the towns on the route and many trains passed through it, with supplies from western Pennsylvania to shipping points in New York and New Jersey. The trains usually were made up of twelve large army trucks, each manned by two

soldiers with an officer or two supervising them all. When the first trains came through Lebanon the men stopped to rest. Active ladies of the city offered them refreshments of tobacco and coffee. It was then that the idea of a city canteen for travelling service men originated. The city was canvassed for funds and the response was very encouraging. Merchants and others contributed enthusiastically. Upon investigation it was discovered that men in the government service were not permitted to accept refreshments from any organization not under the auspices of the American Red Cross. Miss Fanny Coleman, Mrs. Howard Shirk and H. J. Shenk approached the Lebanon County Board of the American Red Cross and asked for permission to open a canteen under its direction, without relying upon the Red Cross proper, for financial support. This was a satisfactory arrangement and Mr. H. J. Shenk was appointed chairman of the canteen branch of the Red Cross service in Lebanon county. Mrs. J. L. Lemberger assisted as captain, Miss Katherine Grittinger, now Mrs. D. Albert Kreider, as 1st lieutenant, Mrs. Harry Case as 2nd lieutenant and Miss Adeline E. Guilford as treasurer. In addition, 50 girls worked hard to make the canteen a success through promoting Tag Day collections and private contributions. Through the efforts of the committee a room in a building between Eighth and Ninth streets on Cumberland street, in the center of the business district, was rented. The generosity of Miss Freeman, Miss Kate Bollman, Mrs. Buckingham, the Bon Ton, Smith and Bowman and other merchants equipped the canteen headquarters with furniture and cooking utensils. The local newspaper offices sent copies of their papers each day and the thoughtful townspeople made contributions of cookies, coffee, chocolate, tobacco and writing materials. In addition a victrola with up-to-date records was procured for the entertainment of the soldiers.

Several trains passed through Lebanon daily. The men were refreshed with the hot beverages and enjoyed the atmosphere of the canteen, created by its active hostesses. Sometimes the trains came late in the day and the men camped on the Fair Grounds. Then they visited the room in the evenings, wrote letters on the stationery provided or read periodicals. The influenza epidemic closed ordinary places of amusement and the canteen was very busy providing relaxation for the tired men. At other times when conditions in the community were more nearly normal, Mr. Jackson sent passes to the shows in his moving picture houses, for the use of the men. Even before the room was fully equipped for cooking the canteen provided meals at various restaurants for the soldiers. In some instances when



they were stranded on leave, the canteen forwarded them travelling expenses to camp.

A sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner was served to one train at the Y. M. C. A. under the direction of the canteen committee. The menu included chicken, several vegetables, pumpkin pie and coffee. In the evening the men went to the movies as the guest of Mr. Jackson. They were always enthusiastically received and the weary duties of loading and driving from one part of the country to another were forgotten. The canteen aimed to make the soldiers feel that they were playing just as important a part in the struggle for victory on this side of the Atlantic as were those who did actual fighting overseas. When Lebanon companies returned from the service, at the end of the war, Lebanon canteen workers went to Reading to meet them. They refreshed the men with hot coffee and tobacco. After all Lebanon county service men returned, the canteen sponsored a dinner for them at the P. O. S. of A. auditorium. Dancing in the armory and in the streets of Lebanon followed: The canteen room was discontinued after January 5, 1919, the equipment such as furniture and cooking utensils was given to the American Legion for use in furnishing their rooms. Funds remaining in the treasury were continually diverted for the use of needy soldiers. In 1927, the last of the canteen money was donated to the American Red Cross for relief of those stricken in the Florida hurricane disaster.

Interesting information concerning individual activities in the World War can be gotten from the stories of local nurses who served in the Red Cross, army or navy. Letters are available from Misses Emily Cheney, Isobel Maxwell Boger, now Mrs. Frank Moore Keiser, Sara Wagner, Helen A. Smith and Annie L. McCoy, telling of their activities.

Miss Emily Cheney of the Lebanon Sanitarium, arrived in Paris shortly after the Armistice was signed. There she joined a party of Red Cross workers who were going to the Balkans to do Civilian Relief work. At Cataro, Dalmatia, her party was divided into groups to go to Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. Miss Cheney was directed to Niksie, Montenegro. Conditions were pitiable. The people were without food, clothing or hospital supplies. For four years the Austrian army had foraged there. Miss Cheney was told that country folks came to the city in great numbers, begging for food. In some cases they were so famished that they died on the streets. She saw many women and children clad only in burlap bags, walking barefooted in the snow. Miss Cheney's first activity was to help in the establishment of soup kitchens, dispensaries, and hospitals. When

the country people learned of the arrival of the American nurses and doctors they often made hazardous journeys for food and treatment. Of the actual work Miss Cheney says, "At the soup kitchen we fed from 1,000 to 1,300 in a day, and treated from 75 to 100 at the dispensary daily. The natives cleaned and repaired an old Turkish house, which was converted into a very nice hospital and the first week it was filled. Three native girls volunteered to help us. There were only two of us, the third nurse did public health work, and on July 1, 1919, when we left for home, the hospital was turned over to the native doctor and the three girls who had become quite proficient nurses."

Isobel Maxwell Boger Keiser graduated from the Boston Childrens' Hospital in 1917. She became a registered nurse in Massachusetts and New York and in the Red Cross was numbered, nurse 10,955. Through the efforts of a class mate, Frances Clark of Philadelphia, she was able to go to France in June, 1917. Incidentally Miss Clark is the daughter of Mrs. E. Walter Clark at one time president of the Pennsylvania Red Cross. The Clark family did much to alleviate the work of the medical and nursing professions abroad, buying, equipping and supplying the first hospital train the French had. Miss Clark, who was in the service of Dr. Ralph R. Fitch of Rochester, N. Y., at St. Valery en Caux in France, cabled Miss Boger to come on. She sailed from New York and the following story of her experience is quoted in part: "In New York they told me that I would have to leave my telephone number and that I would be called when the ship sailed. I waited one week and finally set forth for an unknown destination. I landed in Bordeaux in June, 1917. The only other young girl on the ship was Christine McNab, (now a successful short story writer) who was going over to drive an ambulance for the Fund for French Wounded, sponsored by Miss Ann Morgan and Miss Harriman. She was going to Paris and as I had no idea where I was going I decided that I better have a look at Paris until something turned up. As it happened when we alighted from the Bordeaux train in Paris I was met by one of the girls of Frances' party. I learned that the hospital at St. Valery had been disbanded because the 10th French army had been sent to the relief of Italy and the personnel were awaiting orders in Paris. After eight weeks we were sent to Evreux and there worked in a French Military hospital, which sometime after my arrival was taken over with all the other hospitals by the American Red Cross. The personnel consisted of Americans, English, Canadians and French. We lived in two chateaux and one little house on the Allée des Soupirs. This little house spanned the river Eure and faced a long avenue of cy-

press trees. It was a beautiful location. Frances Clark rented the house and ran it with us seven volunteer workers as her guests. We made our own furniture out of packing boxes and odds and ends that we bought at the street auctions. We slept on French army cots and we lived on French army rations, which any one who knows will tell were not sumptuous, nor even satisfying. We received tickets for bread, petrol, sugar and for various other supplies every week from the mairie and purchased our dole with the rest. We never had any meat except flat little fish and once or twice, a chicken. We arose every morning to an ice cold house, and ate our war bread and drank black coffee by a few warm fagots in a fire place. These were out long before we left to walk a mile and a half to the hospital. This walk we took four times a day. When we did night duty we walked to the hospital in absolute darkness on account of air raids. In January of the following year some of us started to go up to Rousbrugge on the Belgian front directly under shell fire. Before my turn came to go to the front a cable from my parents called me home. This dash home is a story of adventure too long to tell here. I came on an emergency passport issued through our ambassador at Paris. As my train came to Bordeaux it slowed up beside a trainful of boys from the U. S. A., waiting to go into the interior. I called to those boys that I was going home, did they want to send any messages. (Soldiers were not allowed to write directly before sailing nor immediately after arriving in France). In a trice they had pad and pencil, and they tumbled over each other in their eagerness to give me the addresses of anxious loved ones in America. I wrote to all of them and received some very wonderful replies in return. After my leave of absence had expired I was sent to Plattsburg, New York, for six months. This I think was to me, the saddest and most depressing phase of my service. We had one thousand shell-shock patients, the most to be pitied perhaps, of all war cases. While in Plattsburg I was Supervisor of Wards and from there was sent across in a Replacement Unit No. 6, composed of casualties from every part of the United States. We knocked about New York for seven weeks and finally the day after the armistice we sailed for France. The war was over and everybody wanted to go home. The wounded we saw were men who had passed through many hospitals because of our elaborate system of classification for the wounded. They were weary and sore oppressed. Tired of the war, tired of the mud, and tired of having a re-classification tacked to their service record, they wanted to go home. They were ready to sign away any and all compensation, so eager were they to hasten the opportunity to enjoy a little bodily comfort. We



dressed hundreds every day at Savenay, and seldom saw the same face twice. We were close to the port of debarkation, St. Nazaire. I stayed until May, 1919, when I suppose nearly all the wounded American soldiers were out of France."

Miss Sara Wagner a nurse for the Naval Reserve Corps during the war writes, "I entered the U. S. Naval Reserve Corps as a Red Cross nurse connected with my own hospital (Philadelphia General Hospital) unit, September 15, 1917. I was stationed from that date at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, 24th and Fitzwater streets, until July 17, 1918. I was then transferred to the U. S. Naval Flying Station Base at Pensacola, Florida, and remained there until August 18, 1919, when I received my honorable discharge. Of course nursing in the Navy was not exciting according to some folks because we were stationed here and not abroad, but just the same we worked hard to smooth over the damage done on the other side. It was hard enough for all of us and we were glad when the war was over."

Miss Helen A. Smith of the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia is another Lebanon county nurse who was active in France. Her activities are explained in the following account of her personal experiences in the World War. "Entered the World War with Pennsylvania Base Hospital No. 10, U. S. A., May, 1917, and was discharged April, 1919. Our unit was situated in LeTreport, France. When we arrived in France, June, 1917, we were assigned to No. 16 British hospital, which had a capacity for 2000 patients. Our patients were chiefly of course, of the British Expeditionary Force, including British, Scotch, Australians and Canadian soldiers and very few American soldiers. Pennsylvania Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 10, U. S. A., had been organized with the idea that it would have charge of a hospital of 500 beds. It was therefore obvious that to run a hospital of 2000 beds, there must be an addition of nurses, as the unit only had 65 nurses and 30 nurses were sent from Philadelphia arriving in September, 1917. There was one nurse assigned to a hut, which contained 40 patients not critically ill. In the acute huts there were 3 nurses to a hut containing patients critically ill. The first hard experience in nursing came shortly after our installation, when an exceedingly large convoy of patients, overwhelmed by gas, was received. These patients were horribly gassed and were pictures of misery and intense suffering. They poured in upon us in great numbers, 600 in less than 48 hours, and their sufferings were pitiful to see, but their bravery, unselfishness and fortitude were impressed upon us very fully. We worked hard and faithfully during this short period, but the awfulness and im-

ments of suffering and cruel barbarity of war upon the individual were a soul-harrowing experience to us all. It was a tremendous strain on mind, heart and body, being untrained to the handling of such large numbers and not yet inured to the immensity of the work. During that summer of 1917, we had our baptism of horror and work, but after a few months, our whole unit settled down to the inevitable, the fear of not being equal to the task gradually disappeared. We were allowed to do the surgical dressings of many cases, as there were not enough doctors to do all the work. Many days the nurses would dress from 25 to 40 cases a day, besides giving medicine, making beds, and receiving convoys. One night while I was on night duty we received a large convoy, 80 patients were assigned to me, as I had charge of 3 huts, only one being filled, and each hut containing 40 patients. It kept me busy all night taking temperatures and caring for the burns of the body and especially their eyes, as all these cases were gas patients. As our unit was one of the first 1500 that went over to France, all the nurses received a gold star, four chevrons for being in the 23 months, a medal from the United States Army, a pin from the British Army and also wore the British insignia on our uniforms."

Miss Annie L. McCoy executed her oath of office as a Reserve Nurse, Army Nurse Corps, and was assigned to active duty November 23, 1917. She sailed for foreign service December 15 of the same year. In France she served with Base Hospital No. 34, American Expeditionary Forces. In October, 1918, she returned to the United States and went on duty at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington; D. C. She was relieved from active service in the military establishment under honorable conditions on February 2, 1919, at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Miss Virginia Hoch of Lebanon, a member of the Salem Lutheran church was a nurse in the Reserve Army corps too. No information concerning her activities during the World War is available.

Miss Bessie High of Lebanon went to France on her own responsibility and gave valuable service there in Salvation Army canteens.

Both the Lebanon Sanatorium and the Good Samaritan Hospital offered their services to the government for soldiers in camp at Mt. Gretna and for sick and wounded from overseas. Many men from the camps were cared for at both places.

At Lebanon Valley college, Annville and at Albright college, Myers-town students of draft age who had not voluntarily enlisted and were

physically fit entered an elaborate system of military training on their own campuses. The Student's Army Training Corps commonly known as the S. A. T. C. was active in both of the colleges in the valley. Experienced officers directed them and they were uniformed in the khaki of the United States army. This phase of military instruction and service functioned during 1918 and was disbanded when the war ceased.

The intense work of the War and Navy departments, local draft boards and the Red Cross is understandable when one realizes the tremendous enthusiasm that met the announcement of the declaration of war in April, 1917. As elsewhere Lebanon county attested her loyalty by a great parade in which military, civil, fraternal, patriotic, commercial, professional and religious organizations took part. The blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells opened the demonstration at 2 o'clock of the afternoon in April, 1917. The marching men, women and children presented a picture of patriotic zeal in their costumes and on the floats of red, white and blue. The uniforms of the various orders added variety in color. Nurses from the hospitals presented a dignity of profession and the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls were a reminder of carefree, outdoor life. Many hands prevented monotony in the long procession. The floats represented various industries of the county and the products they could furnish for use in the war. It was said that 10,000 people were in the parade which extended over 4 miles in length and took an hour and a quarter to pass a given point. In all probability Lebanon county saw only one other demonstration to equal or surpass it and that was on the chill, grey November morning in 1918, when news that an armistice had been negotiated reached the United States.

Men and supplies were of primary importance in carrying on a plan of war such as the United States entered into with Europe. To assure these primary materials, money was needed. The government set about raising enough to defray war expenses. They planned to start the war with a budget of \$3,400,000,000 to be raised through bond issues. When President Wilson signed the bill for one of these issues popularly known as Liberty Loans the amount was for \$7,000,000,000. The Federal Reserve Board had charge of the issue and of the expenses to be met with in its connection. Again the capacity for organization and efficiency in case of emergency that has made the American people admired and envied by the world, came into play. The whole country was thoroughly organized within a month after war was declared. Every local community was divided into districts with a captain for the whole. Just before the first drive for money



began in May, 1917, a great demonstration for Lebanon county workers was held in the Academy of Music, Lebanon. Mr. D. J. Leopold of Lebanon was chosen chairman of the Liberty Loan committee for the county and the following people served as captains for districts and units: Liberty Loan captains, city of Lebanon, C. J. Rhen, Gustav Heinrich, Charles S. Havard, Grant L. Miller, Harry Long, Charles Kalbach, Saylor Zimmerman, Mr. Haag, L. G. Harpel, C. W. Rettew, D. H. Dillman, Samuel L. Hower, W. H. Worrilow, Ed. E. Helms, W. R. Roedel, M. D.; Motor Unit, Frank Hammer; Industrials, C. O. Bressler; Women, Mrs. Edgar A. Weimer; Slovacs, A. M. Horney; Italians, G. Guerisi; Serbians, V. Peyschke; Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Captains. Liberty Loan captains, Lebanon county, Annville, A. R. Kreider; Cleona, Frank L. Heilman; Cornwall, Howard A. Keiser; East Hanover, Samuel Fry; Fredericksburg, C. G. Kemp; Jonestown, Thomas J. Rank; Lawn-Colebrook, C. C. Gingrich; Myers-town, Geo. S. Bleistone, Sr.; Palmyra, G. H. Moyer; Richland (Mill-creek), Monroe C. Holstein; Schaefferstown, H. C. Moyer; South Lebanon township, Harry W. Geesey. These captains met daily, at a luncheon served by the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. in the Y. rooms, to receive instructions and report progress. The county was apportioned \$750,000 for the first loan; \$1,100,000 was subscribed. The second loan in October, 1917, netted \$1,650,000 from the county. The captains met at the Long bakery in Lebanon before opening the third drive. There they were the luncheon guests of Mr. Long. This quota was oversubscribed by \$143,700. The actual amount collected was \$1,281,150. The fourth loan was called for at the close of the war and it was feared that interest in financing military activities had abated. Mr. Louis Samler of Lebanon suggested that a Legion of Honor be formed in the county to stimulate the purchase of bonds and carry Lebanon county over the top again. The influenza epidemic at this time prevented public demonstrations. As a result of Mr. Samler's suggestion bankers of the county met on three occasions in the Lebanon club rooms and with the assistance of able speakers presented the needs of the government in such a manner that \$1,270,000 was raised. Thus Lebanon county's quota was again oversubscribed. Mrs. Edgar A. Weimer, Misses Maud Smith and Elizabeth Mease were instrumental in raising \$317,550 through the women of the county for the Legion of Honor (fourth) loan drive. The total amount of money raised by Lebanon county for all the Liberty Loan drives was \$8,481,700. The Third Federal Reserve District presented Lebanon county with an Honor Flag because of the repeated oversubscription of the quota. No public meeting was held to formally accept the flag at the time it was presented because of the influenza epidemic.

Industrial pennants were presented to the following firms and organizations for 100% subscriptions to the Liberty Loans among the employees: Donaghmore Iron and Steel Co., Hunsicker Engineering Co., Lebanon Chain Works, Lebanon Boiler Works (day and night shifts), Lebanon Steel Foundry, Long's Bakery, Myerstown Foundry and Manufacturing Co., North Lebanon Furnaces of Bethlehem Steel Co., Report Publishing Co., Rivetless Chain and Engineering Co., The Bon Ton Department Store, South Plant of Bethlehem Steel Co., Geo. Krause Hardware Co., Joseph Joseph Brothers, Lebanon Post Office, Lebanon Stove Works, Prudential Life Insurance Co., Sowers Printing Co., Weimer Chain and Iron Co., Sterling Iron and Steel Co.

It has been difficult to get an exact account of the work of the Red Cross in the county and still more difficult to get the exact number and names of county men who served at home and abroad. Miss Mary Roedel, who has collected most of the material upon which this chapter is based, worked over a period of two years collecting data, without getting a complete report. Too little time has elapsed since the close of the war for records to be complete in detail. Miss Roedel is informed that the federal government will require ten more years for tabulating detailed accounts naming those who served during the war. Lebanon county men served in many branches of the service and their names appear among such a variety of companies all over the United States that the difficulty encountered in listing them is obvious. More than 800 men in excess of the quota called for from Lebanon county went into the federal service during the war.

Two Lebanon county companies of volunteer soldiers participated in the activities of the World war. The oldest of these was known as Company H, fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. It had its origin in an independent organization known as the Lebanon Rifles. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall L. Case, Major J. M. Shindel, Mr. Walter Weimer and Lieutenant Harry H. Lineaweaver were leaders in its formation before the Spanish-American war. Major J. M. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., retired, was its first captain. Since he served in that capacity Captains Marshall Case, J. M. Shindel, Harry Case and Harry H. Barnhart have been the commanding officers. The company served actively in Porto Rico during the Spanish war under Capt. Marshall Case, on the Mexican border in 1916, under Capt. Harry D. Case and in the World war under Capt. Harry Barnhart. They left Lebanon as Co. H. on September 10, 1927 for training at camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

While at camp on March 10, 1918, the company was changed to Co. D, 109th Machine Gun Battalion. They were trained for service under English officers and sailed on the *Acquitania* for foreign service on May 7, 1918. After an easy crossing the transport landed at Liverpool, England, seven days later. They crossed England to Folkstone and Dover. From the latter port they crossed the English Channel escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boats. Their first days in France were spent at Rest Camp No. 6. Private John W. Feathers of Lebanon, who kept a diary of events and experiences records his impression of the camp thus. It was "the dirtiest camp I ever saw." The Lebanon company, whose number had been augmented by addition of soldiers from all parts of the United States, experienced their first air raid there. In a short time Company D with the rest of the 28th Division was thrown into the rear Marne area directly back of Chateau Thierry. Brief extracts from the diary of Private Feather give the best available information concerning the movements of the company and the fatalities that occurred:

"June 18—Had an air raid close to our camp."

"June 24—took a swim in the Marne. We are within shell-fire range."

"June 25—We saw an aeroplane fall near the camp. Pilot was from Philadelphia. He was hit over the Boche lines and returned to our lines before coming down. He was badly hurt, but from later reports is recovering."

"July 14—Heavy shelling. Our company was under heavy shell-fire twelve hours. Wore gas masks about five hours of that time. Had several casualties. None killed."

"July 15—Allies started big drive. We are preparing to move forward."

After the German retreat in July the diarist reports:

"July 23—Moved up to big German dug-out. Slept there over night."

"July 25—Hiked through Chateau Thierry again. Captain Barnhart suffering from a shrapnel wound and gas burns, and was forced to drop out here."

"July 26—Hiked to woods very close to lines. During night Boche advanced on both sides of us, and we were nearly surrounded. Very few men knew it until the danger was over."



"Aug. 6—Company moved into Fismes. Took position on main street. Some guns mounted in the upper rooms of houses to fire across Vesle river."

"Aug. 7—Heavy shelling going on all the time, several casualties. Lieut. Howell wounded."

"Aug. 9—Sergeants Bechtel and Bollman killed, many others wounded and some gassed. Lieut. McNeal took out platoon across the Vesle river into Fismette on the front line."

"Aug. 12—George McKinney, Sam Curley and I recovered Sergeant Bechtels body from bridge and buried him aside of Lieuts. Strohl and Wolfe."

"Aug. 15—Withdrew guns and men from Fismette. Went back to Dravegny for rest."

American forces were part of the French corps until September 1918 when they fought as a separate entity. During this month Private Feather reports that his company was quartered in the Argonne forest:

"Sept. 15—Started hiking at 5:00 a. m. Stopped at Dravegny for our breakfast. Hiked all day. Passed Lieut. Roosevelt's grave. Arrived at Jaulgonne in heavy rain. Slept in deserted houses over night."

"Sept. 25—Company relieved the French machine gun company and mounted guns during night."

"Sept. 26—Drive started at 2:30 a. m. Peterson killed in first few minutes of firing. We were in it for thirteen days and were in some very dangerous places. Our division advanced slowly through Varennes, Montblainville, Apremont and Chatel Chierry, and reached their objective, Hill 244, Oct. 7. We were under machine gun, sniper and shell-fire all the time."

"Oct. 8—Earl Hartman was hit and died the next day."

"Oct. 9—We are relieved and battalion was assembled preparatory to going to rear."

"Nov. 10—Three gun sections commanded by Lieut. Hunter advanced with an infantry attack and stayed in positions on line of outposts. I was sent out to locate them and was caught in heavy German barrage."

"Nov. 11—Orders came to company headquarters that all firing was to stop at 11:00 a. m. It was 9:00 a. m. when I started for the advance lines. After telling Lieut. Hunter I started back across an open field and got lost in a heavy fog. I had to stay there until the firing ceased and it cleared up a little before I returned to the company. Seemed strange that everything was quiet."

Following is a list of 196 men who were members of Company D, 109th Machine Gun Battalion of Lebanon, when they returned on May 6, 1919: commissioned officers, Captain Charles D. Lewis, Lakewood, Ohio; First Lieutenant Lawrence D. Howell, Hawleyville, Conn.; First Lieutenant Arthur Hunter, Reading, Pa.; First Lieutenant James E. Linck, Nashville, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant Henry W. Billman, Lebanon, Pa. Sergeants, First Sergeant Russell J. Shuey, Lebanon, Pa.; First Serg. Claude H. Kreiser, Lebanon, Pa.; Supply Sergt. Roy J. Gannon, Lebanon, Pa.; Mess Sergeant Robert Clemens, West Lebanon, Pa.; Stable Sergt. Paul Rutter, Independent Borough, Pa.; Range-finder, Sergt. Walter F. McAdam, Lebanon, Pa. Duty Sergeants, John R. Wahl, Lebanon, Pa.; Claffin L. Bowman, Myers-town, Pa.; George T. Tucker, Lebanon, Pa.; Norman L. Streicher, Annville, Pa.; Augustus C. Stailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; Russell C. Allwein, Lebanon, Pa.; Howard Altemos, Lebanon, Pa.; Nelson W. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.; Charles J. Davis, Lebanon, Pa.; Charles E. Kirkwood, Lebanon, Pa.; John A. Kline, Lebanon, Pa. Corporals, Signal Corporal Charles Zimmerman, Lebanon, Pa.; Corp. and Comp. Clerk Joseph F. Grumbine, Independent Borough, Pa. Duty Corporals, Robert Seltzer, Lebanon, Pa.; Early E. Berry, Annville, Pa.; Donald L. Olt, Lebanon, Pa.; Carroll Allwein, Independent Borough, Pa.; John E. Phelps, S. Bethlehem, Pa.; Earl R. Gensler, Independent Borough, Pa.; Frank L. Gipple, Harrisburg, Pa.; William Carmany, Lebanon, Pa.; George S. Snyder, Lebanon, Pa.; George Curloy, Carlisle, Pa.; George H. Panzer, S. Langhorne, Pa.; Harmon D. Walmer, Lebanon, Pa. Artisans, horseshoer, W. H. Reich, Lebanon, Pa.; mechanic, R. R. Feeser, Lebanon, Pa.; mechanic, A. G. Spotts, Lebanon, Pa.; mechanic, G. L. Weaver, Lebanon, Pa.; cook, Prove Weidle, Lebanon, Pa.; cook, Josiah B. Duple, Lebanon, Pa.; cook, C. A. Beamesderfer, Lebanon, Pa.; saddler, W. A. Althouse, Lebanon, Pa. Buglers, Ammon Brown, Lebanon, Pa.; Thomas F. Barry, Lebanon, Pa. First Class Privates, Raymond J. Arnold, Lebanon, Pa.; Adam M. Arnold, West Lebanon, Pa.; Robert M. Bollman, Lebanon, Pa.; Clifford Brown, Lebanon, Pa.; James S. Brandt, Lebanon, Pa.; Samuel Chadwick, Lebanon, Pa.;

George S. Clark, Lebanon, Pa.; Ralph Donmoyer, Inwood, Pa.; Harry F. Elliott, Lebanon, Pa.; John W. Feather, Lebanon, Pa.; Horace Gladfelter, Harrisburg, Pa.; Leo Gruber, Harrisburg, Pa.; John H. Matthews, Lebanon, Pa.; George T. McKinney, Lebanon, Pa.; Philip J. Miller, Lebanon, Pa.; Harry Peiffer, Lebanon, Pa.; Horace Smith, Lebanon, Pa.; Raymond Talbott, Lebanon, Pa.; Frank Uhler, Lebanon, Pa.; Charles P. Wagner, Lebanon, Pa.; Elias Weinhold, Lebanon, Pa.; John C. Weise, Lebanon, Pa.; Edward Wendal, Harrisburg, Pa.

Privates; George Althouse, Avon, Pa.; Jacob Althouse, Avon, Pa.; Raphael Arnold, Lebanon, R. F. D., Pa.; W. E. Ambrose, Huntingdon, Pa.; Axel S. Anderson, Worchester, Mass.; Guiseppe Anorato, New York City.

Landis Bachman, Schaefferstown, Pa., Ned Beck, Lebanon, Pa., Earl V. Bentz, Lebanon, Pa., James Beicher, Lebanon, Pa., Carroll Brightbill, Lebanon, Pa., Paul Buchter, Lebanon, Pa.

Harry Chubb, Harrisburg, Pa.; Jeremiah Crawley, South Boston, Mass.; Charles Clawson, Lebanon, Pa.; Alde Conti, New Britain, Conn.; Samuel Curley, Steelton, Pa.

E. E. Davey, N. Attleboro, Mass.; Harry Daub, Lebanon, Pa.; Walter Deitzler, Lebanon, Pa.; Michael DeBella, New York City.

Jerome Deruyetter, Moline, Ill.; George Dexter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William V. Dissinger, Lebanon, Pa.; T. A. Dowd, Winthrop, Suffolk, Mass.; Frank Drews, Lebanon, Pa.

George D. Eisenberger, Enola, Pa.

Howard Ford, Lebanon, Pa.

Frank J. Long, Onset, Pa.; Eugene N. Lowe, Lebanon, Pa.

Sam Makary, New York City; Henry R. Malone, Southwark, Mass.; M. J. Manghise, New York City; Thomas P. Manning, Louisville, Ky.; T. A. Manning, Providence, R. I.; Guiseppe Martino, New York City; Wilfred C. Mathieu, Taunton, Mass.; Hugh Menzies, Everett, Mass.; Alva Merritt, Thurston, Ky.; Emery K. Miller, Schafferstown, Pa.; W. H. Mitchell, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; James L. McAvory, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. McDowell, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Luigi Moanari, New York City; Clyde Moorehead, Friendship, Ark.; James Muldoon, S. Boston, Mass.; John Mulherin, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; M. V. Murphy, East Dedham, Mass.; Wilbur L. Myers, West York, Pa.



Frank Nardiello, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. L. Newberger, Herman, Minn.

Anthony Panepinto, New York City; C. J. Pasquini, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Pepper, Allentown, Pa.; F. Portigioni, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lindsey Price, New Haven, Ky.

John L. Gambler, Lebanon, Pa.; Frederick Gansz, Bronx, New York City; Leo A. Galonska, Chicago, Ill.; John B. Gerlach, Lebanon, Pa.; Walter W. Gray, Star Brick, Pa.; Charles B. Gross, New York City; William Gunderman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bennie Haglund, Maple Plain, Minn.; John L. Hanley, New York City; George E. Havey, Sherborn, Mass.; Harry E. Heiser, Lebanon, Pa.; Paul J. Holland, Lebanon, Pa.; Frank I. Houtz, Lebanon, Pa.;

Samuel Jacobus, New York City; H. Johnson, Iron Mountain, Mich.; Joseph Johnson, Joy, Ill.

Charles Keffer, Harrisburg, Pa.; George L. Kennedy, Harrisburg, Pa.; Rudolph Ketterman, York, Pa.; George A. Kevil, New York City; E. G. Kiely, Marblehead, Mass.; Johnnie T. Kirk, Anding, Miss.; A. A. Kreutzer, Springfield, Mass.; Adrian C. Koreman, Albany, N. Y.; James M. Kurtz, Homestead, Pa.; John D. Landis, Schaefferstown, Pa.; M. P. Lange, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Hans P. Larson, St. Paul, Minn.; Millard W. Leshner, Middletown, Pa.; A. Levenstein, New York City; Leon L. Levy, New York City; Manuel R. Lewis, Taunton, Mass.; Sven W. Lind, Dorchester, Mass.; Carl J. Lind, Attleboro, Mass.; Miles F. Long, Lebanon, Pa.; Robert H. Putt, Lebanon, Pa.

Roy T. Reed, Meadville, Pa.; Marlin V. Reed, Lebanon, Pa.; Stanford H. Rhoades, Lebanon, Pa.; George T. Rice, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Robbenbaum, Limestone, N. Y.

Francis Schies, Lebanon, Pa.; Harry Seabold, Lebanon, Pa.; Frank A. Sherman, Myerstown, Pa.; Robert J. Sholley, Campbelltown, Pa.; George W. Slike, Lebanon, Pa.; Philip S. Sloane, Menomonee, Wis.; Jeremiah P. Smith, Lebanon, Pa.; Ralph Snader, Lebanon, Pa.; Kenneth K. Sigworth, Warren, Pa.; Rudolph Stachelin, New York City; Earl H. Steel, Huntingdon, Pa.; Paul F. Swope, Lebanon, Pa.; John D. Swope, Lebanon, Pa.

George F. Taggart, Harrisburg, Pa.; Hain F. Tobias, Lebanon, Pa.; Archibald Tormey, New York City; John J. Triest, Harrisburg, Pa.; Walter Trill Hassa, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Turner, Fall River, Mass.

Samuel Uhrich, Lebanon, Pa.

V. Van Wonerghen, Moline, Ill.; Harry C. Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clayton R. Walter, Annville, Pa.; Andrew Whyte, Lynn, Mass.; Melvin H. Wilt, McConnellsburg, Pa.; Herbert R. Williams, Corydon, Pa.; Frank J. Worster, Norwood, Mass.; Raymond Nash, S. Bethlehem, Pa.; William O'Donnell, Lebanon, Pa.

The second Lebanon county company of volunteers sent to France was organized at the suggestion of Eugene E. Moyer of Harrisburg, formerly of Lebanon. He came to that city on July 7, 1917, and interested Henry D. Shenk, private in Q. M. corps, Pennsylvania National Guard, Ralph Bowman of Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry and Alfred Boyer to form a nucleus for a company of men to join the ammunition train that was to be a part of the National Guard. By July 14, 1917, 58 men in the county had signed up and the company was ready to be sworn into State service. That evening Col. Williams, U. S. A. inspected them in the Lebanon armory and Major H. D. Case, Inf. had charge of the formalities necessitated of new companies entering the service. The following men belonged to the company when it was ordered to mobilize at Mt. Gretna, July 17, 1917: Ralph O. Bowman, Alfred W. Boyer, Robert L. Reed, James A. O'Donnell, Frank B. Buser, Leroy Haas, John J. Stillman, Oscar A. Krumbine, Maynard Hess, George Beamesderfer, Paul I. H. Bleichert, Stanley E. Gappa, Charles J. Hoffman, Elmer E. Kohr, Hobson Wagner, Paul A. Youse, Frank Blauch, Charles D. Gingrich, Albert H. Herr, Milton I. Leininger, Cedric I. Homan, Ray C. Crawford, Adam Hoffman, Resley Hibshman, John A. Waltz, Warren C. Will, Clarence L. Beard, Henry L. Fasnacht, Henry E. Hershberger, Isaac Kneasal, George Lauser, John Weirich, Edward Binner, Edgar Blessing, Frank E. Brunner, James Adams, Harry Smith, John J. Garrity, Paul Helder, Elwood Smith, James T. Brooks, Warren Werner, Walter Richter, Arthur Reigert, Harry Kurtz, Ira Uhrich, Henry A. Olwine, Norman W. Sharp, Irwin L. Snavelly, J. Frank Spangler, Roy Spangler, John Brewer, Grant C. Bickel, Henry D. Shenk, Robert C. Heffelfinger, John M. Shenk, George M. Smith, John H. Gerberich.

While the company was in camp at Mt. Gretna, John J. Garrity was killed in an auto accident. Privates Paul Helder, James Brooks and Elwood Smith were rejected after physical examination and the number of the company reduced to 55. Eugene Moyer was commissioned first lieutenant and placed in command of the company. He appointed the following non-commissioned officers: Ralph O. Bow-

man, Reg. Sup. Sergeant Truckmaster; Henry D. Shenk, Reg. Sup. Sergeant Clerk; Alfred W. Boyer, Mess Sergeant; James A. O'Donnell, Sergeant Mechanic; Robert L. Reed, Sergeant Assistant Truckmaster; Albert H. Herr, Sergeant Assistant Truckmaster; Milton I. Leininger, Sergeant Assistant Truckmaster; Harry Kurtz, Sergeant Agent; Cedric I. Homan, Corporal Agent.

On September 9, 1917, the company was transferred to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. There had been some changes in personnel necessitating reorganization on two occasions before March 15, 1918. Then the company numbered 142 men and three officers. Another reorganization on April 1, 1918, made the following men permanent officers for overseas service: Captain, John C. Groff; First Lieutenant, Eugene E. Moyer; Second Lieutenant, Howard N. Barnes; First Sergeant, Ralph O. Bowman; Supply Sergeant, Alfred W. Boyer; Mess Sergeant, Charles D. Gingrich. Sergeants, Leininger, Herr, Reed, Thomas, Daley, Snyder, O'Donnell. Corporals, Homan, Buser, Crawford, Frame, Fredericks, Haas, Hibschan, Troutman, Neiswender, Hoffman, Stillman, VanKirk, Wetzell, Albertts, Auman, Krumbine, Buchanan.

On May 12, 1918, Co. B, 103rd Ammunition Train, broke camp at Hancock and left for the port of embarkation in New York. On May 14th they were quartered at Camp Mills, Long Island. Five days later on May 19th at 1:15 p. m., they started on the trans-Atlantic voyage aboard the Ceramic. As the transport left the New York harbor all the port holes were closed and the men below deck. The log of the voyage records that an enemy submarine was sighted as they neared the port of Liverpool, on May 30th. It was fired upon by one of the transports of the convoy at 11 P. M. that day just before the harbor was reached. The troops left the Ceramic on June 1st. They crossed England to Southampton and embarked there for LeHavre, France, at which place they arrived on June 6th. Co. B, was detailed to Sablonners, a few miles in the rear of the Marne front on June 23rd. From that time until July 7th this ammunition train made nightly deliveries to the front from the camp. Then an advance echelon (train of 50 men and 10 trucks) was formed under Lieutenant Moyer. The duty of the echelon was to supply ammunition directly to the infantry. The remaining members of the company were employed in bringing ammunition from the army dumps to the train and division dumps. In addition they delivered supplies to units on the front. This department of the army worked under extreme handicaps because deliveries had to be made at night in total darkness. Co. B, advanced with the



allies in the famous Marne drive. On July 28, 1918, they were engaged along the Marne river in clearing it of debris, including dead German horses and men. On one occasion, August 8th the company was asked to deliver ammunition into No Man's Land. It is believed that this was the only occasion in the war when such a demand was made with any measure of success. As a result the following Lebanon county men received citations from the War Department: Captain Eugene Moyer of Lebanon, Private John Adam Shenk of Palmyra and Wagoner Ira W. Ulrich of Myerstown. Between August 4th and 26th this company served day and night. By day they made trips on camouflaged roads to the Reserve Infantry and at night supplied the infantry that was in action. On August 22nd, Lieutenant Moyer was commissioned Captain Personnel Adjutant of Regiment. The great drive preceding the end of the war in November found the company in the Argonne forest. When the rest of the 28th Division was relieved on October 18th, the ammunition train was kept on duty to gather up unused shells and ammunition. On October 23rd they were ordered to move to Thiacourt Sector for a period of rest. After November 11th, the trucks of the ammunition train hauled salvage from the battlefields to dumps until January 2, 1919. They were active periodically until they left St. Nazaire, on April 24, 1919, on the U. S. S. *Liberator* for the United States. Wagner Ira Ulrich, who had been cited for bravery, contracted pneumonia and died on March 29, 1919. The troops reached Philadelphia, May 7th, and were honorably discharged from the service on May 26, 1919.

An incomplete list of Lebanon county heroes who died while in the service of the United States during the World war is given in an article appearing in one of the annual reports of the *Lebanon County Historical Society*. The following names appear: Henry C. Arndt, Palmyra, killed in action; John C. Beard, Cornwall, killed in action; Joseph Boyer, Lebanon, died of disease; Richard Bechtel, Lebanon, killed in action; Wm. H. Bollman, Jr., Lebanon, killed in action; Martin Babb, Lebanon, killed in action; Martin Brandt, Lebanon, killed in action; Raymond Brough, Lebanon, killed in action; George Burger, Lebanon, died of disease; Joseph Betz, Lebanon, died of wounds; Ralph Challenger, Lebanon, killed in action; Joseph T. Connor, Annville, killed in action; Robert G. Deemer, Lebanon, killed in action; Amos E. Deiter, Lebanon, killed in action; Harry E. Demming, Lebanon, died of wounds; Grant Dissinger, Rexmont, killed in action; Wm. G. Fasnacht, Lebanon, killed in action; Paul H. Fisher, Lebanon, killed in action; John E. Frantz,

Lebanon, killed in action; Robert H. Fields, Lebanon, killed in action; Earl F. Gannon, Lebanon, died of wounds; Irwin Gibble, Palmyra, died of disease; Thomas Gerberich, Jonestown, died of disease; John Garrity, Lebanon, killed in action; H. M. Harbach, Lebanon, died of disease; Alfred H. Heisey, Lebanon, killed in action; Earl W. Hartman, Annville, died of wounds; Ralph A. Haag, Myerstown, killed in action; Wm. H. Kroh, Lebanon, died of disease; E. H. Kreider, Lebanon, killed in action; John Kutchever, Lebanon, killed in action; Ray G. Kreider, Lebanon, died of disease; Peter Lengle, Palmyra, killed in action; Max F. Lehman, Annville, killed in action; Charles Lorah, Lebanon, killed in action; Wm. G. Line, Myerstown, died of disease; Horace Layser, Richland, killed in action; Geo. Moch, Schaefferstown, killed in action; P. V. Mease, Lebanon, killed in action; August J. Michael, Lebanon, killed in action; Sidney E. Meyers, Myerstown, killed in action; Thepphil Namee, Lebanon, killed in action; Edward O'Laughlin, Lebanon, killed in action; Moses Ober, Lebanon, killed in action; Harrison B. Quigley, Palmyra, killed in action; Geo. R. Pretz, Lebanon, died of disease; John Peiffer, Myerstown, died of disease; P. H. Peiffer, Lebanon, died of disease; Charles Potteiger, Lebanon, died of disease; Joseph Ream, Lebanon, killed in action; Levi Rutter, Newmanstown, died of disease; Geo. H. Raiger, Lebanon, killed in action; Wm. J. Rabel, Lebanon, died of wounds; Paul E. Ross, Lebanon, died of disease; Allen D. Smith, Lebanon, died of disease; C. D. Sigsbee, Lebanon, died of disease; J. Oscar Stoever, Lebanon, killed in action; Howard W. Shue, Schaefferstown, died of wounds; Walter Shuey, Lebanon, died of diseases; Ira J. Steiner, Myerstown, died of disease; Frederick Showers, Lebanon, killed in action; John W. Sholly, Lebanon, killed in action; John Schaeffer, Lebanon, died of disease; Daniel Stover, Mt. Zion, killed in action; Ira Ulrich, Myerstown, died of disease; Ralph Umberger, Bethel, died of wounds; Marcel Von Bereghy, Lebanon, died of wounds; David M. Vogt, Lebanon, killed in action; M. C. Weierbach, Lebanon, killed in action; Henry Welker, Myerstown, died of disease; Charles A. Yingst, Lebanon, died of disease; Harry O. Zimmerman, Palmyra, died of disease; Jeremiah Zerbe, South Lebanon, killed in action.

An incomplete list of Lebanon women who were active in Red Cross work during the World war follows: Mrs. Annie D. Strenge, Mrs. Stoner, Mrs. Haak, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Lee Wolfe, Mrs. Jonathan Miller, Mrs. Noah Kline, Mrs. Charles Zeller, Mrs. Robert Kohr, Mrs. Mary Berger, Mrs. William Schmidt, Mrs. L. G. Harpel, Mrs. Mary Wenrich, Mrs. Esrom Schropp, Mrs. George

Boyer, Mrs. Daniel Gerberich, Mrs. Kimmel, Mrs. Hartlieb, Miss Kate Umberger, Mrs. F. Hammer, Miss May Nutting, Miss Elizabeth Weidman, Mrs. Warren Light, Mrs. Harry Case, Mrs. Mary Snyder, Mrs. Stanley Bruce, Mrs. Miriam Williams, Miss McConnell, Miss Emma Roedel, Miss Jane Dampman, Miss Lillian Kurtz, Miss Mabelle Kimmel, Miss Katharine Klopp, Miss Jennie Wenrich, Miss Emma Andrews, Miss Clara Allwein, Miss Mary Artz, Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Danner, Miss Juliette Bastin, Miss Lillian Berger, Miss Sara Caplan, Miss Rhoda Focht, Miss Ann Hughs, Miss Katharine Hartman, Miss Charlotte Hunt, Miss Miriam Kreider, Miss Margaret Kleifelter, Miss Stella Krumbine, Miss Martha Kepley, Miss Ella Margut, Miss Frederica Mellinger, Miss Roxie Phillips, Mrs. James Miller, Miss Lucie Rice, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Verna Smith, Miss Helen Sprecher, Mrs. Ida Temple, Miss Stella Uhrich, Miss Elizabeth Werner, Miss Carrie Walmer, Miss Dorothy Walmer, Miss Esther Wolfersberger, Miss Elsie Zimmerman, Miss Eva Aurentz, Miss Elmyra Bittner, Miss Florence Beamesderfer, Miss Dorothy Birch, Miss Edna Dietrich, Miss Margaret Gates, Miss Mary Heilman, Miss Mary Hatz, Miss Elizabeth Klick, Miss Lydia Waldick, Miss Clementine Kiefer, Miss Harriet Kase, Miss Pauline Lick, Miss Nellie Morris, Miss Florence Miller, Miss Charlotte Oswald, Miss Ida Probasco, Miss Mary Swanger, Mrs. H. E. Stoudt, Miss Genevieve Stoessel, Miss Gertrude Stoner, Mrs. Marcel von Berghey, Miss Emma Wolf, Miss Amelia Wolf, Miss Isabella Wirt, Miss Dollie Widyn, Miss Alma Yates, Miss Ruth Bomberger, Miss Eleanor Capstick, Miss Mary McElwee, Miss Lutie Reber, Miss V. LaRue Filses, Miss Elsie Krumbine, Miss Dorothy Maulfair, Mrs. Earl Tschudy, Miss Sadie Steckbeck, Miss Mary Miller, Mrs. J. Hostetter, Miss Minnie Stoner, Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Helen Roland, Miss Ruth Plottenberger, Miss Hattie Weiss, Miss Ethel Ashmead, Miss Lois Miller, Mrs. R. W. Mease, Miss Dorothy Lehman, Miss Sara Snavelly, Miss Elizabeth Boyer, Miss Mabel Gehret, Miss Mary Felty, Miss Stacia Heilman, Miss Gladys Steely, Miss Mary Heisey, Miss Alice D. Miller, Miss Helen Freet, Miss Mabel Bechtold, Miss Minnie Buffamoyer, Miss Lettie Greis, Miss Ethel Thomas, Miss Mary Reilly, Miss Carrie Eiler, Mrs. Wm. Bailey, Miss Katharyn Hartman, Miss Hattie Henry, Mrs. E. R. Bleistein, Mrs. Keener, Mrs. Charles Hartnett, Miss Maud Smith, Miss Emily Schneider, Miss Elsie Morgan, Miss Annie Oberholtzer, Miss Mae Mulholland, Miss Rachael Parry, Mrs. Martin, Miss Annie Hissner, Mrs. F. Oler, Miss Irene Snavelly, Miss Emily Louser, Miss Lillian Fertig, Miss Effie Kapp, Miss Arlene Hartman, Miss Jennie Ebright, Miss Lillian Wagner, Miss Ruth Harpel, Miss Ethel Albright, Miss Ada Boyer, Miss Sara Pott, Miss May



Schorr, Miss Nellie Buffamoyer, Miss Ruth Black, Miss Emily Strack, Mrs. Douie, Miss Rosa Wolf, Miss Berdella Deck, Mrs. J. Howard Beckley, Mrs. William D. Happle, Mrs. G. Ward Kennedy, Mrs. Simon A. Heisey, Mrs. J. Harvey Stahley, Mrs. Henry Fox, Mrs. John C. Bowman, Mrs. Frank Paine, Miss Mary Arnold, Miss Sara Arnold, Miss Helen Arnold, Miss Katharine Bassilgia, Miss Margaret Cassidy, Miss Katharine Cassidy, Miss Agnes Cassidy, Miss Isabel Cassidy, Miss Alice Monahan, Miss Gertrude Murry, Miss Elizabeth Murry, Miss Annie Klein, Miss Jessie Klein, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Miss Esther Gerbret, Miss Gladys Hower, Miss Lillian Freshley, Miss Mabel Turner, Miss Anna Bechtold, Miss Elizabeth Blyler, Miss Clara Fleuhr, Mrs. Clarence Uhler, Mrs. Cyrus L. Benson, Mrs. James E. Care, Mrs. Samuel S. Bomberger, Mrs. George Dullabohm, Mrs. Mose B. Snyder, Mrs. Maud Smith, Miss Kate E. Arnold, Miss Katie Arnold, Miss Catharine Arnold, Miss Clara Allwein, Miss Hannah Cassidy, Miss Sadie Cassidy, Miss Cecelia Cassidy, Miss Rose Cassidy, Miss Margaret Loehle, Miss Helen Loehle, Miss Katharine Hartnett, Miss Bessie Tierney, Miss Alice McGovern, Miss Nora Dare, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Catharine Tierney, Miss Margaret Werth, Miss Cecelia Youtz, Miss Teresa Youtz, Mrs. John Bender, Sr., Mrs. David Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Clara Hartman, Mrs. James P. Kennedy, Mrs. John Holland, Mrs. John Sullivan, Mrs. Angeline Randall, Mrs. Jerome Youtz, Mrs. Catharine Zweier, Mrs. I. Calvin Fisher, Miss Cecelia Sullivan, Miss Mary J. Quinn, Sisters of St. Joseph, Mrs. John M. Allwein, Mrs. Ida Byers, Mrs. Joseph Gerace, Mrs. Hugh Hughes, Mrs. John Kenny, Sr., Mrs. Paul Oberly, Mrs. Henry Schlegel, Mrs. Bernard Werth, Mrs. John Quarry, Mrs. Mary Hartman, Miss Ida Fisher.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CITY OF LEBANON

The city of Lebanon was laid out by George Steitz. He and Francis Reynolds, both early settlers, took out warrants for adjoining tracts of land in Lebanon township, Lancaster county. When Francis Reynolds died sometime before the year 1745, he left his estate to his son George Reynolds who had married Eleanor Steitz, daughter of George Steitz. George Reynolds laid out a section of his farm in town lots and sold some of them to Peter Kucher. In 1762, Reynolds died, leaving his widow and a daughter, Catharine. It was probably then that George Steitz came into the control of Reynold's possessions and sold more building lots in 1750. The town was named Lebanon for the township in which it was located but was popularly called Steitztown for many years.

No date can be given for the laying out of the town. Robert Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania from 1760-1773, writes that the town was laid out in 1759, and that in 1772, it had more than two hundred dwelling houses, many of which were large and well built of stone and that most of the inhabitants were German.

Lebanon became a borough by an act of Legislature passed March 28, 1799. The people never accepted the provisions of this act and a new one was passed February 20, 1821, repealing the old act and creating the borough of Lebanon with privileges that the former act did not give. Section 1 of the act erecting Lebanon into a borough reads: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the town of Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, under the name and title of the borough of Lebanon, the extent and boundaries of which shall be as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of the old town plot, thence by land of Abraham Light and the several town lots north eight degrees, east two hundred and twenty-five perches to a post, thence by land of John Light south seventy-nine degrees west one hundred and sixty-six perches to a post, thence by lots of Peter Gloninger and others south one hundred and ninety-two perches to a post, thence by lots of Jacob Goodhart and others east one hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning." The act also pro-

vided that the election of officers be held on the first Monday of the following May. Provision was made for the annual election of officers to be held on the third Friday of March. Section 6 of the act explains the style of the corporation. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first Monday in May next, the chief burgess, assistant burgess, and council duly elected as aforesaid, and their successors shall be one body politic and corporate, by the name and style "The Burgesses and Council of the borough of Lebanon; and shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law to have, acquire, receive, hold, purchase and possess goods, chattels, lands and tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises and hereditaments, to them and their successors in fee simple or otherwise, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and also to give, grant, sell, let and assign the same goods, chattels, lands, tenements, hereditaments and rents and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, in all manner of actions whatsoever, and to have and use one common seal, and the same from time to time at their will to change and alter."

The first election was held on the first Monday in May, 1821, by Leonard Greenawalt and Philip Huber, commissioners. These officers were elected: Chief Burgess, Jacob Goodhart; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Arndt; Councilmen, John Nagel, Conrad Fasnacht, Jacob Light, Adam Ritscher, Leonard Greenawalt, John Uhler; High Constable, Rudolph Kelker. By an act of February 9, 1853, the boundaries of the town were extended to include East Lebanon. By an act of May 6, 1854, the borough was divided into two wards the dividing line being at Doe alley. Again by an act of May 12, 1857, the limits were extended. The borough of North Lebanon became a part of the borough of Lebanon by an act of April 4, 1868. North Lebanon originally lay between Lebanon and the Union canal but was later reduced in size. Following the consolidation of the two boroughs, six wards were formed.

In 1821, the town had three hundred dwellings, ten taverns, ten stores, a grist mill, a clover-mill, a foundry and a number of mechanic shops. The original market house where the old time fairs were held was located on the south side of Ninth street. In 1817, the Harrisburg and Reading turnpike, now the William Penn highway, which runs through the centre of the city was built. The construction of the Union canal in 1827, meant further prosperity for the community. The Lebanon valley branch of the Philadelphia



and Reading railroad, built in 1858, increasing the growth of the town.

Dr. Egle in his history of Lebanon county says "The ordinance of Sept. 10, 1831, prevented the running at large of swine in the borough, and that of March 20, 1837, prohibited the ascension of balloons with fire attached....." The former ordinance, Egle writes in 1884, is still in force.

In 1857, the borough of Lebanon was graded and soon after, gas was introduced into the town. By an act of February 20, 1873, a board of health, consisting of one representative from each ward was established. By the act of March 14, 1871, it was provided that the chief burgess who before had been elected annually should hereafter be elected for two years. On November 3, 1873, a water system, bringing water from the South Mountain to the city was reported complete to the members of the borough council. Steam heat was introduced in the fall of 1888, illuminating gas in 1856, and electric heating in 1888. After a spirited contest with Jonestown, Lebanon was chosen as the county seat of Lebanon county.

In 1886, Lebanon was granted a charter making it a city of the third class. The organization of the new city was formed by the election of Isaac Hoffer as mayor, William Goodyear, controller, and Major H. P. Moyer, treasurer. Lebanon has existed under this system of city government to the present time. William Brunner is the present mayor.

Other city officers are: Samuel L. Hower, treasurer; Gladys H. Beamsderfer, deputy city treasurer; Charles W. Stine, controller; George H. Biely, city clerk; G. Earle Wagner, assistant city clerk; Roy M. Bowman, solicitor; William S. Davis, engineer; S. Allen McAdam, assistant city engineer; William A. Bomberger, assessor and registry clerk; Edwin H. Shroff, water superintendent; William L. Arnold, assistant water superintendent; James D. Kerr, water clerk; Robert L. Heverling, highway commissioner; John D. Boger, health officer; Clarence R. Fox, superintendent of sewers; William L. Arnold, assistant superintendent of sewers; Harry Sealer, chief of police; William Evans, Jr., plumbing inspector; John D. Boger, William Evans, Jr., George H. Gerberich, Herman W. Imhof, plumbers' examining board; Samuel A. Burkholder, electrician; George L. Shuey, fire prevention inspector; William L. Brunner, superintendent of the Departments of Public Affairs; Harvey M. Clymer, superintendent of the Department of Accounts and Finance; Samuel M. Demiller, superintendent of the Department of

Public Safety; Marshall L. Case, superintendent of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements; George L. Holstein, superintendent of the Department of Parks and Public Property.

Lebanon has always been known as a center for the manufacture of iron and steel. This industry still flourishes in spite of the consolidation of the American Iron and Steel company with the Bethlehem Steel company and the subsequent removal of the main plant to Steelton. A diversification of industries is noted in the growth of the manufacture of textiles, silk, clothing, boots and shoes, food products, paper boxes, chemicals, furniture and tobacco products. Among the textiles, silk and clothing manufactured in the city are broad silk, rayon, hosiery, shirts, pajamas, handkerchiefs, curtains, children's garments and women's dresses. Metal products include bolts, nuts and rivets, sheet metal products, scrap iron, electric trucks, foundries, brass, iron and steel castings, chains, drop forgings, screws, boilers and bar iron. The chief food products of the city are, pretzels, bologna, soft drinks, ice cream, potato chips, peanut butter, baked products, macaroni and noodles, creamery products, flour and Swift's meat products. The manufacture of paper boxes and printing are predominating industries. One hundred and fourteen industries are included in a list recently compiled by the Chamber of Commerce. \$27,000,000 worth of manufactured products, with \$9,000,000 worth of by-products are annually turned out by one hundred and three different plants, representing a combined invested capital of \$24,500,000 in seventy-eight different industries, employing close to 7,000 workers whose annual wages amount to \$6,100,000. Ninety-eight percent of the labor employed is native white, 42 percent of whom own their own homes.

Lebanon has a trading population of 75,000 buyers who furnish annually \$18,000,000 worth of business to 1,400 retail stores in Lebanon county, and \$6,600,000 worth of business to one hundred wholesale houses in the county. Most of these stores, wholesale and retail, are located in the city of Lebanon.

**SCHOOLS OF LEBANON.** A clear picture of the schools as they existed in the early days of Lebanon may be obtained from an address delivered by George Krause, a graduate of the Lebanon High school, in the class of 1875, before the Alumni association of the high school on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Mr. Krause said: "My first educational experience was in the Lutheran Parochial School in old Salem Church, eighth and Willow streets, later in a private school kept by Miss Rauch, a sister

of the late Cyrus Rauch, in their family residence, situated where the building occupied by Cohen's Shoe store now stands. Next in a one story brick building at the corner of Walnut street and Partridge avenue, of which there were quite a number then in existence; at Chestnut and Liberty streets, Willow and Liberty streets, Tenth and Spring streets and several in the north of town; I think six in all. The one on Willow street was familiarly called 'Gens Eck', which if translated into English would mean 'Goose Corner.' These buildings were uniform, of two rooms each, one for the girls, another for the boys. They were furnished with rigid desks, simple straight back benches, raised platforms for teacher's desk and chair, from the side of which extended benches for the classes. The buildings were heated with an old fashioned cannon stove. In the parochial schools German was taught as well as English.

In the early days of the borough of Lebanon the borough of North Lebanon, north of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad existed. The rivalry between the two boroughs was keen. It ceased, however, when sometime after the consolidation of the two towns, pupils south of the railroad were compelled to attend school north of the tracks and those living north of the tracks were forced to attend school in the southern district. This condition came as a result of the erection of the Lindley Murray school. Mr. Krause recalls that at the corner of Walnut street and Partridge avenue, where he first attended school taught by David W. Miller and later by ex-Senator Lantz, there was a mill manufacturing sugar and molasses from sugar corn grown on a plot adjacent to the school.

The following quotations concerning the establishment of the Lebanon high school are taken from Mr. Krause's address: "In the late sixties the first high school was established in an abandoned church building, corner of Tenth street and Walnut alley, now Walton street. Up to a few years ago the legend 'Lebanon high school' appeared on a wood panel above the entrance. This experiment was no success and was short lived. It was followed by the establishment of a high school under Prof. Burnside in the second floor, northwest corner of the old Lebanon academy building, and a little later the Girls' high school in the Ladies' Seminary building, Eighth and Willow streets, now Moyer's restaurant, with Prof. Cyrus Boger as principal. Both Academy and Seminary had existed for some time as private institutions of some standing, and in the latter Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland, had taught for a few years. The Academy at Tenth and Willow streets, for a long time the Boys' high school, was a quaint old building



with its columned porch and old belfry, and a mysterious cave leading from the basement, the source of many weird and ghostly tales. Prof. Burnside, William Jasper Burnside, born in the south, and named for the hero of Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, was a very scholarly man, formerly connected with the Annville academy (now Lebanon Valley college). Prof. Burnside's specialty was grammar. One of the text books, then in use on that subject, was edited by him. Prof. Burnside, the entire faculty for his high school, was held in high esteem by the student and alumni body, who on the occasion of his death subscribed liberally for the erection of a monument to his memory on the Mt. Lebanon cemetery, and for the care of his widow in her declining years. The first commencement was held in 1873, with three graduates, Robert Buck, John Meily and Howard Shirk, all deceased. The exercises were held in the school room. In the following year a class of five girls and two boys was graduated. The exercises were held in the Court House. It was my privilege to be graduated in 1875, with a class of eleven girls and eight boys. In the same Academy building were also the grammar schools taught by Nitrauer, Harbeson, Houck and Bentz. The athletic activities of that day were confined to baseball. Games of the various clubs were scheduled for every Saturday during the season, with recess and week day evenings for practice. Some great scores were recorded by the Athletics, Actives, Nationals and Fair Plays of that day. Manual training and domestic science were unknown, the former because a very large percentage of the boys left school before completing the course, to learn a trade, while domestic science was thoroughly taught in the family home of that day. The spelling bee was a very prominent feature and one of the star entertainments of the winter season, frequent contests being staged between the various schools, male and female. These contests were often held in the courthouse. The courses were the stereotyped ones, requiring a certain proportion of language, mathematics and science. The high school graduate was prepared for college or left school to learn a trade. There was no middle course."

Lebanon in 1930, has a thoroughly modern school system. The senior high school, aside from offering the regular academic course preparatory to college, affords specialized and vocational training. The commercial course, home economics course and shop work with its printing, automobile mechanics and carpentry, provide definite training. The city has two junior high schools in the Henry Houck and the Harding buildings. A list of the school buildings in Lebanon with their locations and principals follows.

High School, Chestnut and South Sixth streets, R. R. Abernethy, principal; Edwin VanKeuren, principal; Burrows school, Willow street, Helen Rothermel, principal; Fairview school, Chestnut and Quince, Margaret Mauer, principal; Franklin school, tenth and Walnut streets, Lillian Gemmi, principal; Garfield school, fourth and Mifflin streets, Lottie Siegrist, principal; Henry Houck junior high school, Third avenue and Lehman street, C. A. Boyer, principal; Higbee school, Thirteenth and Lehman streets, Olive Wirth, principal; Lincoln school, Lehman street, Edna Seltzer, principal; Lindley Murray school, Tenth and Church streets, Hilda Fasnacht, principal; Mifflin school, Guilford street, Rhoda Riegel, principal; Stevens school, Tenth and Willow streets, Elizabeth Rebstock, principal; Washington school, Chestnut street, Georgette Keath, principal.

The Lebanon Business college, established in 1881, is located in the Farmer's Trust building on Cumberland street. E. J. Hoke is principal of the school. Courses are offered in filing, shorthand, bookkeeping and accountancy, penmanship and secretary training. Bauer's secretarial college is in the Snively building at Eighth and Cumberland streets was organized in 1923, by A. G. Bauer the present principal. He was formerly connected with the Lebanon Business college. The courses offered include bookkeeping and accountancy, stenography and typewriting, shorthand, filing, secretarial work, public accounting, auditing and higher accountancy.

**HOSPITALS.** Lebanon has two hospitals. The Good Samaritan hospital is located at Third and Walnut streets and the Lebanon sanatorium is on Fourth street at Willow street.

**INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART.** This school, located on Chestnut street, is conducted by Dr. Johann M. Blose who has been invaluable in stimulating activity in musical circles, all through the Lebanon Valley. The Lebanon Mannerchor, an organization of German singers is conducted under his direction. The Institute gives a thorough training in the appreciation of musical art.

The Free Community Library of Lebanon was recently established in a room above DiNunzio's shoe store on South Eighth street. Mrs. H. R. Spohn, the librarian, and her staff of volunteer workers are attempting to develop for Lebanon such a library as a city of this size demands.

**CHURCHES.** Because their history is so definitely a part of the church history of Lebanon county, the churches of the city will be

considered in another chapter. Lebanon has six Lutheran churches as follows: Salem, Rev. A. C. R. Keiter, pastor; Zion, Rev. William E. Swoope, pastor; Trinity, Rev. Elwood Schwenk, pastor; Seventh street, Rev. C. E. Liebegott, pastor, resigned in 1930; St. James, Rev. M. S. Eichner, pastor; and St. Matthews, Rev. William Bare, pastor. The Reformed churches in the city are: Tabor (first) Rev. Dr. William D. Happel, pastor; St. Marks, Rev. Dr. I. Calvin Fisher, pastor; St. Johns, Rev. E. F. Hoffmeier, pastor, resigned in 1930; St. Stephens, Rev. P. E. Swope, pastor. The United Brethren churches with their pastors are: Salem, Rev. Dr. Harry E. Miller; Trinity, Rev. Dr. B. F. Daugherty; Memorial, Rev. Walter E. Deibler; Bethany, Rev. Paul E. Fridinger; Hebron, Rev. Alden G. Biely; St. Johns (Pleasant Hill) Rev. C. R. Longnecker; West, Rev. Samuel Waltz. The Methodist churches in Lebanon include: Centenary, Rev. A. B. Goudie, pastor; Grace, Rev. J. S. Atkins, pastor; Colored, Rev. Morton, pastor. There are two Presbyterian churches, Fourth street, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Hynson is the present pastor and Christ, in Independent Borough of which Rev. Robert C. Pitzer is the pastor. The Rev. Rodney Brace is pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church. St. Paul's Evangelical church has as its pastor the Rev. Joseph F. Gross and Rev. C. J. Yoder is at present pastor of the Evangelical Congregational church at Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Moravian church which early exerted a powerful influence in the lives of the settlers in Lebanon county and city exists today as an active force. Rev. E. H. Christianson is pastor of the Lebanon Moravian church. The city has two Baptist churches, first, of which the Rev. Walter Carvin is the pastor and the Colored Baptist church of which Rev. Brown is the present pastor. There are two congregations of the Church of the Brethren in the city of which the pastors are Rev. J. G. Francis and Rev. Nathan Martin. The United Zions Children church has as its pastor Rev. Henry Light. Adherents of the Roman Catholic faith established a church in Lebanon at an early date. Rev. John Lawley is the present pastor of St. Mary's parish. This is the mother church for the other Catholic parishes in the county. The Beth Israel congregation located at No. 624 Chestnut street, is supported by the Hebrews of Lebanon.

**FIRE COMPANIES.** An Act of Legislature of March 25, 1864, authorized the establishment of a Fire department in Lebanon. The borough was further authorized to borrow two thousand five hundred dollars to be appropriated toward the department. By an act of March 20, 1867, the borough was given authority to borrow ten thou-



sand dollars for the erection of an engine house for the use of the Perseverance steam engine and hose company. By a borough ordinance passed August 18, 1873, all the fire and hose companies were united in the fire department of the borough of Lebanon, under the general direction of the Chief Burgess and Town Council. The officers of the Lebanon fire department are chosen annually by three delegates chosen from each company. George H. Spang was elected the first Chief Engineer of the Lebanon fire department. The present chief is John M. Keller of the Hook and Ladder company.

John Zimmerman, Jr., of the Liberty Fire company is the present assistant fire chief. The second assistant chief is Samuel Chadwick, a member of the Chemical Fire company. Dr. Horace Means, surgeon and physician for the Bethlehem Steel company, is actively engaged in first aid work among the firemen. Lieut. Ralph Bowman, a World war veteran and present county commissioners clerk, gives lectures on the use of masks in fire fighting.

The Union Fire company of Lebanon was organized February 22, 1780, in the public inn of Casper Snively on South Ninth street. At this meeting resolutions were adopted to divide the town as follows: The citizens of the east side of Market street shall constitute one fire company, and the citizens of the west side of Market street one fire company; that the company west of Market street shall be called the Union, and the one east of Market street the Lebanon Cedar company. The first officers of the Union company, elected at this meeting, were President, Judge Philip Gloninger; secretary, Henry Kelker; treasurer, Casper Snively. Until the year 1840, the records of the company were kept in the German language.

The Perseverance Fire company was formed May 12, 1849, in a building on Cumberland street occupied by Jonas Laudermilch as a stationery store. Francis H. Ebur was the first president. The company was incorporated April 14, 1854. They owned the first steam fire engine in the county.

The Hook and Ladder company was organized in the council room of the borough of Lebanon on May 24, 1861. Dr. C. B. Gloninger was chairman at the first meeting and William M. Murray was the secretary. A committee was appointed to lease grounds upon which to erect a building, another to draw up a constitution and by-laws and a third to proceed to Philadelphia "to bring up the carriage." On June 13, 1861, a constitution was adopted. The first election of officers held January 14, 1861, resulted as follows: Dr. C. B.

Gloninger, president; Conrad Mark, vice-president; William M. Murray, secretary; S. T. McAdam, recording secretary; Henry Derr, treasurer. Col. William Shirk, Tobias Reinoehl, Cyrus Zweitzig, John Reinoehl; Joseph McConnell, William Louser were the directors. Col. William Shirk, Henry Zimmerman and D. S. Hammond were the trustees.

The Liberty Fire company was organized in 1872, after the following order had been issued: "Northern Liberty members of the Firemen's hose company, No. 3, are requested to meet in the Mifflin school building on Tuesday, March 5, 1872." On March 22, of that year, a committee consisting of J. H. Moore, and J. H. Good was appointed to purchase a carriage. A. P. Allwein was authorized to find a place in which to house the carriage. The Mt. Airy Fire company's carriage was bought and placed in the carriage house of William Eckenroth, which the company rented. On April 18, 1872, the company elected its first permanent officers. They were, J. H. Miller, president; E. C. Euston, vice-president; W. B. Eckenroth, secretary; P. L. Zimmerman, assistant secretary; W. B. Eckenroth, chief hose director.

The first meeting for the organization of the Rescue Hose company was held November 28, 1893, in William Witman's cigar store on the corner of Fifth and Lehman streets. Committees were appointed to secure a charter. The first officers elected were: J. E. Reinoehl, president; J. J. Peters, vice-president; J. G. Gossert, secretary; George Feary, assistant secretary; George Arnold, Sr., treasurer. On April 18, 1894, the trustees were authorized to purchase a lot at the corner of Fourth and Lehman streets at a cost of \$750. The cornerstone of the new building was laid on July 14, 1894. On November 29, the building was dedicated. In the spring of the following year a hose carriage was purchased. On September 29, 1897, the company purchased a combination engine and hose wagon.

The first meeting in the interests of establishing the Goodwill fire company was held in Harry Loeb's barber shop, corner of Twelfth and Brandywine streets, on January 9, 1896. The company organized with the election of the following officers: Dr. Alfred C. Hersh, president; B. W. Light, vice-president; Dr. A. G. Biever, secretary; S. L. Hower, finance secretary; Harry P. Moyer, treasurer. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed and the old Washington Hose carriage of G. Dawson Coleman and Mr. Brook was procured and housed temporarily in A. H. Biever's stable. A committee to secure a lot and a building committee were also appointed.

A lot on Lehman street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets was purchased. The first meeting in the new building was held on November 25, 1897.

The Chemical Fire company was organized on January 10, 1896, at a meeting held at what was then the Lebanon House on West Cumberland street. At the meeting these officers were elected: Dr. Andrew B. Gloninger, president; John K. Funck, vice-president; Grant Weidman, treasurer; George O. Breslin, secretary, and William L. Uhler, financial secretary.

Several former active fire companies have disbanded. A public meeting in the interests of fire protection was held July 17, 1773, at the house of Philip Greenawalt. This meeting was instrumental in the organization of the Cedar Fire company, the first fire company in Lebanon. The articles governing the company were drawn up by Philip Marsteller, read first in the English language, then in the German. Later each member received a printed copy. Article first reads: "Within three months each of us shall provide himself with two leather buckets, a bag and a basket; (providing he does not possess these already) the bag is to be made of "Osenburg," or heavy linen goods, and to contain at least, three yards, with a strong loop at the mouth. These articles viz. the buckets, bag and baskets, shall have the owner's name on them, and shall be hung up near the door or other convenient place in the house, so as to be at all times ready for use, and shall be used for no other purpose. In case any of these articles shall be lost at a fire, the same shall be replaced out of funds of the company, as soon as notice of such loss shall have been given. Article Second.—That as soon as an alarm of fire is given we will all, without exception, appear with our buckets, bag and basket, and arrange ourselves in the best possible way to extinguish it. Should a house or other building of any member of this company be in danger on account of fire, immediately two of us chosen for the purpose, shall appear before the door of said house or other building in order to save all that can be saved and give it into the hands of such persons as can be trusted; and should more than one of us be in danger at the same time, we will divide ourselves to the best of our ability in order to render every possible assistance to all such who be members of this company. Should, however, a house or other building of any person not a member of the company be endangered, we will do all in our power to save the house or building of such member giving it the preference; also should the house or building of a member of this Company be on fire at the same time, we will help the member first, giving him the preference." The Cedar com-



pany's hand fire engine is now in the possession of the Lebanon County Historical society.

In 1814, a number of the citizens of Lebanon met to reorganize a company which had been protecting the community against fire, yet was not properly organized. The new company was named the East Fire company and a number of rules were formulated. The company has since disbanded.

On November 7, 1829, citizens of Lebanon met to form the Lebanon County Fire company. The company used a small hand engine which was housed in a frame building on the northwest corner of Eighth street and Spring alley where the court house now stands. In 1854, the company merged with the Union Fire company.

Friendship Hose company was organized September 20, 1872, and went out of existence in 1886. The Washington Hose company was organized September 23, 1872, and was discontinued in 1887. The Humane Hose company was organized February 7, 1874. It has since been discontinued.

The present Washington Fire company is the youngest member of the Lebanon Fire department. Organized on May 29, 1906, it is located in the center of the industrial works of the city. Near it are the Bethlehem Steel company, the Lebanon Foundry and other of Lebanon's largest industries.

Suburban fire companies are the Independent (Borough) Fire company, instituted September 15, 1910, and incorporated January 16, 1911, the Hebron Hose company, organized April 29, 1905, and the Neversink Fire company of Pleasant Hill, formed October 4, 1904.

Lebanon has the distinction of having the lowest fire losses of any city in the country. In 1924, according to Superintendent of Public Safety council, Harry H. Mumma, the total per capita fire loss in Lebanon was about fifty-three cents. In other cities the size of Lebanon, from three to five dollars per capita is considered low. The local fire department possesses some of the largest pumping engines of any third class city in Pennsylvania, and former fire tests made under direction of the National Board of Underwriters, have proved that the Lebanon firemen are alert and efficient at all times. The mechanical side of the equipment is kept in first class condition. The following fire equipment is in the possession of the local companies: Perseverance company, Ahrens-Fox engine; type, gasoline; put in service, 1918; reasonable capacity per minute, 900.

Union company, Amoskeag; type, steam; put in service, 1915; reasonable capacity, gallons per minute, 750. Liberty company, American La France; type, gasoline; put in service, 1917. Rescue company, Webb; gasoline; put in service, 1910; (the Rescue company has the honor of being the first company to install a modern auto engine) reasonable capacity, gallons per minute, 650. Good Will company, American; steam; put in service, 1904; capacity, gallons per minute, 700. Washington company, Hahn; gasoline; put in service, 1923; capacity gallons per minute, 500. Reserve company, American; steam; put in service, 1895; capacity, gallons per minute, 700. The Hook and Ladder company owns a ladder truck which is a sixty-five foot, quick raising aerial and carries in addition to the aerial eight other ladders, including a forty-five foot extension and two roof ladders. It is equipped with an American La France four wheel tractor and is in good condition. The company has a new auto truck for carrying hose and chemicals to a fire. The Lebanon Chemical company has splendid equipment, including a Muskegon chemical double, sixty gallon engine, which several years ago was placed on a Seagraves modern motor truck.

*Chamber of Commerce.* The present prosperity of the city of Lebanon is largely due to the active Chamber of Commerce. This organization is affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce and with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Today its chief aim is the establishment of a Lebanon airport. *The Chamber of Commerce News*, published monthly, discusses events of foreign and local economic interest. The present officers of the Chamber of Commerce are: William E. Zecher, president; Warren A. Norris, first vice-president; J. S. Bashore, second vice-president; H. H. Ulrich, treasurer; John Wintersteen, corporation secretary; Albert Coons, assistant corporation secretary, and David S. Hammond, general secretary. The directors are: R. R. Abernethy, J. S. Bashore, J. H. Bennetch, C. O. Bressler, Albert Coons, A. S. Craumer, C. S. Donough, J. A. Kinney, D. J. Leopold, William E. Meiser, W. A. Norris, E. U. Sowers, P. A. Stang, John Wintersteen and William E. Zecher.

Statistics recently compiled by the Chamber of Commerce state the following about Lebanon: "Lebanon is a community of great strength, where progressive and liberal banking practice is tempered with a proper conservatism. Its banking facilities, afforded by three national banks and three trust companies, with combined assets in excess of \$15,600,000, combined deposits of \$11,000,000, and a total capital of \$1,500,000 are amply sufficient for all financial needs of

the community. Transportation facilities are afforded by two trunk line railroads, an interurban street railway system and many motor bus lines. Overnight freight service is operated to New York and Philadelphia, and ample passenger service is available in all directions. The William Penn highway runs through Lebanon, and hard surface roads radiate in all directions, enabling rapid motor transportation to Philadelphia 86 miles, New York 156 miles, Baltimore 122 miles, Pittsburgh 274 miles, and Buffalo 358 miles. The city is governed by a commission of five men. Public improvements approach \$3,000,000 in value, and embrace, in addition to an adequate water supply system, and modern sewage disposal plant, 13.5 miles of paved streets and 26 miles of sewers. Ample police and fire protection is maintained. A public school system with physical equipment valued above \$2,000,000 compares favorably with any in the country. There are two hospitals, 35 churches, 67 secret societies, four public playgrounds. An abundance of electric power is available, originating from the first of the super power systems. Adequate gas service is available both for domestic and industrial consumption."



## CHAPTER X.

### THE PRESS

The best history of a community is reflected in the column of its newspapers. Reform movements, economic, social, political conditions find truest means of expression here. Historians are indebted to John Bach McMaster for putting to general use the valuable information contained in the press. Pennsylvania journalists were active since Benjamin Franklin's almanac first appeared. The period of adjustment following the American Revolution saw the press as a vital functioning organ in expressing party platforms. In that day, and indeed through the Civil war period, newspapers were vitriolic in criticism of one another and of political opponents. The Pennsylvania Germans contributed much to the development of printing in the colony and state. Christopher of Germantown was widely known for his excellent work. The Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, near the Lebanon valley, executed difficult translations and printed them on hand printing presses between 1740 and 1750. Because of the great number of German inhabitants in the Lebanon valley and the persistence of the mother tongue, it is not surprising that the oldest newspapers there were not printed in the English language. On January 1, 1807, Jacob Schnee published the first one at Lebanon. It was *Der Freie Lebanoner*, appeared in German, and the yearly subscription price was \$1. In make-up it was a four page sheet, three columns to the page. One of the advertisements in the first issue was that of Adam Heilman who offered to pay highest prices for clean rags at his paper mill, four miles from Lebanon. Undoubtedly this is the John Adam Heilman who operated a paper mill at Heilman Dale. Schnee's newspaper was published from the office on North Ninth street. Between the years 1808 and 1837, Jacob Stoeber is said to have edited *Der Lebanoner Morgenstern*, succeeding *Der Freie Lebanoner* after 1809. Both of these publications appeared weekly. Joseph Hartman began the publication of *Der Unpartheyische Bericht* on January 1, 1816. It took for its slogan, "Wir sind alle Republicaner! Wir sind alle Federalisten!" In 1826, the title was changed to that of *Der Pennsylvanische Beobachter*. The well known *Lebanon Courier* first appeared in 1819-1820. George Hanke was editor and has the distinction of publishing the first English newspaper in the valley. It was published weekly as were all the newspapers before 1872. Under the title of the paper appeared the statement "I Rise to do Good" characterizing the policy of the

publisher. *The Lebanon Telescope and United Republican* appeared in 1821. It was published by H. W. Petersen. No further information concerning it is available. A single issue of the *Lebanon Republican* edited and published by Stoever and Loring at Lebanon on May 15, 1827, is among a collection of old newspapers in the Archives department of the State Library at Harrisburg. No reference to a paper of this name or by these joint publishers appears in any history of the Lebanon county press that is available. Possibly Jacob Stoever, editor of *Der Lebanoner Morgenstern*, may have been one of the proprietors. There is no other record of a Mr. Loring, who was engaged in the publishing business in Lebanon during 1827. This copy was numbered Vol. 1, No. 52, and was issued every Tuesday morning, so that by May 15, 1827, it may have been in existence for a year. Among the advertisements appearing in this double sheet, four column page paper, was that of John Harrison's woolen mill in East Hanover. Notice's of battalion meetings, foreign news, and an article on coffee as a panacea for many ills, are typical items.

*The Lebanon Democrat* was first published in 1827, by John and Joseph Miller. It was antimasonic in its principles and was continued with various editors through the Civil war period. In 1865, John Young became editor and changed the name to *Der Pennsylvanier*. It was the organ of German speaking people in the valley long after other local papers discarded the vernacular. In November, 1880, Mr. Young again changed the name of his publication, this time to *Volks Zeitung*. Politically, this paper adhered to the principles of the Republican party. In a scrap book compiled by the late Daniel Musser of Lebanon, articles from the *True Democrat*, probably the English successor to the *Wahrer Democrat* first published in 1837, for 1864 appear. The tenor of these articles is decidedly anti-Republican and ask for the support of "Little Mac" (McClellan) against Lincoln in the presidential campaign of that year. It is a coincidence that just one year later Mr. Young's Republican newspaper *The Lebanon Democrat* should change its title to *Der Pennsylvanier*. One naturally reaches the conclusion that the *True Democrat*, opposed to the Lincoln administration and the Republican party, must have been influential in forcing the change in name of the *Lebanon Democrat*, which supported the Republican party. The *Volks Zeitung* had a circulation of three thousand in 1883, was a thirty-six column paper and was printed at 14-16 South Eighth street. Mr. Young was a native of Lehigh county and from the time he was fourteen years old he worked in the printing offices of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, the *Neutralist* at Skippackville in Montgomery county and the *Lehigh Patriot* at Allentown.

In 1834, Jacob Umstead published the *Lebanon County Republican* and in 1836, Joseph Gleim resumed the *Lebanon Courier*. It was an organ of the old Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, just before the Civil war, when it supported Lincoln. Among the outstanding editors were George Frysinger 1841 to 1844, Hiram Brower and Colonel T. T. Worth 1844 to 1846, John Killinger and Colonel Worth 1846 to 1848, Colonel Worth 1848 to 1855, Colonel Worth and Tobias Reinoehl 1855 to 1889. The Report Publishing Company took over the publication of the *Courier* and in 1927 was continuing it in connection with its evening paper *The Report*. *Der Lebanon Wahrer Democrat* appeared in 1837, under the editorship of Jacob Stoever who had been connected with the *Morgenstern* and possibly the *Lebanon Republican*, earlier. In 1852, Joseph Hartman published it; in 1864, John Sowers and Louis Zeitler; in 1865, John Sowers; in 1883, S. Danelius. In the last years of the century it appeared in connection with the *Philadelphia Democrat*, issued by a publisher there, and was discontinued by 1902. *The Lebanon Advertiser* became the local political opponent of the *Courier* after 1849. It staunchly supported the Democratic party while under the editorship of William Breslin. The business was first conducted on Cumberland street in a two story frame building, west of Ninth street. The circulation of the *Advertiser* grew with such rapidity that, after being a seven column paper, it was necessary to enlarge the size and number of columns in 1865, to take care of the increased advertising, and again in 1868. Breslin edited the paper, supplemented by the *Daily Advertiser* in 1884, and 1885, over a period of fifty-two years, an unusual record. Prof. W. J. Burnside, prominent Lebanon county schoolman, took up the publication in 1891, and continued until his sudden death in 1899. Mr. Abraham Stouffer of Palmyra purchased the establishment then.

The "Know-Nothing" party which was particularly influential in Lebanon county between 1850 and 1860, had as its journalistic organ *The Boy of '76*. This paper had some support while it was published in 1854 and 1855. The three established newspapers had gained such wide circulation in the valley that *The Boy of '76* was withdrawn from publication after a year. P. H. Reinhard was the editor and his office was located on Cumberland street. John W. Ensminger of Manheim, publisher of *The Sentinel* there, moved to Lebanon in the spring of 1857. He began publication of *The Lebanon Valley Times* but after a few months his former patrons in Manheim urged him to return.

Mr. C. M. Bowman, whose article entitled *Lebanon County:—A Story of its Newspapers* which was published by the Lebanon



County Historical Society is the source of much information upon which this chapter is based, began publication of *The Lebanon Valley Standard* in 1871. An unusual and original feature of this publication was an edition for each important town in the vicinity, with regular correspondents, individual names for each paper, covering specific news for each locality and at the same time including all important items appearing in the *Standard*. These editions appeared weekly and were issued regularly for two years. They were called, *Jonestown Journal*, *Annville Record*, *Myerstown Gazette*, *Palmyra Register*, *Shaefferstown Herald*, *Fredericksburg Times*, *Pine Grove Sentinel*, *Womelsdorf Sun*, *Newmanstown and Sheridan Star*, *Mount Zion Bulletin*, *Stouchsburg Enterprise*, *Richland Advocate*, *Halifax Times*. The *Standard* was a Republican newspaper, and in its make-up, a four page sheet of thirty-six columns. It was published at 854 Cumberland street. In addition Mr. Bowman published the first morning paper in 1876, *The Lebanon Daily Times*. This has since been incorporated with *The Lebanon Daily News* which was first issued in 1872, by Smith Brothers, South Eighth street. Reinhard and Sharp became the owners and sold the business to Schropp, Light & Schropp in 1892. *The Semi-Weekly News* was published by the same firm after 1874. In 1930 the *News* continues to enjoy a wide circulation in the valley, carries many advertisements and is owned by J. R. K. Schropp.

For two years after 1882, Joseph H. Light published *The Lebanon County Independent*. It endeavored to live up to its name and investigated all types of political and economic interest so that its constituents might have first-hand knowledge of conditions. Its success was shortlived. Mr. Light tried to develop another local paper in 1887, called *The Lebanon Free Press* but again his efforts were unsuccessful. *The Daily Report* was first issued in November 1890, by the Report Publishing company, Ltd. In 1930, it continues to be one of the two successful evening papers of Lebanon, under the editorship of William Mark. It is particularly noted for the high quality of its journalistic style. In 1891 the same company issued *The Weekly Report* and *The Semi-Weekly Report* in 1894. The latter was issued as *The Courier* and the *Semi-Weekly Report* in 1908. Many other attempts have been made to establish newspapers in Lebanon. Dr. Croll in his *Lebanon County Imprints and Bibliography*, lists many short-lived newspapers of Lebanon city and county. In the city of Lebanon the following papers, in addition to the ones discussed appeared. *The Iron City Morning Postman*, 1891 by Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver; *The Star*, 1862 became the *Star-Advertiser* in 1900, published by Weigley and company.

In the county towns journalistic ventures flourished and died too. Palmyra had the *Londonderry Gazette* first issued by John M. Hoffa in 1878. George A. Fleming purchased it and after a short time moved the office to Annville. After that G. W. Stuckey and Michael Detweiler published *The Standard* in Palmyra in 1889; Dr. M. B. Fritz published *The Herald* in 1895; M. B. Royer and J. K. Greybill *The Progress* in 1899; George V. Keller *The County Advocate* in 1899; A. G. Stauffer and G. A. Moyer, *The Record* in 1899 Schnader & Brothers published a monthly paper, *The News*, in Jonestown in 1889 and G. Wayne Stuckey published *The Alliance Advocate* there from 1895 to 1897. In 1894, George H. Ettele edited the *Fredericksburg Herald*. The Exchange Publishing company produced *The Weekly Exchange* in Schaefferstown in 1896. Prof. W. J. Burnside of the Annville Academy had his pupils there edit the *Student's Monthly* as early as 1863. George A. Fleming, once editor of *The Londonderry Gazette*, published the *Annville Gazette* in 1879. The United Brethren Publishing company bought the fixtures and in 1883, removed them to Harrisburg, from which place A. L. Groff continued to publish *The Gazette* for Annville readers for a time. *The Annville Journal* was founded by Meredith & Kreider in 1887. Joseph H. Kreider became publisher in 1888 and was succeeded by The Journal Publishing company. In 1930 the *Journal*, combined with the *Palmyra Citizen*, is published weekly by the Report Publishing company at Lebanon. C. E. Shenk is editor of *The Journal*. Myerstown had a representative newspaper as early as 1845 when John Foose, a German, edited *The Myerstown Gazette* in his native language. The offices of this paper were located in a log house on Cherry street. In 1849, T. F. Fasnacht was the publisher and the paper was made up of four pages with four columns to a page. *The Humane* became the next journal of Myerstown. It was a five column weekly edited by W. H. Gettle and William Woolison and suspended publication during the latter part of 1858. *The Myerstown Gazette* was reissued then by William Boger of Lebanon. *The Enterprise*, first issued in 1885, by Feese and Urich was more successful than its predecessors. Feese retired in 1887, leaving W. S. Urich owner.

The plant was sold in 1892 to David Snyder, and two years later he disposed of it to J. H. Bassler and George D. Coover. In 1896 Mr. Coover was the proprietor of this four page, eight column newspaper. In 1930, he continues to conduct the Coover Printery.

In 1927, there were eight printing companies that cared for the publishing and job printing needs of the county. The Annville

Printing company is devoted principally to job printing but in 1930, among other things, issued the Lebanon Valley College weekly, *La Vie Collegienne*. A. C. M. Hiester has done job printing for more than thirty years in Annville. Catalogues, annual church reports, bulletins and programs of all sorts are issued yearly from this office. The Lebanon News Publishing company is well known for *The Lebanon Daily News*. The Report Publishing company, already referred to, has done much publishing work in addition to its editorial work. E. J. Muth's Print shop, W. H. Shirk & Son, Boyer's Printing office and The Sower's Printing company are all located in Lebanon. The Sower's company is one of the best known in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1927, the firm employed 48 persons in the preparation of commercial printing, periodicals, and stationery supplies. The Cleona Printing company in Cleona and the Schneider Printing company in Palmyra specialize in job printing.

In the valley outside of Lebanon county several newspapers were, and still are published. Hummelstown had the *Hummelstown Sun*, a weekly edited by W. R. Hendricks as early as 1874. It continues to be published in 1930. *The Middletown Press* has a wide circulation throughout the valley, particularly among persons in the rural communities. *The Lancaster New Era*, *The Reading Times*, *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, *The Harrisburg Patriot* and *The Harrisburg Evening News*, all have local correspondents in Lebanon Valley towns. *The Reading Times* publishes a special Lebanon Edition under the direction of Mrs. Earl Leffler. Philadelphia morning papers enjoy wide circulation here, and Sunday editions of New York papers such as *The Herald-Tribune* and *The New York Times* are in much demand.

Dr. P. C. Croll has organized a list of Lebanon county imprints from the years 1799 to 1847 that indicate the amount and type of work done by the pioneer printers. When it is considered that hand printing presses were the only machinery put into use and that the publications undertaken were often long difficult reports, respect for the work of these men should increase. In the following list, taken from Dr. Croll's compilation in the *Lebanon County Historical Society Publications*, newspapers that have been discussed are omitted.

| Year | Titles                                                                                                                                        |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1799 | Der wohlerf. Baum-Gartner (book)-Schnee.                                                                                                      |
| 1802 | Beweise von der Mitwirkung und der Handlungen des Joseph Rittner's, bei der Einfahring des Innerlichten Verbesserungs-Systems. 8 vol.-Schnee. |



- 1807 Neuer Hauswirthschafts Calendar (1808)-Schnee.
- 1808-1813 Neuer Hauswirthschafts Calendar (annually)-Schnee.
- 1808 Hauptinhalt der Christlichen Lehre, nebst einer Kurzgefossten Kirchenegschichte-Schnee.
- 1808 Der Kleine Catechismus (Martin Luther)-Schnee.
- 1808 Anweisung zum Christlichen Leben (Moller, Martin)-Schnee.
- 1808 Sammlung von Lieder und Verse (H. Kayser)-Schnee.
- 1808 Calendar (1809)-Schnee.
- 1809 Eine Erfahrung von Wolle, Leinen and Baumwool zu farben (book). (Chr, Kramb)-Sage.
- 1809 Merkwürdiger Lebenslauf Dr. Geo. de Benneville-Schnee.
- 1809 Das Leben des General Washington (Weems)-Schnee.
- 1809 Calendar (1810)-Schnee.
- 1810 Erstes Buch für Deutsche Kinder, A B C-Schnee.
- 1810 Die Amer. Goldgrube (by a Moravian)-Sage.
- 1810 Biblische Religion und Glückseligkeit-Schnee.
- 1810 Tage Buch des Senats (1809-1810)-Schnee.
- 1810 Leben des General Geo. Washington (Weems)-(Second Edition)-Schnee.
- 1810 Zusammenhang der Ch.-Lehre (Heidelberg Catech.)-Schnee.
- 1811 Tagebuch des Senats von Pa.-Schnee.
- 1811 Tagebuch 22nd Haus. Repres. von Pa.-Schnee.
- 1811 Der durch Europa und Amerika Reisende, etc.-Schnee.
- 1811 Nachdenken über mich Selbst (34 pp.)-Stoevers.
- 1811 Ein Lied eines Lehrers (12 mo., 408 pp.)-Stoevers.
- 1811 Die Reisen Capt. Lewis und Clark (Lewis)-Stoevers.
- 1811 Theobald, oder die Schwarmer (2 parts; 464 pp.)-Stoevers.
- 1811 Das Leben Napoleon Bonapartes, Kaisers, etc.-Sage.
- 1812 Tagebuch Haus Repr.-Schnee.
- 1813 Haupt Inhalt der Christlichen-Lehre und Kirchengeschichte-Schnee.
- 1814 Tagebuch H. R.-Schnee.
- 1814 Haberman's Gebetbuchlein-Schnee.
- 1815 Abschieds Rede Rev. Geo. Lochman-Schnee.
- 1815 Der Merkwürdiger Lebenslauf Geo. de Benneville-Hartman.
- 1815 Tagebuch Senat-Stoevers.
- 1815 Biographische Skizzen des durchlauchtigsten Gen'l George Washington. Der Jugend von Amerika gewidmet (translation from the English)-Hartman.
- 1816 Tagebuch Senat-Schnee.

- 1818 Hochdeutsches Lutherisches A B C-Hartman.
- 1818 Zusammenhang der Christlichen-Lehre (Heidelberg Catechism)-Hartman.
- 1819 Geistliche Briefe, etc. (2 vols.; pp. 458-427)-Hartman.
- 1819 Tagebuch Senats-Stoever.
- 1819 Tagebuch H. R.-Stoever.
- 1827 Kurze Bericht des Mordes James Quinn-Hartman.
- 1828 Tagebuch Senat-Stoever.
- 1829 Reformirtestes Gesangsbuch (416 pp.)-Hartman.
- 1829 Habermann's Gebet-Buchlein-Hartman.
- 1830 Poetischer Himmelsweg (D. Herz)-Hartman.
- 1830 Die Evangelische Gnaden-Ordnung (Kroh)-Hartman.
- 1831 Kleine Perlen-Schnur (Terstegen)-Hartman.
- 1832 An Act to incorporate the Lebanon Bank (59 pp.)-Hartman.
- 1835 Allgemeine Beschreibung der Welt (G. L. Walz. 428 pp. H. Deitzel & Cl. Gedruckt bei J. G. Wesselhaft, Phila.)
- 1837 Kirchen Ordnung der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Gemeinde in der Stadt Libanon, 1803. Gedruckt auf Beordnung des Kirchenraths, 1837.
- 1838 Liturge Kirchen Ordnung-H. Deitzel.
- 1840 Neue Testament Erklärung (Matt. und Mark). (Dobler)-Samuel Miller.
- 1842 Pferde-Artz (Leib)-Hartman.
- 1842 Trial of John Keller and Others, Lebanon, November, 1842. Lebanon. Printed for the Reporter. 1842. 86 pp. (Hill Church Trial).
- 1847 Die Kirchen-Harfe (Heinrich Staub, Jacon Scholler. U. B. Conf.)-Hartman & Sohn.

In Schnee's calendar for 1810, many proverbs characteristic of the old Almanac of Benjamin Franklin's time appear. Dr. Croll translated some of them and they were as follows,

"It is easy to cut straps from another's leather."

"An ape is an ape, though he be clad in silk or scarlet."

"One crow does not scratch out another's eye."

"Better go barefooted than be without feet."

"When the fox preaches keep your eye on the geese."

"Envy never made a man rich."

"Every fool is pleased with his cowl."

"It must be a cold winter if one wolf devours another."

"Many a one hunts for wool and comes back shorn."

"Do not sell the skin before you have caught the bear."

“The more a woman looks into the mirror, the less she concerns herself about her house.”

“There is only one virtuous woman, and every one thinks that it is his own.”

These homely proverbs were widely read and quoted among the Pennsylvania Germans. They are more expressive when read in the vernacular but because of the gradual disappearance of the language among the younger generation more persons will appreciate the translation.

The modern tendency in business toward consolidation, is manifest in the field of journalism. The results of this development, while injurious in some cases to individual enterprise, offer to a great number of readers a greater scope of information in advertising and news than has ever been possible before.



## CHAPTER XI.

### CHURCHES

It is a strange fact that the first church in the Lebanon Valley, a distinctly German community, was formed by the Scotch-Irish. Persecuted by the established church, and forbidden by English trade laws to export from Ireland linen and other articles best produced there, they came to America, the land early famed for personal and religious liberty and fertile soil. The Scotch-Irish settlers arrived in Pennsylvania about 1718, and two years later formed a large settlement in Derry township, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county. Other settlements were formed about the same time at Paxtang and Donegal. Still later a settlement was established at Hanover. With these settlers came their ministers. The Scotch-Irish held the first church service of which there is any record in Derry township in April 1724, near the site of the present church. The speakers were Revs. George Gillespie, David Evans, and Robert Cross. Five years later the first church building was erected of logs. Its exact location is not known. The first minister at Derry was Rev. William Bertram, a native of Edinburgh, where he was born February 2, 1664. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland. In 1731, he came to America and in the following year joined the Donegal Presbytery. On November 17, 1732, he was installed at Derry meeting house as pastor of the Paxtang and Derry congregations. In 1736, he discontinued his preaching at Paxtang, devoting his entire time to Derry. In 1742, he resigned his pastorate because of ill health and his death occurred May 2, 1746.

Although Rev. Bertram was the first minister to devote all his time to the Derry church, preachers from the Donegal Presbytery had held services there prior to 1732. In 1723, Rev. Adam Boyd preached there at times and in 1726 Rev. James Anderson gave one-fifth of his time "over Conewago" (at Derry). The congregation grew rapidly. Soon the little church of logs was inadequate for the number of worshipers and in 1769, a new log church was erected. Rev. Bertram's successor was Rev. John Elder of Paxtang who gave one-third of his time to the Derry church. But in 1745 the members of the congregation, desiring their own minister, called Rev. John Roan to the pastorate. Soon after this a division in the Presbyterian church occurred but records of the period are

not extant. It appears that Rev. Roan and Rev. Elder were pastors of Derry church at the same time. Dr. Egle, in his address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new church at Derry on October 2, 1884, explained this by saying, "During the period when the Rev. Roan was the regular pastor of Derry, until his death, he is spoken of as the 'Pastor of Derry, Paxtang and Mt. Joy,' while at the same time the Rev. John Elder was pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The facts are that while the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the 'New side' congregation of Derry and the division holding the same views from Paxtang, the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the 'Old side' congregation of Paxtang and the division holding similar views from Derry. . . ." Rev. Roan was born at Greenshaw, Ireland, April 30, 1717. He was trained as a weaver but at an early age began the study of the ministry. In 1739, he came to Pennsylvania and entered the famous "Log College," at the same time teaching school. He was licensed to preach by the "New side" Presbytery of New Castle, June 27, 1744. He died October 3, 1775, and is buried at Derry as is also Rev. Bertram, the first pastor. Rev. Elder succeeded Rev. Roan and was pastor of the church until his death in July, 1792. By 1742, the congregation of Derry church was large, probably the largest in the Presbytery. After that year the membership did not increase and by 1763 it began to diminish. The Scotch-Irish had a tendency to be easily uprooted. They did not enjoy the thoroughly settled existence of their followers in the valley, the Germans. Consequently western migration influenced them so strongly that many of them left the homes which they had built here, and following the trail across the mountains, founded in western Pennsylvania, new Derrys and Donegals. The old sessions house erected in 1732, and used as an academy is still standing. M. S. Hershey, founder of the town which grew up a short distance to the south of the old church, has had it carefully preserved by placing a glass casing about it. The present pastor of Derry Presbyterian church is Rev. R. H. Taylor.

It was not until 1856, that a Presbyterian church was erected in Lebanon. At that time there were thirty-one members of the congregation. Christ Presbyterian church has organized and supported several missions, among them being the church at Elizabethtown, organized in 1872, and the chapel at Nacetown, built in 1882. In 1884, a mission Sunday school was started in east Lebanon and in 1887, a second Presbyterian church, known as the Fourth Street Presbyterian church, was built. The two Lebanon churches and the Derry church are the only Presbyterian churches in the valley.

A study of the European background of the early settlers in

America indicates that the reasons for their advent to the new country were religious and economic. This was not true of the founders of the Moravian church. Hearing of the spiritual needs of the German settlers who in many cases did not bring with them their ministers as the Scotch-Irish did, they came to this country as missionaries. Like the settlers they were German; most of them were from Saxony, some from Moravia. Led by highly educated members of their church like Spangenberg, Boehler, Seidel, Lembke and Cammerhof and by noblemen like Zinzendorf, they attempted to establish religious organizations of an idealistic nature, idealistic because they did not meet the needs of the ordinary German settler. The Moravian did not expect or attempt to thrust his creed upon the settler. His plan was to organize for the purpose of worship, then to permit each person to choose for himself which particular creed he wished to follow. Such a plan seems to reach the height of idealism, but its practice in this country in the early days was the cause of many controversies.

In 1736, Bishop Nitschmann came to this country and travelled about investigating the religious conditions of the German settlers. He visited, among other places, the Seventh Day Baptist settlement at Ephrata. In April, 1736, Augustus Spangenberg came from Herrnhut, Saxony, to labor among the Schwenkfelders who settled along the Skippack in Philadelphia county. In this region he met Conrad Weiser who told him of the German settlers in the Tulpehocken valley and of the Indians all of whom were without any religious guide. In 1739, after he had received word from Spangenberg, Christian Henry Rauch came to this country and began extensive missionary work among the Indians at Shekomeko, N. Y. Spangenberg and Bishop Nitschmann communicated with Zinzendorf and in 1741, the nobleman came to America to investigate conditions for himself. Upon his arrival here, Zinzendorf joined Henry Antes of the Reformed church in uniting all German Christians in a "Church of God in the Wilderness." The plan was to permit each member to select whatever form of worship he wished to follow after some definite religious organization had been affected. The congregations were to be supplied with ministers of their own denomination if possible. All churches were to join in a union synod. From January, 1742 to October, 1748 these gatherings were held regularly. But after a few meetings denominational intolerance crept in and the Lutheran and Reformed churches withdrew. Gradually adherents of other denominations left and by October 27, 1748, the synod was almost entirely Moravian. Notwithstanding the failure of this project, the Moravians continued their missionary work. They



travelled about the country organizing churches, preaching in barns and private homes, baptizing children and burying the dead. If one of their organizations wished to affiliate with the Reformed church, a minister of that faith was ordained; if they wished to become Lutheran, a Lutheran minister was ordained. In cases in which the people were unable to decide which doctrines to follow a "Free Church of God in the Spirit" was organized and a preacher assigned to it. One of the churches erected by the Moravians was the scene of bitter controversy. That was the Tulpehocken church called Reith's, or Reed's church, located near Stouchsburg. The dispute which took place between ministers of the Lutheran church is familiarly called the "confusion of Tulpehocken." In 1747, the Moravians gave the property to the Lutherans but for a long time the school connected with the church was in charge of a Moravian teacher. Certain members of the church would not join the Lutherans. They attended a little Moravian church at Heidelberg near Schaefferstown, where a log church had been dedicated shortly before by Spangenberg. Those who joined this church were Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schaeffer and the widow of Herman Wallborn. After being served for several years by itinerant ministers the church went out of existence as a separate organization.

About 1743 or 1744, through Moravian influence a congregation was formed and the Bethel church was built near the Swatara Gap. The building was of logs, two stories high. It contained two first floor rooms to be used for the school or for the pastor's residence and a "Bet Saal" on the second floor where the congregation worshipped. This building is said to have stood until 1878. Because of their location near the foot of the mountains the members of this church suffered terribly at the time of the French and Indian war. Some of their number were killed by the Indians and are buried in the old cemetery which was located by the church.

Gradually the center of Moravian influence came to be around Hebron, a short distance from the present city of Lebanon. George Steitz, the founder of Lebanon, was on friendly terms with Moravian leaders, particularly with Peter Kucher. The Hebron Moravian church was evidently not formed by the preachers who established churches at Tulpehocken, Heidelberg and Bethel. Rev. Max Hark in an article on the Moravian missionaries, written for the Lebanon County Historical society, is the authority for this statement. Although they did visit it, it was not they who made it a regular preaching place. An old Hebron Journal states that preach-

ing was begun here "as a result of the preaching of Bro. Nyberg in Lancaster, and because of the bad state of religion here." Probably the Hebron congregation was started at the synod held in 1748, probably in the old Grubeland Lutheran church, then standing, according to the late Dr. Theodore Schmauck in his "Old Salem in Lebanon." At that synod Brother and Sister Hertz were appointed arbeiter at the Hebron church, and Lorenz Nyberg left the Lutheran church and became the pastor at Hebron. On January 19, 1750, the formal organization of the Hebron congregation took place. The first communicant members were: Peter Kucher, Balthazer Orth, Sr., Heinrich Xander, Michael Kap, George Loesch and Adam Ketterling. The church building erected on land given by Peter Kucher, was dedicated June 16, 1751. It was built of stone, large and two storied, and stood about a mile east of the present Hebron church. The old church was the scene of many events prominent in our history. During the French and Indian war it harbored settlers seeking refuge from the Indian; during the Revolution it quartered many Hessian prisoners. Among the prominent Moravian leaders who visited this church were: Bishop Spangenberg, Bishop Peter Boehler, Nathaniel Seidel, Christian Seidel, Christian Henry Rauch and Matthew Hehl. The old church was abandoned in 1848 and the cornerstone of the present church on Tenth street, Lebanon, was laid on June 4, 1848. Although there is only one active Moravian church in this valley, the Moravian influence was great. Their contributions to music, education and religion cannot be estimated. David Tanneberg, one of their number, built most of the organs in this country in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The early Lutheran and Reformed church history in the valley coincides in many details. In the earliest days the two denominations often occupied the same church building and used the same burial grounds, joining forces against the Moravians, whose purpose they apparently did not or would not permit themselves to understand. The first Lutheran church in the Lebanon Valley was Reith's, Reed's or Zion's church, near Stouchsburg, erected in 1727, by the settlers from the Palatine. For six years the church was without a pastor. The first Lutheran minister in the valley was the Rev. John Caspar Stoever, who arrived in Philadelphia on September 11, 1728. For several years he was busy performing ministerial duties, baptizing, marrying, and burying in Philadelphia, at what is now York and at New Holland, Lancaster county. He organized the Hill church, about two miles northeast of Annville at least as early as 1733. In that year he started a private record or diary which later came to be the Lutheran Hill Church Book, still in existence. Rec-

ords in Stoever's diary indicate that in 1733, he performed 20 marriages; in 1734, 25 marriages; in 1735, 28 marriages; in 1738, 53 marriages. In 1733, Stoever himself was married. The first Hill church building was a wooden structure. For a number of years, even though it was not completed, the members worshiped there. There was no floor in the log building and the congregation sat on logs during the service. For a decade 'Rev.' Stoever was pastor of the Lutheran Hill church. In 1739, the Reformed church formed a definite organization and joined the Lutheran Hill church congregation. The two completed and repaired the half finished building and formally dedicated it August 12, 1744. Before the dedication the two congregations drew up an agreement of twelve articles, later called the "rules of 1744," which stated by whom and in what manner the church and burying ground should be used. A duplicate of the agreement was made, and one copy was signed by the Rev. John Caspar Stoever, and twenty-six of his members with twelve witnesses, and the other by the Reformed minister, Rev. John Conrad Templeman, twenty-four of his members and nine witnesses. The copies were then exchanged. It is interesting to know that this agreement still stands. For one hundred and fifty-nine years it remained a union church. Since 1904, the Reformed congregation worships in a building erected in 1903 about five hundred yards north of the church. However, the old Hill church is still a union one, and the burial ground is used by Reformed and Lutheran alike. In 1789, the congregations united in repairing the building, erected in 1744. At this time Rev. Ludwig Lupp was minister of the Reformed congregation and Rev. John Caspar Hoerner of the Lutheran. The church grew but as time passed and the centers of population shifted to Lebanon, Annville and the surrounding towns, churches of the denominations represented in the Hill church were built there. In 1837, the two congregations jointly erected a brick church building, the one at present used by the Lutherans. The cornerstone was laid August 26, 1837, during the pastorates of Rev. Jonothan Ruthrauff, Lutheran, and Rev. Henry Wagner, Reformed. The new building was dedicated September 16, 1838.

Rev. John Conrad Templeman, the first pastor of the Reformed Hill church congregation, was born in the Palatinate in 1692. Sometime between 1721 and 1725 he came to this country and settled in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, where he took up two hundred acres of land, near Rexmont. He began preaching in 1725. In 1751, after preaching for about twenty-five years he was ordained by the Synod of North Holland, which then had jurisdiction over the churches in this country, as a minister of the Reformed church.



A year or two before his death he became "stone" blind. Templeman is buried at Templeman's Hill, about five miles south of Lebanon. This first ordained minister of the Reformed church in Lebanon county, organized the Reformed church at Swatara, preached at Gruppe Kirche (Grubben church) in South Lebanon township, at Donegal, Millbach and at other places in addition to his pastorate at the Hill church.

The Gruppe Kirche, Grubben church or Grubeland church as it is variously called, was organized by Rev. Stoever and Rev. Templeman, and became the ancestor of Salem Lutheran church, Lebanon, and Tabor (First) Reformed church, Lebanon. As the town grew members of the old church gradually deserted it.

In 1755, Bindnagle's church north of Palmyra was organized. The church is still used by members of the Lutheran faith.

Just when Salem Lutheran church in Lebanon was organized or by whom is not known, but Dr. Schmauck in his "Old Salem in Lebanon" writes, "It is certain at least that the Steitz deeds, in bounding contiguous properties, recognize the existence of the German Lutheran church in Lebanon as early as 1760, and that in this year it had two trustees and owned a part of its present property." In 1761, the congregation at Lebanon sent a delegate to attend the dedication of Trinity church, Lancaster and in June, 1762, a delegate from the church attended a meeting of the synod in Philadelphia. As Lebanon began to grow it became increasingly difficult for members of the Lutheran church and of the Reformed too, especially in bad weather, to attend services at Hill church or at Grubeland. Dr. Lochmann says, "On account of the increasing growth of the number of church members, a house was hired in the town, in order to be able to hold a service there." George Steitz, the founder of Lebanon, probably donated land upon which the church was built. This may have been in 1760 or about that time for in that year the Reformed congregation received the land upon which Tabor church is built, from Steitz. In 1763, Salem church and Tabor church were involved in a sheriffs' sale. Then Rev. Stoever, who was in the real estate business, and his partners, presented the property to Salem church. The deed was executed on March 13, 1765. On August 1st of that year Rev. Stoever and his company executed a similar deed to the Tabor Reformed church for their property. In 1765, Salem church erected a school house. The first church, built of logs, was probably erected in the following year. It was located on the corner of Willow street and Doe alley. The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg. He served the congregation

from 1773-1775. The cornerstone of the present church was laid on June 8, 1796, and the dedicatory exercises were held June 3, 1798. At present the Lutheran church is in active existence throughout the valley. In the Tulpehocken region in the eastern end of the valley, its influence is especially great. It is interesting to note the friendly and stimulating rivalry which existed between the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in the early days. 'Not long' after one congregation erected a parsonage or installed an organ, the other did the same thing.

On October 18, 1727, Rev. John Philip Boehm administered Holy communion to thirty-two people at Tulpehocken. Dr. William Hinke in his "Reformed Church within the Bounds of Lebanon Classis during the Eighteenth Century" says, "This may well be regarded as the birth date of the Reformed church in the Lebanon Valley." In 1731, Rev. John Peter Mueller arrived at Tulpehocken. He came to Pennsylvania the year before after having attended the University of Heidelberg where he studied theology. After having been ordained in the Presbyterian meeting house in Philadelphia, he came to Conestoga and Tulpehocken valleys. During his ministry at Tulpehocken the first Reformed log church was built. Prior to this time the Reformed and Lutheran congregations worshiped together at Reed's or Reith's Lutheran church. The Reformed church was probably built about 1734 and stood at or near the present Host church. About the time of the building of this church Rev. Mueller became interested in Conrad Beissel's settlement at Ephrata. Beissel visited him frequently and in 1735 Mueller was publicly baptized, together with several followers, as a Seventh Day Baptist. From 1735 to 1744, Rev. Boehm again served the Reformed church at Tulpehocken. At times when he was forced to be absent a school master, Francis Layenberger, served as leader. The congregation grew. In 1737, one hundred and three members took part in the communion service. As the settlement scattered a division was necessary and on October 19, and 22, 1738, two communion services were held in the Tulpehocken region. This was the beginning of the Reformed church at Stouchsburg.

Tradition says that the fourth Reformed church in the valley was that at Strausstown in Berks county. There is no authority for this assertion according to Dr. Hinke, nor for the date 1739, on the cornerstone of Zion's church at Strausstown. He says, however, that there is no doubt that the church is an old one for the present congregation possesses the receipt for the original survey dated March 7, 1746.

Concerning the Hill Reformed church near Annville there is no record of a definite organization before 1739. Then the Holland church had jurisdiction over the Reformed congregations in this country and Rev. John Philip Boehm, in making his report to the classis of Amsterdam in 1739-1740, spoke of the "Quittapahilla Reformed congregation" (the Hill church) as being very strong and under the care of a man named John Blum as a Vorleser or reader. The Vorleser had charge of religious gatherings in a day when ordained ministers in this country were few. Evidence points to the fact that the Reformed congregation was in existence some years before Boehm made his report in 1740. It may have been organized as early as 1735. Blum headed the congregation until 1742, when the Rev. John Lischy, a Reformed minister, added the Hill church to the circuit which he served. In 1743, John Conrad Templeman became pastor of the church and it was at this time that the Reformed congregation and the Lutheran, headed by Rev. John Caspar Stoever, erected or completed the erection of a church for joint worship. The history of this church has already been narrated in connection with the history of the Lutheran church. In 1760, the Tabor congregation at Lebanon was formed and from then until 1864, Hill church formed part of the Lebanon charge, composed of the church at Lebanon and congregations in neighboring towns and counties. In 1864, the Hill church was made a part of the Annville charge consisting of Annville, Palmyra, Campbelltown and Hill church. Today the Hill church and Christ church, Annville, compose the Annville charge. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. K. Otis Spessard.

The Hill church sponsored a parochial school in the days before the public school. About 1800, a number of the members formed a body called "Trustees," and purchased from Jacob Keller a tract of land, a half mile northwest of the church, on which they erected a two story building. A day subscription school was opened here, the subscribers being members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. This was the first school of its kind in this section and continued until the introduction of free schools in 1834.

The third Sunday school in Lebanon county, a union Sunday school, was begun at the Hill church in 1832. The earliest Sunday school was opened in 1828, in a stone building at Ninth and Cumberland streets, Lebanon. Several years later the Tabor Reformed church at Lebanon started one.

An early church, commonly spoken of as "one of the dead and lost churches of the Swatara" was probably used as a place of worship by members of the Reformed church as early as 1740 or before



that date. According to the church register Rev. John Conrad Templeman was pastor there. It is said that Rev. Michael Schlatter and Rev. Stoever also preached at the Swatara church. Rev. Christian Henry Rauch and Rev. John Brandmuller preached there between 1745-1750. The church building, probably of logs, stood some distance from a public road, midway between Jonestown and Fredericksburg. With the establishment of churches in these villages the congregation separated, one part going to Jonestown, the other to Fredericksburg.

A Reformed congregation at Millbach in southeastern Lebanon county, was formed in 1743, and the cornerstone for the church erected there was laid July 15, 1751. John Lischy served there as did John Conrad Templeman and Henry William Stoy, one of the six young ministers brought by Michael Schlatter from Germany in 1752.

It is possible that Kimmerling's church north of Lebanon, was founded about 1745, for a flagon bearing that date is in possession of the church. The church record states that in 1752, a new church was erected so that the implication would be that the church existed prior to that date. Kimmerling's church is named for Jacob Kimmerling, who according to church records was born in Switzerland, in 1704, and emigrated to America, about 1733. He built a log cabin on the banks of the Tulpehocken near the site of the present church. He was one of the elders of the church after its organization. Peter Schlosser who came to this country in 1732, was also actively identified with this church. Until 1830, when it was said to be unfit for use, the church erected in 1752 was in use. In June, 1830, the cornerstone for a new church, to be called St. Jacob's, was laid. It appears that in May, 1856, the congregation agreed that a new building was needed, and the present church, which has since been extensively repaired, was erected. It is supposed that Templeman served the congregation before Jacob Kimmerling settled in this region. Rev. Stoy was also pastor of this church succeeding Templeman in 1755.

With Rev. Stoever of the Lutheran church, Rev. Templeman assisted in establishing the Grubben or Grubeland church, south of Lebanon, to which reference has already been made. As early as 1747, Conrad Weiser speaks of a church which may be that at Grubeland.

About 1745, a church was organized at Schaefferstown. Its first pastor and probably its founder was Rev. John Bartholomew Rieger, who was born in the Palatinate, studied theology at Heidelberg and came to America, in 1731. Rieger was probably pastor of the Schaefferstown congregation from 1745-1761.

Before the Revolutionary war the growth of the church was rapid. The period of the Revolution is characterized by the late Dr. Schmauck as one of indifference. Then many of the older churches, erected at some distance from the now flourishing towns and villages, were gradually abandoned and fell into disuse. One of two "dead and lost churches of the Swatara" has already been referred to. The second was a union church known as Kreider's meeting house. It was located about a mile southeast of the Swatara church and was probably built a hundred years later. Just as the Swatara church was deserted by members who found it more convenient to attend the services in the nearby towns of Jonestown and Fredericksburg, so the Grubben church, Kreider's meeting house and others were abandoned and organizations formed in Lebanon and neighboring towns.

The influence of the Reformed church extends throughout the valley. Churches are located at Lebanon, Schaefferstown, Newmans-town, Millbach, Myerstown, Womelsdorf, Wernersville, Robesonia, Stouchsburg, Richland, Fredericksburg, Jonestown, Avon, Annville, Palmyra and Campbelltown.

Dr. Egle says that early in the eighteenth century a small Catholic mission was formed in North Lebanon township, when a man named Arendorf gave land upon which a church was to be built. The Rev. Adam Christ in an article on St. Mary's Catholic church, Lebanon, says that about the year 1716, the nucleus for a small Roman Catholic mission was formed in North Lebanon township. A block church was erected on the land donated by Mr. Arendorf, but due to the difficulty of travel in those early days the priest was unable to visit the parish very often. However, it is said that every three months some passing clergyman would stop to administer the sacraments. The congregation grew as time passed. Adherents of the Roman Catholic faith came from Colebrook and the surrounding territory, and joined in worship at the chapel. The time came when the block church was no longer fit to be used for worship, so until 1812, services were held at the home of Jacob Arnold in North Lebanon township. During this time the Rev. John Bashter who served the parish, urged the erection of a church, more centrally located. The borough of Lebanon donated the land upon which the Court House now stands, but this site was later changed for that on which St. Mary's church is located. On October 25, 1812, the cornerstone of the church was laid, by Rev. Bashter. In the spring of 1814, the church was dedicated. Shortly after the laying of the cornerstone, Father Bashter was transferred to Adams county. The new priests, Father George

Shenfelder, James Commiskey and G. D. Hogan, visited the church about once a month. Father Charles Kearns served the parish as resident priest until his death in 1825. Sometime later after other pastors had come and gone, Father Baumgardtner arrived. He urged that the church be enlarged and raised subscriptions among his parishioners in order that the work might be accomplished. Under Rev. Antonius Grundner the present parochial system was established. Because of trustee difficulties the church was interdicted for a time by the Bishop. Father Kuhlman opened the church for services on September 8, 1869. He realized the need for a new church building and began to put his plans into action. On November 10, 1872, a meeting of the young people of the parish was held. From this meeting came the organization known as the "Church Fund association." Within three years, through monthly contributions, this organization gathered \$10,000. On June 17, 1876, the work on the tearing down of the old church was completed and on June 20th ground was broken for the new church. The cornerstone was laid on August 15th of that year. On December 18, 1880, the new church was completed and the dedicatory services were held in charge of the Rt. Rev. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg. On November 1, 1882, following the death of Rev. Father Kuhlman, Rev. Adam Christ was appointed pastor. During his pastorate the convent and parochial school were built in 1884, the Cornwall church erected in 1886, St. Paul's church, Annville, organized in 1928, and the Catholic High School erected in 1929. Father Christ served the parish until his death in 1930. The present pastor is the Rev. John Lawley.

The Methodist church formed no definite organization in this vicinity until 1827, when a small group organized for worship in Lebanon, under the leadership of Edwin Atlee. Before that time travelling preachers of the church visited the community preaching in school houses and private residences. As early as 1794, there was Methodist preaching at Cornwall. Mr. Atlee left Lebanon and was succeeded by John Atkins, who led the group until he too moved from the town, in 1831. For a year or more the organization was discontinued. In 1832, George Gleim, a native of Lebanon, who had been absent for some time returned, opened his house for services and invited circuit preachers to preach there. The first meeting at Mr. Gleim's residence was held June 30, 1833. After this Lebanon became a regular appointment of the Methodist circuit, the services being held at Mr. Gleim's home and sometimes at the Court House. Following a meeting of the quarterly conference at Dauphinstown on June 15, 1839, where a committee was appointed to consider the building of a Methodist church, in Lebanon, subscriptions were



taken and a Board of Trustees appointed. A lot on South Tenth street was purchased and the cornerstone of the church was laid on October 12, 1839. The church was formally dedicated on August 2, 1840. In 1866, the cornerstone of a new church, the present one, at Eighth and Willow streets, was laid and in the following year the church was dedicated.

Although Cornwall was a preaching place on the Methodist circuit in 1794, it was not until 1859 that it became a regular charge. A church was erected in 1832, on land given by Thomas Bird Coleman. In 1868, it was renovated and enlarged. In 1877, due to a growing congregation, a new church building was found necessary. The Coleman family contributed liberally to its erection and in 1878 the new building was dedicated. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bird Coleman were both influential in the establishment of the Cornwall Methodist church.

St. Luke's Episcopal church was organized through the efforts of the Hope church, built by Mrs. Harriet A. Grubb at Mount Hope, Lancaster county. Rev. Alfred M. Abel, pastor of this church, held the first Episcopal service in Lebanon on Sunday, November 8, 1857, at the home of Samuel Herman on South Seventh street. After three services had been held at Mr. Herman's residence the congregation became so large that it was found necessary to rent a hall. For a time the church services were held in a room called "Beneficial Hall" on North Tenth street, opposite the Moravian church. Later a public hall in the Eagle hotel at Ninth and Cumberland streets served the congregation, later they met in what was called "Town Hall" in a large building on North Ninth street, and still later in the hall of the Sons of Temperance. On October 21, 1863, St. Luke's chapel was dedicated and used for services. The congregation was formally organized and a vestry elected on August 16, 1858. On January 6, 1859, a charter was adopted and the church incorporated as Christ Church of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. In May of that year the church was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. In 1865, the name of the church was changed to St. Luke's. Because of the fact that during the early years the church had no building of its own and moved frequently, the growth of the congregation was slow. In September, 1871, a free parochial school was begun by Mrs. Coleman. This school did excellent work during its twenty-one or more years of existence. On February 1, 1878, Rev. Abel resigned as rector and was succeeded by the Rev. Chandler Hare. On October 18, 1879, the cornerstone for the new church at Sixth and Chestnut streets was laid and a year later the edifice was consecrated. St. Luke's church exercised an important part in the

establishment of the Good Samaritan hospital. Mrs. William Coleman was responsible for the opening of reading and recreation rooms on Cumberland street in 1881-1882. The rector of the church, the Rev. Mr. Hare, died January 19, 1893, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Powers Hawkes. In 1896, he resigned and was followed by the Rev. John Mitchell Page. The present rector of the church is the Rev. Rodney Brace. On September 25, 1902, the cornerstone of St. Luke's Parish house was laid and the dedication was held in June, 1903.

The Mennonites, who like the other so called "plain" sects greatly resemble the Quakers, came to Germantown in 1682. Some of them came from Holland, some from Switzerland, and some from the Rhine valley. From Germantown they followed the Delaware to Easton and along the Schuylkill to the Lebanon and Lancaster valleys, but the more adventurous made their way into the Susquehanna valley and finally into Virginia. In 1710, Rev. Hans Herr led a Mennonite migration to Lancaster county. From this group are descended many residents of the Lebanon Valley.

Before 1750, Mennonites had settled in what is now Lebanon county. They made their homes near the headwaters of the Little Swatara, Tulpehocken and Quittapahilla. Dr. C. Henry Smith, in his recent book, *The Mennonite Immigration to Pennsylvania*, says, "The Ziegler letter of 1773, enumerating the different Mennonite communities of that time, mentions as among the settlements west of the Skippack, 'Quitophilia, great and little Swatara, and Tulpehocken.' "

At the present time the largest Mennonite settlements in Pennsylvania are in Lancaster county. Concerning the Mennonites Robert Proud in his "Religious Sects in Pennsylvania," says, "The Mennonists of Pennsylvania take their name from Menno Simon, of the Netherlands, one of the leaders of that society or sect of the Baptists, in the sixteenth century; who took their rise in Germany soon after, or about, the time of the Reformation. But, it is said, they themselves derive the origin of their religious profession and practice from that of the Christian church, in Thessalonica, in the time of the Apostles, &c.

"Among the articles of their faith, in which they appear to be very rigid, using great plainness in speech and dress, are, in substance, the following:

"1. Of God. They confess one only God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"2. Of Baptism. They confess baptism into faith; but no infant baptism.

"3. They confess an Eucharist, to be kept with common bread and wine, in remembrance of the sufferings and death of Christ.

"4. Of Marriage. They confess a wedlock, of two believing persons; and no external marriage ceremony, by punishment of excommunication, &c.

"5. Of taking Oaths. They confess that no Christian may take an oath; or, in his evidence go beyond yea and nay, though he have the truth on his side; but must rather chuse to die.

"6. Of bearing Arms. No Christian must, in any wise, withstand with arms, or take the sword, &c."

The Dunkers, Tunkers or Church of the Brethren originated in Germany under the leadership of Alexander Mack. In 1719, the first group, consisting of twenty families, came to America. Later, between 1719 and 1729, the entire sect came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania. An early settlement was made in the Mühlbach (Millbach) region in eastern Lebanon county.

Robert Proud wrote the following of this sect: "Those people in Pennsylvania, called Dunkards, Tunkers, or Dumplers, are another species of German Baptists. They are singular in some of their opinions and customs; and perhaps more so in their manner of living, and personal appearance, than any others of that name in the province, particularly those who reside at a place, called by them Ephrata, in Lancaster county.

"They also hold it not becoming a follower of Jesus Christ to bear arms, or fight; because, they say, their true master has forbid his disciples to resist evil; and because he also told them, not to swear at all, they will by no means take an oath; but adhere close to his advice, in the affirmation of yea and nay . . . ."

The present Dunker population in the Lebanon Valley is almost entirely rural. They worship in churches, plainly constructed, located at Lebanon, Annville and Palmyra, and in the country districts. The Dunkers are excellent farmers and show great interest in education. They support two colleges in Pennsylvania, Elizabethtown college, named for the town in which it is located, and Juniata college at Huntingdon, of which the former Governor of Pennsylvania, Martin Grove Brumbaugh was president at the time of his death in 1930. These institutions are especially interested in intellectual de-



velopment. They have developed some of the best college debating teams in the country.

Annually the Church of the Brethren holds a national convention in the Convention Hall at Hershey. Historians of the denomination claim that the earliest settlement in the Lebanon valley was made at Millbach. If such is the case the Dunkers organized a church in this vicinity three years before the Lutherans. Conrad Beissel the leader of this early Dunker group, left the church in 1735, and founded the Seventh Day Baptists church at Ephrata.

Perhaps the first permanent organization of the Church of the Brethren was in northeastern Lebanon county, when the Little Swatara church was formed as a result of the ministry of George Klein, an elder in the church, who in 1750, moved to Northkill, Berks county. For a hundred years the Church of the Brethren worshipped in the private homes of members, specially built for the purpose. But as the congregation grew the homes became too small and in 1848, the first meeting house, known as the Merkey house, was built.

Other meeting houses of the denomination in the valley are: Royer's, Long's, Cornwall, Heidelberg, Myerstown, Richland, Union (near Mt. Zion), Millbach, Fredericksburg, Hoke's (near Midway), Long's (South Annville), Lebanon, Annville, Palmyra, and Spring Creek, near Hershey.

The tendency to individualism in religious organizations finds unique expression in the Lebanon Valley. It appears that here all religious denominations meet. In addition to the religious creeds which originated in Europe an unusually large number of sects are of local origin. To understand these facts it is necessary to recall that a large part of the population are descended from the pietists and anabaptists of Europe. These people believed that a divine illumination is necessary for an understanding of the scriptures. In this respect they resembled the Quakers. A rather unstable organization was the result, and a tendency to break away into smaller groups followed.

Within a radius of fifty miles of Harrisburg, or better within the arc of a circle drawn fifty miles east of Harrisburg, would be found the cradle of eight religious denominations, some of which are found almost exclusively in the Lebanon valley. The eight denominations are the Evangelical Association, United Brethren in Christ, Seventh Day Baptists, of Ephrata, Church of God (Winebrethrenian), River Brethren, Reformed Mennonites, United Zion's Children and United Christian.

Of these churches one of the most typical is that of the Evangelical association of which the Rev. Jacob Albright was the founder. Albright was born in Montgomery county, on May 1, 1759. His parents belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran church and he was baptized in infancy. In 1785, he was married to Miss Catherine Cope, and not long thereafter moved to Lancaster county in what is now East Cocalico township. The death of several of his children in 1790 deeply impressed him and in his thirty-second year he fell upon his knees and "a long-continued, earnest and ardent prayer for pardon and salvation went up to the throne of the Most High."

He came in contact with preachers of the Methodist church and became a lay preacher in that denomination. But the Methodist church decided not to organize work among the Pennsylvania Germans and Albright gradually became the leader of a new group that was dissatisfied with the lack of enthusiasm and revivalistic spirit of the neighboring churches. He began his mission in 1796 and in 1803 when the first conference was held, the number of followers had reached about two score. On September 15, 16, 1807, at Mühlbach in the eastern part of Lebanon county, the first regular annual conference was held. Albright was elected superintendent of the society. He died May 18, 1808, and for many years the organization founded by him was named Albright's church, but was later named "Evangelical Association." A later division resulted in the organization of the "United Evangelical Church." After a division of many years they became reunited.

The bitterness of the opposition to the revivalistic churches throughout the Lebanon Valley is well illustrated by the following taken from the Reminiscences of the Rev. William Yost: "During the summer of 1825, a camp-meeting of the Evangelical Association was held in the woods belonging to a Mr. Ernst, about ten miles northeast of Womelsdorf. Mr. Ernst had been led to Christ by the itinerant preachers a few years previously. This particular meeting was a memorable one, as the camp was destroyed by an ungodly and drunken mob ....

"The meeting began on Monday, May 29th. Under the unctious and powerful preaching the Grace of God became so overwhelming that sinners fell prostrate, crying aloud for mercy and forgiveness. Demonstrations of this nature were entirely unknown in the neighborhood, and little understood by the godless rabble. Some of the mob, raised to a pitch of malicious frenzy, fell upon those who, under conviction, were calling for deliverance from sin and guilt, and dragged them to a house nearby, where a godless physician was on

hand to restore the sin-sick souls by bleeding, and sprinkling cold water upon their faces,—a futile procedure for healing wounds inflicted by the Sword of the Spirit.

“The persecution of the camp-meeting people increased in virulency as the meetings progressed. On Thursday night, while the Rev. David Manwiller was preaching, the crisis came. The infuriated enemy, wielding clubs and pitchforks, and hurling stones, rushed in upon the meeting, broke in pieces the preacher’s stand, leveled the tents, scattered the fires, thereby leaving the woods in darkness. Some of the campers were badly injured. Having broken up the meeting, the cursing mob took possession of the ground, and held it through the night.

“Notwithstanding the persecution, and the fact that the meeting came to an end a day sooner than was intended, God’s grace had worked mightily, and His people returned to their homes not dismayed, but rejoicing that for the sake of Jesus they had been permitted to suffer persecution.”

The origin of the United Brethren church belongs rather to the history of Lancaster county than to that of the Lebanon Valley. This church originated at a meeting held in Isaac Long’s barn, near Lancaster, in 1767. Martin Boehm, a minister of the Mennonite church was the speaker at this meeting, and his sermon was so eloquent and so appealed to the emotions of his hearers, that at the conclusion, William Otterbein, a Reformed minister, embraced Boehm, exclaiming, “We are Brethren.” Thus the name “United Brethren” originated. When the church was formally organized at Frederick, Maryland, in 1800, the phrase “in Christ” was added. Many of the people who attended the meeting at Long’s barn became members of the new church upon its organization, at the home of Peter Kemp, near Frederick, Maryland, in 1800. Two of the first bishops of the church were Martin Boehm and William Otterbein.

Four pioneers in the United Brethren church were natives of Lebanon county. They were Martin Kreider, Abraham Draksel, Casper Sherk and Felix Light. Martin Kreider comes next to Boehm and Otterbein as a pioneer in the cause of this denomination. He was born February 14, 1740, and lived about a mile and a half south of Lebanon. His home was one of the first United Brethren preaching places in the state. He died November 14, 1826, and is buried on his farm.

Next in point of age and service to the church was Abraham Draksel, who was born in Lebanon county, in 1753. He was a



former preacher in the Amish church but because of tendencies to express his spiritual thoughts emotionally he was asked to discontinue preaching in that church. He and Martin Kreider were members of the first United Brethren conference which met at Baltimore, in 1789.

Casper Sherk, another pioneer in the work of this church, was born in Bethel township. He was a member of the Mennonite church and although he never formally withdrew from it, was an ardent worker for the cause of United Brethrenism.

Felix Light lived near Lebanon. When he was about forty years old he gave up farming, and devoted himself almost entirely to Evangelical work, preaching regularly every four weeks at Lebanon, Jonestown, Kauffman's and Gingrich's, and every six weeks at Weiss', Sherk's, Dinger's, Kendig's and Strohm's. His three sons John, Casper and Joseph, became ministers.

The first church of the United Brethren in Christ in Lebanon county, was located at Seventh and Lehman streets, Lebanon. The church was called Light's Meeting House, for Felix Light who deeded the land to the church and contributed largely to its construction. The structure was of brick. A graveyard extended south along Seventh street to the old Pine Grove road. In 1845, during the pastorate of Rev. Christian Smith Kreider, the congregation that worshipped in Light's Meeting House erected a stone church on the southeast corner of Ninth and Church streets and became known as Salem United Brethren church. Later the present church was erected.

The second United Brethren church in the county was erected at Annville, in 1823, near what was then Gingrich's mill, in the western end of the town. The first church, built of limestone, was commonly called Gingrich's church or Herr's Meeting house. At the time of the organization of the Annville church there was preaching in Lebanon and Annville every four weeks by the pastor of the Lancaster circuit, which included appointments in Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and Dauphin counties. Mr. Henry Herr, a life long resident of Annville who died in October, 1930, at the age of eighty years, told the writer that he well remembered the visits of the preacher, who came to the town on horseback. The old building at the western end of the town has long since been abandoned and torn down, but the cemetery remains. The second church which the congregation erected in 1860, is on West Main street. In 1909, upon the erection of the present church at East Main street and College

avenue, the old building was sold. It is now used by St. Paul's Catholic church. As the Lebanon Valley College church, the Annville congregation is one of the most flourishing in the entire denomination.

Sherk's Meeting house, erected by the Mennonites in East Hanover township, in 1825, is said to have been the scene of the organization of the first United Brethren class that was formed east of the Susquehanna river. The first members of that class were, Mr. and Mrs. William Runkle, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maulfair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Neidig, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harper, Mr. and Mrs. George Bomberger and Mr. and Mrs. David Winter. In 1844, the meeting house was sold to the United Brethren church.

Brightbill's Meeting house, located a few miles southwest of Annville, was built in 1842. On March 4, 1847, the first separate session of the East Pennsylvania conference, was held here. Some years ago the church was sold.

Almost contemporaneous with the Brightbill church were those built at Schaefferstown, at the Water Works, and Kauffman's about two miles north of Annville.

One of the earliest appointments of the United Brethren ministers was at Fredericksburg. However, an organization was not affected there until 1830. Services were held in a log house on the land of Rudolph Sherk and at Grove's mill, south of the town. In 1876, a church was erected.

Services had been held in private homes in Myerstown prior to the erection of the first church there in 1844. The building was of stone and was located on Cherry street. The present church is located on East Main street.

United the year 1860, the service of the United Brethren church was in German. After that year there came a demand for English services, by Salem church, Lebanon. In 1866, the annual conference met at Columbia and appointed Rev. G. W. M. Rigor to cooperate with Salem church in establishing an English United Brethren church in Lebanon. The new church was organized with fifty-nine members of Salem church as a nucleus. J. M. Gettle, J. B. Rauch, Felix Light, Abraham Sherk and Daniel Weaver composed the first Board of Trustees. A lot on the northeast corner of Ninth and Willow streets was purchased and the cornerstone of Trinity United Brethren church was laid in July, 1867. On May 23, 1869, Bishop J. Weaver preached the dedicatory sermon.

In 1866, the East Pennsylvania conference purchased the Annville academy, founded in 1834, and established Lebanon valley college.

The church at Bellegrove was erected in 1854, by Joseph and Henry Frank and Benjamin Alleman. For many years before this date the congregation worshiped in a brick building, a mile north of the village, built as a United Brethren church, but used by other denominations.

The United Brethren church held services at Jonestown for more than fifty years before a church was built. These early services were held in a union church. In 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Kauffman, a brick church was erected.

In 1843, United Brethren ministers preached at Palmyra. In 1860, a class was organized there. The present building was erected in 1900.

A church was organized at Avon, in 1872, when a frame building was erected on the site of the present church.

The churches established by the United Brethren in Christ in the Lebanon valley are large and influential and contribute much to the denomination, both spiritually and materially.

The Church of God was organized by John Winebrenner in October, 1830. It was also known as the Winebrennarian church and the Bethel church. Congregations organized in Hummelstown, Annville and Lebanon are no longer in existence. Winebrenner was a preacher in the German Reformed church who in Harrisburg took strong grounds against slavery and intemperance, and took a position resembling that of the early Pietists.

The River Brethren, officially known as the Brethren in Christ, have meeting houses in Hummelstown, Palmyra and East Annville (Fairland). They also conduct services in Shenk's meeting house, Conewago township, Dauphin county and at Epler's, near Colebrook. In 1926, the General Conference was held in the Annville church.

The church originated in Lancaster county, their early leader being Jacob Engle, but they were much influenced by the preaching of Boehm and Otterbein. They received the name River Brethren because their leader came from the lower Susquahanna river valley. It appears that the mode of baptism was an important point in controversy.

The Rev. H. K. Kreider of Campbelltown was chairman of a com-



mittee to draw up and publish the minutes of the General conference of the church.

As expressed in their confession of faith they believe that the ordinances namely: "Baptism by triune immersion, washing the saint's feet, and the communion or partaking of the emblems of the broken body and the shed blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ are enjoined and should be practiced by all Christian societies. We believe that the Scriptures teach that Christians should not be conformed in this world, but that they are a separate people, and that it teaches the doctrine of non-resistance in a qualified sense; that it is not the Christian privilege to take up the sword or fight with carnal weapons, yet it is his duty to be strictly loyal to the government under which he lives, in all things, that do not conflict with or are not forbidden by the word."

The River Brethren or Brethren in Christ, as they are formally called, have direct supervision of the Messiah Rescue and Benevolent home at Harrisburg. This home was organized by members of the church, but was not at first officially connected with the church. This organization affected on May 10, 1896, was composed of a Board of Managers of five members, who later became charter members, a General committee of four members and an Investigating committee of three members. The home at Harrisburg was dedicated, March 1, 1896. In June, 1897, the old building was torn down and a new building completed during October of that year was dedicated on November 4, 1897.

In 1900, the institution came under the direct control of the church. The general conference appointed a permanent Managing Board instead of the General committee of four, and a Board of Trustees composed of five members. The Investigating committee was dispensed with, its work being delegated to the Board of Trustees. On May 15, 1900, an orphanage was erected with funds donated by Miss Barbara M. Kern.

According to the original constitution and by-laws there were three classes of members: "First: Primary class, to which were admitted orphaned, poor and homeless children.

"Second: Secondary class, to which were admitted women, who were poor and had no families or relatives who could support them, by paying fifty dollars as a burial fund.

"Third: Life class, to which were admitted such as had means that were sufficient to keep them; hence there are two funds to draw

from. First, the Dependent Fund, which is supplied principally by voluntary contributions, etc.; Second, the Life Fund, which is created by those having means which when paid in at their entrance is invested and cannot be drawn on during the life time of the member; but at that member's death, his or her life fund will revert to the Dependent Fund, and thereby help to open the way for other dependent members and for primary members or children; but since the installation of the Messiah Orphanage, the Primary Class membership has been abolished and that branch of the work is now transferred to the Orphanage."

The Rev. Mathias Brinser was the organizer of the United Zion's children. He was born May 10, 1795, in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, and died July 17, 1889. In early life he united with the River Brethren church and in 1829 became a preacher and later a bishop. The custom of this church was to hold services in the homes of the members, but the Rev. Mathias Brinser assisted by others, "erected a very plain one story meeting house to be used for religious services only." He was advised or warned by a council to desist, but upon refusal was excommunicated from the church in 1855. His followers agreed that he should continue to hold meetings as before and the sect became known as the Brinserites but the name United Zion's children was adopted because a member had said, "We are children of Zion."

The members of the United Zion's Children church believe in baptism by triune immersion, and washing of the saint's feet and in that it is not the christian privilege to take up the sword, but are strictly loyal to the government in all things that do not conflict with or are not forbidden by the word of Christ.

The first church was built at Hillsdale under circumstances already related. The next one was built at Heisey's near Annville, now the Annville church. The third was Keifer's near Hanoverdale in Dauphin county and the fourth (1870) at Jonestown on land donated by Jacob Wenger. They have their own places of worship in Palmyra and Lebanon and worship at Stoverdale and at Swatara Hill.

The General conference of 1930, appointed a committee consisting of Bishop S. H. Brinser, H. G. Light, J. S. Brinser and S. M. Fasnacht to draw up a church manual.

About 1864 or 1865, a number of members of the United Brethren in Christ church, because of opposition to some of the doctrines of that church, withdrew and gathered for worship in barns and private homes and occasionally in meeting houses. These people were con-

scientious objectors to some of the practices of the United Brethren church, such as infant baptism, voluntary bearing of arms, and the admission of members of oath-bound secret organizations into the church.

On the last day of December, 1868, a "watchnight" service was held at the home of Franklin Balsbaugh and as the meeting was successful in making some of those who attended desirous of leading Christian lives, they were continued during the winter. Finally the attendance became so large that meetings were held in the nearby Fishburn's church, south of Hershey.

In the spring of 1869, a conference was held at Union Deposit where it was agreed that George W. Hoffman should become pastor of the church. At a conference held later at Brightbill's church, south of Annville, the following declaration of principles or confession of faith was adopted:

"We believe in a universal United Christian church, and that all truly converted persons belong to this church."

"We repudiate infant baptism, human slavery, oath-bound secret organizations, and the voluntary bearing of arms." This, in part, is their confession of faith.

Later a conference was held at Shenk's meeting house near Deodate, Dauphin county, and John Stamm was elected presiding elder of the church.

On January 24, 1877, at a conference held at the Campbelltown meeting house, a confession of faith was adopted and a definite organization formed. At another conference held January 1, 1878, the new church adopted the name "United Christian church." After this time the annual conference convened regularly.

At the annual conference held in 1891, Revs. Franklin Balsbaugh, Christian F. Kreider and David Schaffner, were appointed a committee to formulate a confession of faith, constitution and discipline. The committee presented their report the following year; it was accepted and the confession of faith of 1877 was repealed. In 1894, the committee presented a complete report which was referred to a special conference held at Campbelltown. The report was accepted and a committee was appointed to have the confession of faith, constitution and discipline printed in book form.

At a conference held July 10, 1897, plans were completed to hold a camp-meeting. The first camp-meeting was held in Christian F.



Kreider's grove near Cleona, from August 16-21 of that year. Since that time these meetings have been held annually for five days in August.

The members of the United Christian church worship in churches at Palmyra, Annville, Sunnyside, Iona, Mt. Pleasant, Fontana, New-manstown, Campbelltown, Balsbaugh's Shenk's, Colebrook, Sand-beach, Mt. Hope and Harrisburg.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE BAR

When Governor Simon Snyder on February 16, 1816, approved an act of legislature "erecting parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties into a separate county to be called Lebanon" the courts of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of Common Pleas had been functioning at Lebanon for nearly three years. Walter Franklin was president judge, John Gloninger and David Krause, associate judges of both courts that met in December, 1813. Constables were sworn in for the First Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace as follows: Henry Redick of Annville township, Frederick Hower of Bethel township, Henry Smith of East Hanover township, and George Hoke of Lebanon township. The next session was held two months later on February 14, 1814. Tavern licenses were granted to Simon Bassler, Michael Valentine, Jacob Shoener, Meiser and George Guss, all of Heidelberg township; to Frederick Embich of Lebanon borough, George Stein, John Lick and Daniel Kaufman of Bethel township, and to Michael Furry of Annville township. Samuel Rex, member of the prominent Heidelberg family for whom Rexmont is named, was foreman of the grand jury. In May of the same year the court convened and granted tavern licenses to Andrew Stouch, Frederick Overlin, Abraham Rex and Abraham Andrews of Heidelberg township, Henry Backenstose, John Rank and John Glich of Bethel township and to Peter Wentling, Jacob Shindel, Abraham Doebler, Bernhard Reinhard, John Imhoff, Peter Lineaweaver, John Young, Godlieb Orth and Philip Fisher of Lebanon borough. In September, 1814, the court met and John Bickel served as foreman of the grand jury when the case of John Whatmough, indicted for blasphemy, was tried. The defendant was found guilty and given an option of paying a ten pound fine or going to prison for three months, and was responsible for the costs incidental to prosecuting his case. During the same session constables were sworn in as follows, David Baily for Annville township; John Fasnacht for Bethel township; Christian Zering for East Hanover township; George Wolfersberger for Elizabeth township; John M. Reily for Heidelberg township; John Huber for Lebanon township; David Bigham for Londonderry township; Jacob Hantz, foreman of the grand jury. Charles M. Zerbe in article entitled, *Lebanon County: A Brief of Its Celebrated Law Cases*, which is published by the Lebanon County Historical Society, refers to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Masterson, as one

of the most interesting of the early cases brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions. Masterson was an able writer who considered himself mistreated in a business transaction with John Douglass, a blacksmith living near Palmyra. The former was inclined to sarcasm and used his literary ability to express his feelings toward Douglass as follows, "Proposals by a branch of the Philanthropic Hibernian society, and friends of injured individuals, of which Edward Masterson is one of the most injured, for publishing by subscription a small work containing the true and genuine character of honest John Douglass, blacksmith, near Palmyra, Dauphin County, Penna., in its full purity, if any purity can be procured among the actions of his life. Mr. Masterson then lunged into a description of Douglass in which the latter is referred to as a cheat, swindler, perjurer and obtainer of property under false pretences. Douglass brought suit against Masterson for Libel in May sessions of 1814. The defendant was then convicted and served a term in prison.

The first case to come before the Common Pleas Court was that of John Becker for the use of Peter Becker *vs.* Henry Becker, for a debt amounting to 126 pounds and 3 shillings. The plaintiff was represented by J. Y. Smith and received settlement on January 23, 1816. The records of this court relate back to the May term of 1787, of the Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Some of the latter county records have been transferred to Lebanon because so much of this county was at one time part of Dauphin. Perhaps the most interesting and important legal cases which were presented before this court were those involving the interests of the Cornwall ore mines. So much was at stake and so many persons were involved in the litigation that mention of it is necessary in any history of the development of the legal profession in Lebanon county. An agreement made August 30, 1787, by the owners of the Cornwall Ore Banks provided that the mine hills were to remain "together and undivided, as a tenancy in common, according to the respective shares of the parties." It was difficult to divide the property because at that time there was no legal way of dividing the land in proportion to its value, or of the sale of the whole and division of the money received, only a provision on its physical division. In addition, Peter Grubb, at one time owner of a single interest in the hills "had conveyed his interest, in May, 1786, subject to the reservation of a right, liberty and privilege, for himself, his heirs and assigns forever, of entering, digging, raising and hauling away a sufficient quantity of iron ore for the supply of any one furnace." This became a problem among the owners of the property. In 1851, after state legislation made it possible to divide property equitably among tenants holding it in common, an attempt



to divide the Cornwall lands was made. The jury of the Common Pleas Court of the county decided that a partition be made. Robeson and Brooke, who owned the property under the Grubb dispensation, took the case to the Supreme Court where the decision of the lower court was reversed. The Supreme Court held that the agreement of 1787, with the accompanying judicial proceedings, would be effective as long as the supply of ore in the mines lasted. Four outstanding legal cases developed after the decision was handed down. Two of them arose when tenants, under the Grubb agreement, claimed ore from any part of the hills. The third case was one in which a Bill of Equity, praying for an account, was filed in the Lebanon Court in 1858. In 1868, John H. Briggs of Harrisburg, who had been appointed Master in Chancery, reported the amounts due from some of the tenants to others. The court confirmed the report, appealed to the State Supreme Court for an opinion and the latter body affirmed the opinion of the lower court in 1869. This case is important because of the decision "that tenants in common of mines are liable to account to each other; that such tenants can demand an account from their co-tenants whenever the latter take more than their share and that they need not wait for an accounting until the whole bank is exhausted." In 1856, the fourth important case resulting from Peter Grubb's agreement was argued in a Philadelphia Court. It was claimed that under this right Grubb and his assigns were only entitled to enough ore to supply one furnace, such as was in use in Pennsylvania at the time the right was reserved by Grubb. The court denied this claim, with the decision that the reservation covered the right to enough ore for a furnace, supplied with all the modern improvements; and that such an amount of ore when taken from the mines was the property of the owners of the right. Moreover these owners could sell or use it, always provided of course, that the amount did not exceed the capacity of any one furnace.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer in Lebanon held the first session there on February 14, 1814, and at this session an indictment for murder was found in the case of "Negress Dinah." A later case which received much publicity because of the lust for money that caused its perpetration, was the Raber Insurance Murder. In 1878, Joseph Raber, an impoverished man of about sixty, lived at Indian-town Gap in the northern part of Lebanon county. His neighbors were, for the most part, persons who had drifted into the mountains and barely gained livings by charcoal burning, tilling small patches of land or selling liquor without licenses. Six men of the vicinity, Israel Brandt, Frank Stichler, Josiah Hummel, Charles Drews, Henry F. Wise and George Zechman, plotted to insure Raber's life

and collect the money after disposing of Raber in some way. Because they were all blue-eyed they were commonly known as the "blue-eyed six." The plan is believed to have been suggested by Brandt, whose St. Joseph Springs hotel was a rendezvous for all sorts of unscrupulous, desperate characters who lived in the seclusion of the mountains. An insurance agent from Lebanon, George W. Schweinhard, was prevailed upon to come to Indiantown Gap to make the necessary transactions for the insurance of Raber. After the policies were issued the whole group with Raber visited the agent's office in Lebanon to have the policies assigned to themselves. A policy for \$2,000 in the Home Mutual Life association in Lebanon was assigned to Josiah Hummel, one for \$1,000 in the New Era company was assigned to Israel Brandt, one of \$3,000 to George Zechman and one for \$2,000 to Henry F. Wise. The men explained to the agent that Raber was a poor old man whom they had decided to support and that the insurance was a means of reimbursing them for their financial aid. Desire to collect the money became paramount in the lives of these men. Brandt approached Charles Drews, a Civil war veteran, in poor circumstances, and offered to pay him \$300 if he would drown Raber. The other conspirators would each pay the same sum was Brandt's promise. Drews accepted the offer and asked Elijah Stichler, uncle of Frank Stichler, to help him. But Elijah Stichler refused. The plan to take Raber on a fishing trip to Kitzmiller's dam where they would push him off of the flat and then pole over him until he was dead, was not carried out because the flat was filled with water and Raber decided that it was too cold to fish. The next attempt was successful. Assisted by Frank Stichler on December 7, 1878, Drews induced Raber to go to a neighboring house for some meat. Stichler and Drews went along and on the way had to cross the Indiantown creek. Raber was between Stichler and Drews when the plank bridge was traversed. Stichler turned upon Raber then, caught him by the shoulders, knocked his feet from under him, threw him into the water and then jumped on him to keep him down. Drews helped him keep Raber's body under water until he was dead. Joseph Peters was in an upper room of the Drews house and witnessed the murder, but did not appear before a Justice of the Peace in East Hanover township with his information until January, 1879. Within a few hours after Raber's body was discovered Brandt and Hummel sent for the county coroner. The inquest resulted in a verdict of death from natural causes. It was only when Schweinhard met Brandt, Hummel, Stichler and Wise to get death proofs on the policies that neighbors began to question the manner of Raber's death. The reputed bad character

of some of the men and boasting remarks that some of them had made while intoxicated aroused suspicion. Drews, Stichler, Brandt, Hummel, Wise and Zechman were arrested, brought to trial and found guilty of murder in the first degree in the court sessions of April 1879. The most important evidence on which the decision rested was that presented by John F. Peters and his wife Lenah Peters who was a daughter of Charles Drews. Drews and Stichler paid for their crime on the gallows of the Lebanon jail yard November 14, 1879. On May 18, 1880, Wise, Hummel, and Brandt were hanged. They had used every legal machination to change the sentence to life imprisonment. Zechman had been granted a new trial and was acquitted.

*The Rules of Practice in the Several Courts of Lebanon County* compiled in August 1895 give interesting information concerning the requirements for admission to the Bar here. Since these rules are no longer effective with the State Board of Law Examiners giving uniform examinations, they are interesting in that they show the high standards maintained by the legal profession in Lebanon county. Five members of the Bar were appointed by the court to examine persons about to begin study of the law and applicants for admission to the Bar. The applicant had to be 21 years of age and had to present satisfactory proof that he had studied with a practicing attorney or gentleman known for his abilities in the law, for a period of three years prior to the examination, "or has studied law aforesaid for two years after his arrival at the age of twenty-one years; or has studied as aforesaid partly in some other of the United States, and partly in this State, one year of which study has been in this county; and his term of studying and that he is a person of integrity and good moral character must be certified by the person under whom he has studied. Works on the following subjects must be carefully studied by every student of the law; Blackstone's Commentaries; Kent's Commentaries; a good work on contracts; one on pleading; one on evidence; one on promissory notes and bills of exchange; a treatise on real property or estates; one on equity, and one on criminal law."

The name of the first man admitted to practice law in Lebanon county is that of James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's only president, who was admitted to the bar here in December 13, 1813. Three judges of the State Supreme Court were admitted to practice at the Lebanon County Bar. They were: Molton C. Rogers, admitted February 14, 1814; William Strong, January 4, 1844; Jeremiah S. Black, April 22, 1874. The Common Pleas Judges who were ad-



mitted to the Bar of Lebanon County were as follows: Amos Ellmaker, May 16, 1814; William M. Irvine, August 6, 1816; David Krause, April 8, 1823; Thomas Burnside, November 7, 1831; James M. Porter, April 15, 1851; Frederick Watts, November 7, 1853; F. Carroll Brewster, January 7, 1864; Mason P. Weidman, April 11, 1870; Clement B. Penrose, August 21, 1871; James M. Ermentrout, April 26, 1873; Jeremiah S. Black, April 22, 1874; D. P. Bechtel, April 22, 1875; John B. McPherson, May 10, 1875; James Ryon, January 15, 1879; Frank E. Meily, January 6, 1879; Allen W. Ehrgood, January 16, 1880; Charles V. Henry, July 29, 1895.

Not all of these judges were regularly elected to serve on the Lebanon county bench. Many of them were lawyers who practised in neighboring counties too and were elevated to the Bench there. The present Judge, Charles V. Henry is widely known for his fair decisions and is frequently called to serve in other counties throughout the state.

The following lawyers have been admitted to the Lebanon county Bar from the organization of the county courts in 1813 to 1895, July session:

Hamilton Alricks, Nov. 8, 1831; Jacob Amwake, Jan. 7, 1845; S. H. Alleman, Jan. 3, 1870; Charles K. Arndt, Jan. 13, 1874; Jacob G. Adams, Jan. 1, 1877; James Buchanan, Dec. 13, 1813; John Marks Biddle, Feb. 14, 1814; Edward Burnham, April 2, 1827; Peter Batdorff, Aug. 7, 1827; James Burnside, Nov. 7, 1831; John Banner, Aug. 11, 1835; William Betz, Jan. 11, 1837; Thomas H. Bibighaus, Aug. 6, 1839; John R. Breitenbach, Jan. 6, 1840; Samuel Brownwell, Jan. 1, 1844; Benjamin Bartholomew, April 7, 1849; Amos R. Boughter, April 15, 1851; John S. Bassler, Jan. 7, 1852; John Banks, Jan. 6, 1858; John H. Bowman, Aug. 17, 1858; Michael P. Boyer, Aug. 16, 1859; Bassler Boyer, Nov. 2, 1853; F. Carroll Brewster, Jan. 7, 1864; Henry T. Bibighaus, April 22, 1864; John Benson, Jan. 3, 1865; Israel C. Becker, Jan. 8, 1869; William T. Bishop, Nov. 7, 1853; William S. Bordlemay, May 14, 1869; Charles A. Brumm, June 22, 1868; John W. Bickel, Jan. 12, 1870; Thomas R. Bannan, Jan. 12, 1860; George F. Breneman, Nov. 15, 1870; Lin Bartholomew, April 22, 1875; O. P. Bechtel, April 22, 1875; George F. Baer, Jan. 13, 1876; George W. Burkholder, Sept. 2, 1878; George S. Bowman, Jan. 6, 1879; Owen P. Bricker, Dec. 1, 1879; A. S. Brendle, May 25, 1882; Edward Coleman, May 16, 1814; William Cowan, Aug. 13, 1845; Milton Campbell, Aug. 16, 1865; Thomas H. Capp, Nov. 7, 1881; Daniel Durkee, Jan. 4, 1819; Samuel Douglass, April 5, 1819; Robert Dodson, Jan. 5, 1841; William Deer, April 18, 1859; William

Darlington, Nov. 14, 1860; David Dillman, Jan. 15, 1869; Cyrus G. Derr, Aug. 19, 1869; O. J. Dickey, Nov. 15, 1870; John S. Detwiler, Feb. 5, 1872; Daniel Dougherty, April 18, 1883; Horace Darling, April 22, 1875; W. C. Detweiler, Aug. 19, 1881; Thomas Elder, Dec. 13, 1813; Amos Ellmaker, May 16, 1814; Benjamin F. Etter, Aug. 19, 1861; George Eyster, Nov. 14, 1870; James N. Ermentrout, April 26, 1873; Allen Ehrgood, Jan. 16, 1880; John Fisher, Dec. 13, 1813; George Fisher, Dec. 13, 1813; John M. Forster, May 16, 1814; John Adams Fisher, May 9, 1821; Josiah Funck, April 15, 1851; J. Montgomery Foster, Nov. 5, 1855; Reub Frayzer, May 24, 1843; Guy E. Farquhar, Nov. 14, 1870; Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., March 1, 1876; J. Marshall Funck, Sept. 1, 1879; W. D. Fisher, Nov. 13, 1882; Edward Godwin, Dec. 13, 1813; William Goodhart, Nov. 12, 1845; Michael Gallagher, Jan. 6, 1846; Peter Gwinner, Nov. 3, 1847; Jacob L. Gross, Nov. 6, 1854; J. P. S. Gobin, April 16, 1866; William M. Goodman, Dec. 2, 1867; W. H. Gearhart, Jan. 6, 1869; Henry S. Gockley, Nov. 13, 1882; James Hopkins, Dec. 13, 1813; Abiathar Hopkins, Nov. 14, 1816; George W. Harris, April 3, 1821; Daniel J. Heister, April 1, 1822; Andrew J. Herr, Jan. 4, 1858; Jeremiah Hoffman, Jan. 4, 1866; L. W. Hall, Nov. 16, 1870; Allen D. Hoffer, April 6, 1874; Luther F. Houck, April 14, 1879; Alfred Herkness, May 24, 1880; Charles L. Hawley, April 13, 1882; William N. Irvine, Aug. 16, 1816; Cyrus S. Jacobs, Aug. 3, 1824; William O. Jenkins, March 17, 1875; Henry Kurtz, Feb. 14, 1814; George W. Kline, Sept. 24, 1821; David Krause, April 8, 1823; Andrew J. Kline, April 8, 1825; Levi Kline, Nov. 6, 1834; John W. Killinger, Nov. 3, 1846; John C. Kunkle, Nov. 6, 1854; George W. Kline, April 25, 1857; George R. Kaercher, Jan. 5, 1870; Charles Killinger, Jan. 5, 1877; Percival C. Kauffman, Aug. 19, 1881; George Lineaweaver, Nov. 10, 1848; Samuel Laird, Feb. 21, 1814; Nathaniel H. Loring, Nov. 14, 1823; Christopher Loser, Aug. 11, 1835; Henry D. Lineaweaver, Aug. 14, 1847; Jacob S. Livingston, Nov. 7, 1848; William K. Loose (stricken off) April 25, 1857; Robert Lamberton, April 19, 1858; James Merrill Linn, Nov. 15, 1860; William J. Lehman, Aug. 21, 1867; Herman Long, July 5, 1869; Cyrus R. Lantz, Aug. 19, 1869; J. Meyer Light, April 19, 1872; Charles Lockwood, April 11, 1881; Moses Maclean, Feb. 16, 1814; William Montgomery, Feb. 17, 1814; McCormick, Nov. 6, 1828; William McClure, Nov. 8, 1831; James McCormick, Aug. 4, 1834; John W. Mish, Aug. 5, 1845; George W. McElroy, Jan. 5, 1847; Richard McAllister, Jan. 6, 1851; Dewitt C. Morris, Aug. 6, 1851; Samuel McBarron, Nov. 5, 1853; Levi Meily, Nov. 6, 1853; Cyrus P. Miller, Aug. 17, 1858; George W. Matchen, April,

18, 1859; Samuel T. McAdam, April 26, 1862; Penrose G. Mark, Aug. 21, 1867; J. C. McAlarney, April 20, 1869; David J. Mumma, March 5, 1860; J. A. C. McCune, June 12, 1870; B. Bryson McCool, June 12, 1870; M. W. McAlarney, Nov. 11, 1870; E. Spencer Miller, Aug. 21, 1871; Samuel V. Mays, Nov. 3, 1873; John B. McPherson, May 10, 1875; Frank E. Meily, Jan. 6, 1879; John W. Meily, Jr., April 14, 1879; George W. Nutz, Feb. 16, 1814; William Norris, May 16, 1814; H. M. North, Nov. 16, 1870; Adam H. Orth, April 7, 1823; Joseph C. Orth, Nov. 7, 1843; George B. Porter, Dec. 13, 1813; Edward P. Pearson, Jan., 1825; Isaac Pearson, Aug. 5, 1829; James M. Porter, April 15, 1851; J. Austin Parrish, Nov. 11, 1856; Robert M. Palmer, Jan. 6, 1857; George Pfleger, Aug. 18, 1863; William S. Price, Aug. 19, 1867; C. L. Pinkerton, Oct. 13, 1876; Charles Phillips, March 14, 1879; John Roberts, Dec. 13, 1813; Charles Richards, Dec. 13, 1813; Milton C. Rogers, Feb. 14, 1814; Charles C. Rawn, April 11, 1848; James L. Reynolds, Nov. 12, 1844; Charles K. Robeson, March 6, 1860; Adam C. Reinoehl, April 26, 1870; Philip H. Reinhard, June 4, 1877; James Ryan, Jan. 15, 1877; Charles Smith, Dec. 13, 1813; Jasper Yeates Smith, Dec. 13, 1813; Jasper Slaymaker, Feb. 14, 1814; Henry Shippen, Jan. 13, 1816; Francis R. Shunk, Aug. 6, 1817; Samuel Shoch, April 1, 1822; Franklin D. Shoener, Jan. 11, 1837; John P. Sanderson, Sept. 23, 1839; William Strong, Jan. 4, 1844; Hiram B. Swarr, April 13, 1847; Cornelius M. Shell, Jan. 6, 1851; William R. Smith, Aug. 21, 1855; Darius J. Seltzer, Aug. 18, 1857; Jacob L. Steinmetz, April 22, 1870; H. Shellenberger, Oct. 24, 1870; J. McD. Sharpe, Nov. 14, 1870; A. Frank Seltzer, Aug. 24, 1865; Howard E. Shirk, Jan. 6, 1879; B. M. Strouse, May 24, 1880; George B. Schock, Nov. 13, 1882; George H. Troutman, April 22, 1875; J. Warren Tryon, Sept. 3, 1877; A. Wilson Taylor, Aug. 21, 1867; Alex. F. Thompson, April 10, 1882; John W. Ulrich, April 4, 1842; George B. Ulrich, April 14, 1879; A. Stanley Ulrich, April 21, 1862; Frank Uhland, Feb. 6, 1882; Richard Vaux, Oct. 7, 1878; Jacob B. Weidman, Dec. 13, 1813; Ebenezer Wright, May 11, 1814; John Wright, April 8, 1819; Henry Woodward, April 3, 1820; Charles Witman, Aug. 11, 1821; John Salter Wharton, Aug. 5, 1822; Wait Whitney, Aug. 2, 1825; Daniel Whitney, Aug. 7, 1827; John Weidman, Nov. 9, 1842; Addison T. Weidle, Aug. 3, 1847; John Williamson, May 21, 1855; Grant Weidman, Aug. 23, 1861; Jacob Weidle, Jr., Jan. 8, 1864; John H. Weiss, Aug. 20, 1867; Jonathan Wright, March 1, 1869; Mason Weidman, April 11, 1870; Amos B. Wanner, Feb. 21, 1873; J. Nelson Wisner, March 1, 1876; J. M. Wiestling, Jan. 5, 1880; John B. Witmer, Nov. 13, 1882; Thomas D. Yeager,



Jan. 12, 1874; John W. Young, April 26, 1879; Charles M. Zerbe, Aug. 20, 1866; Lyman D. Gilbert, April 18 1883; Simon P. Light, Aug. 27, 1883; Robert E. Weigley, Aug. 27, 1883; P. Simon Keeser, Jan. 14, 1884; Edward W. Miller, Jan. 14, 1884; Jacob E. Reinoehl, June 23, 1884; Lee L. Grumbine, Jan. 14, 1885; Samuel Grumbine, Aug. 24, 1885; Elmer E. Cramer, Sept. 27, 1886; Valentine J. Uhrich, Feb. 1, 1887; Robert H. Buck, Feb. 2, 1887; Arthur J. Pilgram, Sept. 21, 1887; George H. Morgan, Sept. 23, 1891; A. C. Funck, June 6, 1892; J. M. Shindel, Sept. 26, 1892; Grant Weidman, Jr., June 5, 1893; C. D. Weirick, June 5, 1893; F. B. Wickersham, June 29, 1893; G. B. Woomer, Nov. 27, 1893; W. H. Beckford, March 22, 1895; E. E. McCurdy, March 22, 1895; Grant W. Nitranuer, June 17, 1895; C. V. Henry, July 29, 1895.

#### ATTORNEYS IN 1930

Lebanon: Paul G. Adams, James L. Atkins, Clarence D. Becker, A. Harry Ehrgood, H. Rank Bickel, Roy M. Bowman, Walter C. Graeff, C. V. Henry, Jr., Charles Hickernell, Harry A. Honker, John C. Houck, Frank H. Lehman, Ralph H. Behney, Dawson W. Light, Ray G. Light, \*S. P. Light, Gideon Light, Warren G. Light, John H. Louser, \*E. E. McCurdy, Samuel T. Meyer, Gabriel Moyer, \*E. W. Miller, A. F. Miller, \*G. W. Nitranuer, Raymond L. Riegert, (deceased), Wm. E. Schaak, H. J. Schools, Clarke M. Seltzer, Eugene D. Siegrist, A. Stuart Ulrich, \*Charles D. Weirick, Charles K. Witmer, William W. Walter, L. Saylor Zimmerman, \*C. V. Henry, Judge.

Myerstown: H. S. Gockley.

Palmyra: J. R. Engle.

Annville: Christian R. Gingrich, Edward H. Smith.

Prominent lawyers in Berks county who reared in the Lebanon valley were such men as James Nevin Ermentrout of Womelsdorf who was Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Berks county for 23 years. Jacob S. Livingood was president of the Berks county Bar from 1845 to 1906. His brother William H. Livingood practiced in Berks county from 1860 to 1906. They were sons of Dr. John Livingood of Womelsdorf. Harry P. Keiser of Womelsdorf began the study of law in Reading in 1879 and served as city solicitor for three years. H. Robert Mays was district attorney for Berks county in 1923.

The present district attorney for Dauphin county, Robert T. Fox is a native of Hummelstown. F. J. Schaffner, Herbert Schaffner, H.

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(\*Practising since before 1896).

H. Strickler are Hummelstown lawyers who practice in Dauphin county. Elmer Erb of Hockersville is also a member of the Dauphin county bar. The following Lebanon valley men were admitted to the Dauphin county bar before 1904. Jacob Barge Weidman, Lebanon, 1813; David Krause, Lebanon, 1825; John Peter Shindel Gobin, Lebanon, 1859; Josiah Funck, Lebanon, 1861; Penrose G. Mark, Lebanon, 1871; Cyrus P. Miller, Lebanon, 1871; A. Frank Seltzer, Lebanon, 1872; Marshall J. Funck, Lebanon, 1884; Henry B. Hauch, Lebanon, 1886; Thomas H. Capp, Lebanon, 1893; A. W. Ehrgood, Lebanon, 1893; Howard Shirk, Lebanon, 1893; William H. Earnest, Hummelstown, 1901; E. M. Hershey, Derry Church, 1904, John Snyder, Hershey.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### BOROUGHs AND TOWNSHIPS

From the top of the hills on the William Penn highway a few miles east of Harrisburg, one has an unsurpassed view of surrounding country. To the right are more hills; to the left, purple tinted in the distance, the Blue mountains. Upon descending the hills the borough of Hummelstown makes its appearance, located beside the Swatara creek in a rich farming section. This is the western gateway to the Lebanon valley.

*Hummelstown*, in Dauphin county, was named for Frederick Hummel who laid out the town. For a time Fredericktown was the name given to the settlement but after the founders' death, sometime between 1771 and 1779 the name was changed to the present one. In 1738, Valentine Gloninger received a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Swatara. In 1761, John Campbell purchased this right, subsequently, in 1762 selling the warrant to Frederick Hummel. During the period of the Revolution from 1771-1779 the town did not increase in population. In 1779, gunsmiths in great numbers occupied the town, making arms for the Continental army. On August 26, 1874, Hummelstown was incorporated as a borough. The town today is progressive. It has an excellent school system and fine churches. The town is located on the William Penn highway and the Harrisburg-Ephrata-Downingtown highway at the junction of those highways. The Reading railroad passes the town and there are trolley connections with Harrisburg on the west and Palmyra and Lebanon on the east. The town also has bus service to Harrisburg and Allentown. A half mile south of the borough is the Indian Echo cave, one of the most beautiful natural formations in Pennsylvania. The entrance of the cave opens on the left bank of the Swatara creek.

*Palmyra* one of the most flourishing towns in the entire valley is located in Lebanon county near the western border on the William Penn highway and on the Reading railroad about ten miles west of Lebanon city and sixteen miles east of Harrisburg. The town was laid out during the period of the Revolution by John Palm who came to this country from Germany in 1749. Palmstown became the name of the new village but that name was later changed to Palmyra. Peter Wimer's Palmyra academy on College street was popular dur-



ing the era in which that institution held sway. On June 2, 1913, Palmyra was incorporated as a borough from part of North Londonderry township. The town has grown rapidly. Its industries include the manufacture of shoes, boxes and bologna. Palmyra is the home of the well known Palmyra Auto club.

*Jonestown.* The oldest borough in Lebanon county is Jonestown. The town, located on the Swatara creek at the junction of that stream with the Little Swatara, was laid out in 1761 by William Jones who named his town Williamsburg. The name was changed in 1771 to Jonestown. The town at the time of its establishment was situated along the main road from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. The recently completed Harrisburg-Pottsville highway has taken the place of the old road. The Lebanon and Tremont railroad, a branch of the Reading railroad, passes the town. Upon the erection of Lebanon county in 1813 Jonestown held a spirited contest with Lebanon for the privilege of becoming the county seat. Jonestown was the seat of the Swatara Collegiate Institute which was incorporated in 1859 and conducted until 1870 when it became a private school. The Church Home for Children under the Episcopal church is maintained at Jonestown. In 1870 citizens of the town petitioned the court for incorporation as a borough. The petition was granted and the court ordered the election of borough officers. At present Jonestown is essentially a residential village where many retired farmers make their homes.

*Myerstown,* named for Isaac Myers who laid out the town in 1768, is located on the William Penn highway, about seven miles east of the city of Lebanon and twenty-one miles west of Reading, on the main line of the Reading railroad. From 1867 until 1929 Myers town was a college town. Palatinate college, an institution supported by the Reformed church in the United States, was located here. In 1895, the college was sold to the Evangelical church and the name changed to Albright. In 1929, following the union of the Evangelical churches, the college merged with Schuylkill college at Reading. The institution is now located in that city under the name Albright college. Myerstown was incorporated as a borough January 31, 1912, from part of Jackson township and the first election of officers was held in March of that year. Myerstown is located in a region where the limestone lies in beds a mile in width. One of the many quarries opened near here is the H. E. Millard quarry at Millardsville, a short distance west of the borough. Myerstown has three foundries in addition to a silk mill, a shirt factory, two cigar factories and a pretz stick baking company.

*Richland*, located near the eastern border of Lebanon county, on the Reading railroad, about nine miles east of Lebanon, grew up about the railroad. The first house was built there in 1838 by Isaac Weigley. On September 17, 1906, the town was incorporated as a borough. Richland, although small, is the home of several industries. Cigars, cigar boxes, sweaters and food products are manufactured here.

*Cornwall*, the largest borough in the valley and in Lebanon county, so far as acreage is concerned, received its charter on October 11, 1926, when it was cut off from Cornwall and South Lebanon townships. Much controversy on the part of the residents of those townships preceded the actual granting of the charter. It was maintained that because the residents of the community are so scattered it would be to the advantage of both townships and community for the latter to remain under township authority. Included in the borough limits are Miners village, a typical Welsh town, where workers in the ore mines reside, and Rexmont, a community in the eastern section of the borough. The Cornwall ore mines, too, are within the borough limits.

*Mt. Gretna* in southern Lebanon county lies among the Cornwall hills. This popular summer resort was planned by officials of the Cornwall and Lebanon railroad when that road was established. The name Gretna was suggested by Mrs. Hugh Maxwell, wife of the secretary-treasurer of the railroad company at that time. Mt. was added by John Jennings then superintendent of the company in order to suggest a mountain place. Until its incorporation as a borough on October 7, 1926, Mt. Gretna was partly in South Londonderry and partly in West Cornwall townships. The town was not granted its charter without a great deal of discussion on the part of residents in the townships who held that the community, which is principally a summer resort, had too few permanent residents. Good roads connect this popular resort with Lebanon and Harrisburg. The parks, Gremminger's with its lake and Kauffman's with its pool attract many picnickers in the summer time. The Pinch road divides the borough into two sections, one known as the campmeeting grounds the other as the Chautauqua grounds. On the former the United Brethren church holds annually in June a Young People's assembly and in August a campmeeting. The Pennsylvania Chautauqua conducts annual programs of lectures and music on the Chautauqua side of the borough. Nearby are the military grounds where yearly the Pennsylvania National Guard encamps.

*Lebanon Independent Borough* was incorporated September 23, 1912, from part of North Lebanon township.

*Cleona*, situated along the William Penn highway about three miles west of the city of Lebanon, became a borough April 4, 1929, when it was cut off from parts of North and South Lebanon townships. The industries of the borough are a paper box factory and a candy factory.

*Womelsdorf*. As the tourist following the William Penn highway leaves Myerstown and Lebanon county, he enters the beautiful valley of the Tulpehocken creek in Berks county. Here it was that Conrad Weiser and his followers settled after their long and perilous trip down the Susquehanna and Swatara from the Schoharie in New York.

About a mile from the Lebanon county line in western Berks county is the borough of Womelsdorf. The town was laid out by John Womelsdorf, from whom it takes its name, in 1762. Because of its location, midway between Lebanon and Reading, it was for a time called Middletown. In 1762, Jacob Seltzer built the first house in the town. This house later became a tavern, the oldest tavern in Berks county. President Washington stayed overnight here on his way to Carlisle in 1794. In 1833, by an act of assembly Womelsdorf was incorporated into a borough. Early industries in the town included the making of wool hats, tanning and gun making. The manufacture of these articles began to cease in 1857 with the opening of the Lebanon Valley railroad. Now the chief manufactured products of the town are cigars, cigar boxes and hosiery. The Bethany Orphans' Home of the Reformed church is located in Womelsdorf. Adjoining the borough is the Conrad Weiser park, a memorial to that great pioneer leader and diplomat. The park, erected by the Conrad Weiser Park Memorial association and the Berks County Historical society, was given to the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission in 1929. The Improved Order of Red Men of Berks county have erected here a statue of the Indian chief Shikalammy. The old Weiser home in the park is used as a museum where are found a number of artifacts and photostat copies of Weiser's letters. This house is an example of pioneer architecture. The grave of Conrad Weiser, in the park, is visited by thousands every year.

*Robesonia* was taken from Heidelberg township and incorporated as a borough in 1913. The town was named for John Robeson who laid it out. Its industries are pig iron, hosiery mills and roller mills.

*Strausstown* in northwestern Berks county received a borough charter in 1920 when it was taken from Tulpehocken township. The



industries of the borough center about its knitting mills and shirt factories.

*Wernersville.* As one passes Wernersville, situated at the foot of the South mountain, he leaves behind him the Lebanon Valley. Wernersville was taken from Heidelberg township and incorporated as a borough in 1914. It is popular as a summer and health resort. Many fine hotels are located in the mountains overlooking the town. Chief among these are the Grand View, Galen Hall, Sunset Hall and South Mountain Manor. A hospital for mental diseases known as the Wernersville State hospital was established here in 1894. The main industry of the town is the manufacture of hosiery.

#### TOWNSHIPS

The townships of Dauphin county which lie in the Lebanon Valley are East Hanover, West Hanover, South Hanover and Derry.

*Derry township*, one of the original townships in Lancaster county, was divided in 1768 into Derry and Londonderry townships. 1799, the eastern boundary of Derry township was formed by the Quitapahilla creek and Killinger's run with a line running in a south-west direction to the Conewago creek. The names Derry and Londonderry seem to be used interchangeably. The names were probably brought by the Scotch-Irish from their home in Ireland where there is a city and county by the name Londonderry. The Derry Presbyterian church, the oldest church in the valley, was built not far from the present town of Hershey in 1733. Services were held here as early as 1724. The present Memorial church was built in 1884.

The town of Hershey, a "model town" laid out in 1903 by M. S. Hershey for whom it is named, is located on the William Penn highway about thirteen miles east of Harrisburg. It is located also on the Reading railroad. The life of the town centers about the large and modern chocolate plant which employs about twenty-five hundred workers. Hershey park is the recreational center for eastern Pennsylvania which its swimming pool, dance floor, playgrounds, amusements and zoological garden. The Convention hall in the park is used for concerts and here during the summer months may be heard opera singers, and the outstanding bands and orchestras in the country. The park is the picnic ground for many secular and religious organizations during the summer. The town has a department store, banks, theatres and well kept homes.

*West Hanover Township.* The townships of Hanover take their names from the House of Hanover in Germany. West Hanover

township was taken from the extreme western part of the original township of Hanover in 1785, when Dauphin county was formed. It is bordered on the east by East Hanover and on the north and west by Middle Paxtang township. In the northern part of the township are the First and Second mountains of the Kittochtinny range.

*East Hanover and South Hanover Townships* were also formed by a division of Hanover township. When that township was divided upon the erection of Dauphin county the eastern portion became East Hanover township. East Hanover is bordered on the north by Rush township, on the east by Lebanon county, on the south by Hanover and Derry and on the north by three ranges of the Kittochtinny mountains. Grantville, a village and post office in the township near the Lebanon county line, grew up since the Civil war.

*South Hanover Township* is bounded on the east, west and south by the Swatara and Beaver creeks. Consequently the region is well watered. On the north the township is bordered by West Hanover township.

Union Deposit, a town within this township, was laid out in 1845 by Philip Wolfersberger who called it Unionville. The present name was given the town because it was a repository for grain and local produce en route by the Union canal, which passed the village.

#### TOWNSHIPS IN LEBANON COUNTY

*Lebanon Township* originally included all the county of Lebanon which was then a township in Lancaster county. In May, 1739, the township was divided into two, the northern section called Bethel. When Heidelberg township was erected in 1757, it included a small part of Lebanon township. In 1799, when Annville township was established, the western part of the original township was taken from it. In 1855, North Lebanon was made a borough. It included all the land north of Church street and George Hoffman was its first burgess. On April 4, 1858, the two boroughs (Lebanon and North Lebanon) were consolidated. John H. Bressler was the first burgess of the united borough.

*North Lebanon Township* was formed in 1840 when by the act of General Assembly of March 18 of that year the two election districts, north and south of Lebanon township, were made separate townships. North Lebanon township is bounded on the north by Swatara and Bethel townships, on the northeast by Jackson township, on the south by South Lebanon township and Cornwall township and by the

Lebanon city line and on the west by North Annville township. Since 1910 part of North Lebanon has been annexed to the city of Lebanon.

Heilmandale, a village settled by John Adam Heilman, who erected a paper mill here in 1793, and whose descendants still reside in the region, is located in the western part of the township. The old Union canal passed through the southern section. Here, too, is the oldest tunnel in the United States built at the time of the canal.

*South Lebanon Township* was formed by an act of Legislature of March 14, 1840, when Lebanon township was divided into North and South Lebanon townships, the dividing line being the present William Penn highway. The township is bounded on the north by North Lebanon, and Lebanon city, on the east by Heidelberg and Jackson townships on the south by Lancaster county and on the west by Cornwall township. In recent years part of the township has been cut off and added to the city of Lebanon.

Hebron, the seat of the old Moravian church which figured so prominently during the Revolutionary war is located within the township. Until 1750, when Lebanon was laid out, the village was the trading center for this locality.

Avon is another village in South Lebanon township about two miles east of the county seat.

*West Lebanon Township*, a first class township was formed from a part of the North Lebanon township.

*Cornwall Township* was formed from South Lebanon township in 1853, upon the petition of residents of that township. Its northern boundary is North Lebanon township and Lebanon city, the eastern boundary South Lebanon township, the southern, Lancaster county and the western South Londonderry and South Annville townships. The South mountain acts as a dividing line between this township and Lancaster county. When Cornwall borough was formed the township was divided to form North and West Cornwall townships. Part of North Cornwall has since been annexed to the city of Lebanon. The name Cornwall is from Cornwall in England.

About a mile west of the borough of Cornwall is the village of Quentin. Until the time of the World war the community was called Bismarck but the name was changed to honor the memory of Quentin Roosevelt, son of the late former President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt who was killed in the war.



*Bethel Township.* In May, 1739, on the petition of residents of Lebanon township, Lancaster county, Bethel township was created. The name Bethel is from the Hebrew, meaning "house of God." Since its creation this township has been reduced by the formation of Berks county in 1752, when the western boundary of that county cut into the eastern boundary of the township. Later Swatara, Jackson and Union townships were formed from parts of Bethel. The township is now bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Schuylkill and Berks counties, on the south by Jackson and North Lebanon townships and on the west by Swatara township.

Fredericksburg, a village within the township, was laid out in 1754, by Frederick Stump whose father Christopher Stump located there at an early period. The town was named Nassau but was later changed to Stump's Town. In 1843, the name was again changed to the present one. Here John Lick, father of James Lick kept a hotel.

*East Hanover Township.* As a result of a petition of the residents of Derry township, Dauphin county, who lived on the northeast side of the Swatara creek, Hanover township was formed from parts of Peshtank (Paxtang) and Lebanon townships. This petition was presented at the February sessions of 1736-1737. In 1785, the township was further divided into two, East and West Hanover townships. When Lebanon county was formed in 1813, East Hanover township was included within its boundaries. Since, the township has been reduced in size by the taking from it of sections to form Swatara, Union and Cold Spring townships. The township is now bounded on the north by Cold Spring, on the east by Union, on the south by North Annville and North Londonderry and on the west by Dauphin county.

Ono, formerly and sometimes still called Mount Nebo, is situated in the eastern part of the township, near the border. The first house in the village was built in 1846 by Frederick Sager.

Harper's Tavern, where Adam Harper settled and built the first public house, lies within the township near the junction of the Indiantown and Swatara creeks. Many stories are told concerning Indian massacres which occurred here at the time of the French and Indian war.

*Swatara Township* was created in 1813 upon the formation of Lebanon county, from parts of Bethel and East Hanover townships. It is bounded on the north and west by Union township, on the

east by Bethel, on the south by North Lebanon and on the southwest by North Annville township. The name of the township was taken from that of the stream which flows through the western part of it, forming most of its western boundary and separating it from Union township. During the period of the French and Indian war, Swatara township, because of its location at the foot of the mountains, was the scene of many Indian outrages. A number of the homes in this section were used by the settlers as temporary forts.

*Union Township*, named for the Union canal, was formed after inhabitants of East Hanover township had petitioned the courts for a division of that township. The new township was erected in 1842. It is bounded on the north by Cold Spring, on the east by Schuylkill county and Bethel and Swatara townships, on the south by Swatara township and on the west by East Hanover township. In 1853, when Cold Spring township was erected the section of Union township lying beyond the Second mountain was made part of the new division. The Swatara creek acts as a boundary line on the east dividing the township from Swatara. The Lebanon and Tremont railroad passes through the eastern section of the township. Several block-houses were erected within the township at the time of the French and Indian war. Fort Smith, built in 1738 was located here about three-quarters of a mile north of Union Forge. Another block-house was located on the old Weidman farm.

*Cold Spring Township* was not erected until after Lebanon county was formed. In 1853, on the petition of residents of East Hanover and Union townships for a new township Cold Spring was formed. The township lies in the northwestern part of the county between the Second and Fourth mountains and is therefore not a part of the Lebanon Valley. The Third mountain passes through its center. The township is bounded on the east by Schuylkill county, on the north and east by Dauphin county and on the south by East Hanover and Union townships. It received its name from a large spring within its borders. At the present time the population of the township is so small that the only post office, Lotell, has been discontinued and children now attend school in Union township. There are scarcely enough residents to hold township offices and women are pressed into service to fill them.

*Heidelberg Township* was a part of Lancaster county and with Warwick and Cocalico townships adjoined the south or east side of Lebanon township or were located near that township. In 1757, the people of Heidelberg township petitioned the court for the reconstruction of their township explaining that there was a good deal of

unorganized land lying between the townships of Heidelberg, Lebanon, Warwick and Cocalico. The court designated that the township be bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the south side of Joseph Cratzer's land, bounding upon Lebanon, and extending by the same northerly to Bethel township; thence easterly along Bethel to Tulpehocken township in Berks county, thence by the same to Cocalico township to Valentine Freeman's, thence by the same and by Elizabeth township to the place of beginning." These were the boundaries of the township when Dauphin county was erected and as long as Heidelberg was a part of Dauphin county. Later a section was taken from it to form parts of Bethel and Jackson townships. The southern border of the township is formed by the South mountain, separating Heidelberg from Lancaster county. The name Heidelberg is from a place in southern Germany from where many of the settlers probably came.

Schaefferstown, the oldest town in the county, is located in central Heidelberg township. The town was settled as early as 1720 by Jews, who erected a synagogue and established a cemetery. Few facts are known concerning this first settlement. By 1750, the Jews had gone, no one knows where. There is a probability that they intermarried with the Pennsylvania German and that their disappearance was therefore gradual. Residents in the vicinity who are of German ancestry possess unusual racial characteristics and names.

Schaefferstown was named for Alexander Schaeffer who laid it out in 1744. Here were erected the first public water works in the United States. This water system still in use, although another town water system has since been adopted, is brought from a spring by iron pipes.

Kleinfeltersville, another village in Heidelberg township is located in the southeastern section a little more than two miles from Schaefferstown. It is situated in a rich farming district.

*Jackson Township* was originally a part of Bethel and Heidelberg but was created as a distinct township upon the erection of Lebanon county in 1813. Since then a small portion of it has been taken off to form a part of Millcreek township. Jackson township is bounded on the north by Bethel, on the east by Berks county, on the south by Millcreek and Heidelberg and on the west by North and South Lebanon townships. The William Penn highway and the Reading railroad cross the township as did the old Union canal.

*Millcreek Township*, situated in the extreme southeastern section of



Lebanon county, was reduced in size in 1844 when its boundaries were changed to include parts of Heidelberg and Jackson townships. At the same time about five hundred acres were cut off from Berks county. The South mountain forms the southern boundary line separating the township from Lancaster county. The name Millcreek comes from the Mühlbach or Mill Creek which flows through the center of the township from west to east. Millcreek township was settled at an early date by German Baptists who arrived about 1720. Conrad Beissel, one of their number, settled here but later removed to Lancaster county and established his settlement of Seventh Day Baptists along the banks of the Cocalico at what is now Ephrata. Conrad Weiser with the German settlers who came here from the Schoharie in New York settled in the Mühlbach region for a time.

One of the oldest towns in the county is located in Millcreek township. This is Newmanstown, situated on the northeast border. In 1741, Walter Newman purchased the tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres upon which the town is built, from the proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania. Newman then laid out the town which bears his name, and sold lots under the ground-rent system by which the tenant pays a certain amount of rent each year.

Sheridan is located near the Berks county line on the Reading railroad. The village was at one time called Missimer's Station for Henry Missimer who built the first house, a tavern, there in 1856.

*North and South Londonderry Townships* were formed by a division of Londonderry township. Londonderry township was formed in 1768 as a result of the petition of the people of Derry township, Lancaster county. In this petition the residents begged for a division of the then very extensive township. In 1813, when Lebanon county was erected the eastern portion of the township was included in the new county. The earliest settlers here were the Scotch-Irish. Few of their descendants remain and the township like its neighbors is inhabited by those of German descent.

Campbelltown, in South Londonderry township is located on the Harrisburg-Ephrata-Downingtown highway, commonly called the Horseshoe pike. The town was laid out by John Campbell for whom it is named, in 1760. Here as in Newmanstown the ground-rent system was in vogue. It is an interesting fact that the residents of this community founded by the Scotch-Irish and now almost without exception of German origin.

Lawn, formerly called Kelly's Corners, another village in the township is located along the Cornwall railroad.

Colebrook, in the South mountain, is a community which grew up around the iron furnaces which were established in 1784 and continued in operation until 1854.

*Annville Township* a first class township was formed by a division of Lebanon township in 1799. It received its name from the town Annville.

Annville was laid out in 1762 by Abraham Miller, the son of Andrew Miller, an early settler. Miller named the town for his wife Ann, and early records spell the name Anvil or Annwill. For many years the town was popularly called for its founder, Millerstown. Annville is located on the William Penn highway and on the Reading railroad, twenty-one miles east of Harrisburg and five miles west of Lebanon. It is the cultural and educational center of the valley, being the seat of Lebanon Valley college, an institution under the control of the United Brethren church. The college grew out of the old Annville academy, founded in 1834. The industries of the town include the manufacture of shoes, hosiery, handkerchiefs and silk. A short distance to the west are the limestone quarries of H. E. Millard which give employment to many workers.

*North Annville Township* was formed by a division of Annville township in 1845. It is bounded on the north by East Hanover, on the east by Swatara and North Lebanon, on the south by South Annville and South Londonderry and on the west by East Hanover and North Londonderry townships.

*South Annville Township* was also created in 1845 when Annville township was divided. Its boundaries are North Annville on the north, Cornwall on the east and South Londonderry on the south and west.

*Townships in Berks County.* The townships in Berks county to be considered in connection with a discussion of the Lebanon valley are Bethel, Tulpehocken, Marion, Heidelberg, Lower Heidelberg, Upper Tulpehocken, Jefferson and North Heidelberg.

*Bethel Township* in Berks county was settled in 1733 and erected in 1739. It is bordered on the north by Schuylkill county, on the east by Upper Tulpehocken township and Tulpehocken township, on the south by Tulpehocken township and on the southwest by Lebanon county.

Millersburg, a village near the eastern border of the township was founded in 1814.

*Tulpehocken Township* was settled in 1723 and erected in 1729. On the north lies Bethel township, on the east Jefferson, on the south Marion and on the west Lebanon county.

Mount Aetna, a village in the township, is located in the southwest corner, near Marion township and not far from the Lebanon county line. The village was founded in 1810 and formerly called Wholeberstown.

*Marion Township*, named for Francis Marion, a general in the United States army, was erected in 1843 from a part of Tulpehocken township. It is bordered on the north by Tulpehocken township, on the east by North Heidelberg and Heidelberg townships and on the south and east by Lebanon county.

Stouchsburg, a village in the township, a short distance from the Lebanon county line, was founded in 1832.

*Heidelberg Township* was settled in 1733 and erected in 1734. On the north it is bounded by North Heidelberg, on the east by Lower Heidelberg, on the south by Lebanon county and on the west by Marion township.

*Lower Heidelberg Township* was taken from Heidelberg township and erected in 1842. It is bounded on the north by North Heidelberg and Bern townships, on the east by Spring township, on the southwest by Lancaster county and on the west by Heidelberg township.

*Upper Tulpehocken Township*, taken from Tulpehocken township and erected in 1820 is bordered on the north by Schuylkill county on the east by Upper Bern township, on the south by Jefferson township and on the west by Bethel and Tulpehocken townships.

*Jefferson Township* was taken from Tulpehocken and formed in 1851. On the north lies Upper Tulpehocken township, on the east Penn township, on the south North Heidelberg township and on the west Tulpehocken township. The township was named for Thomas Jefferson, first Democratic president of the United States.

*North Heidelberg Township* is bordered on the north by Jefferson and Penn townships, on the east by Penn and Lower Heidelberg townships, on the south by Heidelberg and on the west by Jefferson and Marion townships. The township was erected in 1845 from a part of Heidelberg.



*Palmyra*, one of the most flourishing towns in the entire valley, is located on the William Penn highway and on the Reading railroad, ten miles west of Lebanon city and sixteen miles east of Harrisburg. The town was laid out during the period of the Revolution by John Palm who came to this country from Germany in 1749. Palmstown became the name of the new village but that name was changed to the present one.

On June 2, 1913, Palmyra was incorporated as a borough.

The town has grown rapidly. Its industries include the manufacture of shoes, boxes and bologna. Palmyra is the home of the well known Palmyra Auto club. The Industries of Palmyra will be described in the appropriate chapter.

*Mill Creek Township* is situated in the extreme southeastern section of Lebanon county. In 1844, the boundaries of the township were changed to include parts of Heidelberg and Jackson townships. At the same time about five hundred acres were cut off from Berks county. The South Mountain forms the southern boundary line separating the township and county from Lancaster county. The name Mill Creek comes from the Muhlback or Mill Creek which flows through the center of the township from west to east.

Mill Creek township was settled at an early date by German Baptists who arrived about 1720. Conrad Beissel, one of their number, settled here but later removed to Lancaster county and established his settlement of Seventh Day Baptists along the banks of the Cocalico at Ephrata.

Conrad Weiser, with the German settlers who came here from the Schoharie in New York, settled in the Muhlback region for a time. Later he went to Womelsdorf in Berks county where he lived for the remainder of his life and where he died and is buried.

One of the oldest towns in the county is located in Mill Creek township. This is Newmanstown, situated on the northeast border. In 1741, Walter Newman purchased the tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres upon which the town is built from the proprietors of the Providence of Pennsylvania. Newman then laid out the town which bears his name and sold lots under the ground rent system by which the tenant pays a certain amount of rent each year.

Sheridan is located near the Berks county line on the main branch of the Reading railroad. The village was at one time called Missimer's Station for Henry Missimer who built the first house, a tavern, there in 1856.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### CHARITABLE, FRATERNAL, SERVICE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Charitable Organizations.* That the Lebanon valley cares for its dependents is shown in the work done by the Hershey Industrial school, the Home for widows and single women at Lebanon, the associated charities, the Lebanon County Child Health council, the Mizpah Faith home at Fredericksburg, the Episcopal church home at Jonestown, the Bethany Orphans' home at Womelsdorf and the county almshouse.

The Hershey Industrial school is located in Derry township, Dauphin county, one mile from the town of Hershey. The primary division is south of the town and one department is at Harpers in Lebanon county. The senior division will be situated north of Hershey and the equipment will include dormitories, workshops and a high school, equal to the best trade school in America. At present the senior division is located south of Hershey. The cottage dormitory system prevails, and the family group consists of from fourteen to twenty students. The first division pupils, consisting of boys six and seven years old, live in an old country mansion at Harpers. They have their own school and are taken care of by a house father and house mother, a teacher and a cook. The Hershey Industrial school was founded in 1909, by Milton S. Hershey and Catharine S. Hershey, his wife, for the training of orphan boys. The term orphan in the deed designates a child whose father is dead, but the term has been changed to include children whose mothers are dead. The purpose of the institution as outlined by the founders is in the instruction "in the several branches of a sound education, agriculture, horticulture, gardening, such mechanical trades and handicrafts as the managers may determine, and such natural and physical sciences and practical mathematics as in the opinion of the Managers it may be important for them to acquire, and such other learning, tastes, capacities and adaptability of the several scholars may merit or warrant, to fit themselves for the trades they are to learn, and a useful occupation in life." The course is therefore adapted to the individual's needs. Every pupil must learn a trade or occupation so that upon the completion of his school work he will be able to support himself. At some time or other during his course at the school, each boy is required to do some work on the farm. Aside from the regular academic subjects prescribed by the state of Pennsylvania, the

school offers courses in carpentering, painting, concrete work, acetylene and electric welding and cutting, horticulture, market gardening, poultry, husbandry, dairying and general agriculture. Those boys who do not care to learn any of the trades taught at the school may go to any workshop in the town of Hershey to learn that particular occupation in which they are interested. Boys who desire to go to college upon the completion of their secondary training, are given considerable financial aid by the school.

Preference for admission to the school is given to: First, Orphan boys born in the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and Lebanon, state of Pennsylvania; second, to those born elsewhere in Pennsylvania; third, to those born elsewhere in the United States. Those orphans who merit it may remain in the school until they become eighteen years of age. The school is non-sectarian but the moral and religious training of the boys is carefully looked after. Every morning the boys attend worship in the assembly room. On Wednesday night they have Bible study and on Sunday morning, Sunday school. The boys attend any church in the community that they prefer and religious programs are given on Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving days.

An interesting plan which has been developed by the managers of the school is the credit and demerit system used in family groups of boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and the self support system used in family groups of boys past the age of fourteen years. The following credit and demerit system is in use: Demerits—disobedience, 1 to 2; impertinence, 1 to 2; lying, 2 to 4; stealing, 2 to 4; having or using tobacco, 5; truancy, 5; missing short assignments, 2; missing long assignments, 5; tardiness, 1 for every 5 minutes or fraction; throwing things, 2 to 5; fighting, 2; bullying, 5; disorder, 1 to 2; swearing, 2 to 4; destruction of property, 2 to 5; school or work demerits, 1 to 5. Credits—personal appearance, 1 each day, 7 per week; care of room and locker, 1 per day; no demerits during week, 10; not over 2 demerits during week, 5; special favors, school or work credits, 1 to 5.

The Hershey Industrial school self support system is as follows: First—Each boy will be debited as follows, per month, for clothing, exact cost; for board, lodging and laundering, \$15 per month; for repairing clothes and shoes, exact cost; for Demerits, amount assessed; for less than 70 per cent on reports, 25 cents per point; for destruction of property, double amount destroyed; for "cutting" school or other duties, exact value; for other expenses, exact cost. Second—Each boy will be credited as follows: For each day in grade



school, 75 cents; for each day in high school, \$1; for work at trade, \$1; for going to Sunday school, 50 cents; for church attendance, 50 cents; for Boy Scout meeting, 25 cents; for taking active part in school programs, 50 cents; for study period, 20 cents per hour; for attending band practice, 25 cents; for assisting in band programs, 50 cents; for orchestra practice, 25 cents; for orchestra programs, 50 cents; for choir practice, 25 cents; for choir programs, 50 cents; for detail duty, 20 cents per hour; for each point above 70 per cent on reports, 25 cents per point; for special saving of property, double exact value; for other merits, value estimated; all amounts to the credit of students above their debits will apply toward the \$100 which is given students when they leave the school. If any boy has a still larger credit he will be considered as a contributor towards the school's maintenance. M. S. Hershey, one of the founders, and George E. Copenhaver, the superintendent of the school, have succeeded through sympathetic and intelligent knowledge of youth, in making the Hershey Industrial school a normal home for boys.

*Home for Widows and Single Women.* This home was founded in 1883, by Mrs. Caroline Derr and Mrs. Caroline E. Bibighaus. The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty members, elected annually on the second Thursday of June. Every widow or single woman applying for admission into the home as a permanent inmate must be of good character, above the age of sixty years, sound in mind, and free from disabling disease. She must also have been a resident of Lebanon or of Lebanon county for three years. The price of admission is \$500 paid at the time of entering of which \$80 is used in lieu of board during a probation period of seventeen weeks. At the end of that time, if mutually pleased, the applicant is regularly admitted. If the applicant is not admitted the sum of \$500 less \$80 used to defray expenses incidental to the admittance of the inmate, is returned. In cases of death during the period of probation the entire sum of \$500 is retained by the home, the amount necessary being expended for burial and the remainder, if any, is applied to the use of the home. A matron, subject to the Board of Managers, has general supervision of the home. Other members of the staff include a nurse, cook and gardener. At the present time Miss Eva G. Adams is matron; Mrs. James Kaser, nurse; Mrs. Catherine E. Cassel, cook; and John Weaver, gardener. The officers of the home for 1929-1930 are: Mrs. Frank S. Becker, president; Mrs. Charles M. Coover, first vice-president; Mrs. Clarence Weimer, second vice-president; Mrs. J. L. Lemberger, secretary; Mrs. T. T. Lineaweaver, treasurer; L. Saylor Zimmerman, Esq.,

legal advisor; Adam Saylor, accountant; Lloyd Sattazahn, auditor. The members of the advisory board are: Jacob M. Shenk, John S. Bashore, Charles M. Coover, Harry J. Shenk, Thomas S. Quinn. Frank S. Becker and Clarence Weimer are the members of the advisory finance board and Dr. Clyde J. Saylor is house physician.

*Welfare organizations of the city of Lebanon.* The Friends Guild was organized in May, 1912, when fourteen women, representing the various churches of the city, in response to a request from the local Ministerium for some organized effort towards the establishment of a Juvenile court or the appointment of a Probation officer for the community, met in Trinity United Brethren church. The aim of the organization as stated by the Constitution was "to advance the interests of the women and girls of Lebanon." Mrs. C. T. Chester of Christ Presbyterian church was elected president, and Mrs. John W. Betz, secretary. Until June 1, 1916, when the organization disbanded; these women remained in office. The organization became affiliated with the National Congress of Mothers, hoping through this medium successfully to conduct mothers' meetings in the different sections of the city. Through their interest in the relation between mother and child they organized Parent-Teachers associations and play grounds. In May, 1913, the Guild held a Social Service Institute and Baby Saving show. The Institute lasted for four days and was devoted to demonstrations on the proper care of babies, talks to mothers on the same subject by local physicians, a talk on Parent-Teacher Associations, lectures on recreation and supervised play grounds, and probation work. Although the Guild never attained its object it nevertheless accomplished a tremendous amount of good work. During the period of its activity the Guild co-operated with the Visiting Nurse association which had been organized under the auspices of the Woman's club while Mrs. E. A. Weimer was president. In March, 1913, the Associated Charities was organized with Miss Eloise Stewart as secretary. Miss Stewart (now Mrs. Clark M. Seltzer) also assisted the Guild. In 1915, Mrs. U. B. Siegrist was elected General Secretary of the Associated Charities and remained in office until August, 1930.

The Lebanon County Child Health Council, until 1926, the Lebanon County Child Health Organization, was founded by Mrs. E. A. Weimer and Mrs. Charles E. Boger in December 1919, at a meeting of the combined women's organizations of the city held in the Chamber of Commerce. The new organization was an outgrowth of the Friends Guild and of succeeding efforts in the interest of

child welfare. At various times from 1914, until the organization was effected, baby contests, better baby conferences and better milk programs were held under the direction of committees from the Lebanon Woman's club. The Health council today holds children's clinics with the assistance of state nurses and of nurses connected with the Visiting Nurse association. The county medical director has assisted in establishing the clinics and the Lebanon county Medical society has supported them through a committee appointed by them to serve at the clinics. A survey of children of pre-school age is made through a Block Mother system, composed largely of women interested in Parent-Teacher work. The Woman's club has assisted the Health council especially in the sale of Christmas seals. In 1919, the money from the sale of seals was used to equip the Dental clinic which the Board of Control established in the Harding Junior High school building and the Children's clinic which the Health council opened in February 1921, in the Red Cross rooms. The council supported the dental hygienist in the schools for the first year, finances nutrition classes for undernourished children and classes in home economics for mothers. Crippled children have been given hospital treatment by the Council and some of them have recovered completely. The Council through its emergency fund, with the assistance of the Milk club of the Bon Ton store and individual members of the Woman's club has supplied many quarts of milk to under-nourished children. The council has placed scales in every school building in the city and in the several boroughs through-out the county. It affords transportation for children to the tuberculosis sanatorium at Mt. Alto and assisted during the years 1927-1930, in financing a public school nurse for the county. In 1929, the Council purchased a site at Cabin Point on the old Mt. Gretna road, for a camp. The organization is now making efforts to secure sufficient funds to conduct a summer camp for underweight and underprivileged children. On December 21, 1929, the Council was incorporated. The present officers are: Mrs. E. A. Weimer, president; Mrs. Charles E. Boger, Mrs. Frank S. Becker, vice-presidents; Mrs. Adam Saylor, secretary; Miss Hannah T. Cassidy, treasurer; Mrs. Charles E. Boger, chairman children's clinic. The associate council members are: Mrs. Earnest D. Williams, chairman, Annville; Mrs. Mary A. Landis, chairman, Palmyra; Mrs. Carl Karmany, chairman, Myerstown; Mrs. Arthur Peterson, chairman, Cornwall; Mrs. Roscoe Bowman, chairman, Independent borough; Miss Sallie Kegerreis, chairman, Richland. The trustees are: Mrs. E. A. Weimer, Mrs. Charles E. Boger, Mrs. Frank S. Becker, Mrs. Adam Saylor, Miss Hannah T. Cassidy, Miss Mary L. Roedel, Mrs.



J. G. Francis, Mrs. James Gossler, Mrs. Thomas S. Quinn, Miss Elizabeth Crouse, Mrs. A. Z. Miller and Mrs. William R. Hoch.

*The Mizpah Faith Home for Orphans and Neglected Children of Lebanon County.* This home, located near Fredericksburg, was established in 1921, under the direction of the United Zions Children church. The idea for the establishment of a home for children, originated in the mind of Mrs. John Henry Bicksler, who has been matron of the home since its organization. In August 1922, the charter was granted and in the following November about nineteen acres of land were purchased for the erection of proper buildings. Plans and specifications were drawn but building operations were deferred because of lack of funds. For two years the work of the home was carried on in the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bicksler. Then the corporation bought the Bicksler home. In 1925, due to pressing need for more room, the summer house was enlarged and converted into a boys' dormitory. A new water system was installed about the same time. In 1926, the girls' dormitory was enlarged and better kitchen facilities were provided in 1929. The heating system proving inadequate, a new one was installed in 1927. After the home was in existence for a few years, the Board of Trustees, believing that more effective and extensive work could be accomplished if the institution were a county and not a church organization, presented a petition before the General conference of the United Zion's children church, asking the conference to relinquish the Mizpah Faith home from its control. The request was unanimously granted. The constitution and by-laws were changed to meet the new conditions, the board of trustees was augmented by the selection of members from all parts of the County and an Advisory Board of at least twelve members was appointed. The present board of trustees consists of the following: Harry G. Light, president; A. Grant Boger, vice-president; John Adam Brandt, secretary; Morris D. Landis, treasurer; John Henry Bicksler, manager; Mrs. John Henry Bicksler, matron; Simon Bucher, Adam H. Wengert, C. P. Saylor, Abraham Z. Miller, Mrs. U. B. Siegrist, Mrs. Charles E. Boger, Mrs. Carl Karmany, and Mrs. Harry A. Honker. Up to 1930, the home has cared for eighty-one children. Twenty-one children were in the home in June 1930; thirty children were in foster homes; one was in a boarding home; six were placed in other institutions, seven were released; seven emergency cases were given temporary shelter and nine were returned to their parents under the care of the home. Among the different organizations and individuals who have contributed to the maintenance of the home is the Kiwanis club of Lebanon which raised a sum of \$7,284.50.

*Church Home for Children of the Diocese of Bethlehem.* The church home for children of the diocese of Bethlehem is located at Jonestown, on the site of the old Swatara Collegiate Institute. "Heilman Hall," the building used by the Institute was purchased in May 1878, by Mrs. William Coleman and placed under the authority of the bishop of the Central diocese of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, to be used as a Church Home for Children. The Rev. Alfred M. Abel and Miss Angeline Conklin arrived on September 30, 1881 to take charge of the work of the new institution. Through the efforts of the Rev. Chandler Hare, rector of St. Luke's church, Lebanon, who was appointed by the bishop as warden pro tem, the home was furnished. Christ Cathedral church, Reading, furnished the chaplains' room; St. Luke's church, Lebanon, furnished the matron's room; St. Mark's church, Mauch Chunk, furnished the teachers' room; St. James church, Pittston, furnished the library, while still another room was furnished by St. Stephen's church, Harrisburg. The first children to enter the home were Laura Smithers and Robert Smithers of Lewistown. They arrived December 16, 1881. Miss Kate McKensey of Lebanon was the first teacher.

The home was formally dedicated on December 29, 1881, under the name "The Church Home for Children of Diocese of Central Pennsylvania." The ceremony was in charge of the Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Leaf, St. Michael's church, Birdsboro; the Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, rector of St. James church, Lancaster; Henry L. Jones, St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Leroy F. Baker, St. Paul's church, Harrisburg; Rev. Chandler Hare, St. Luke's church, Lebanon and Rev. Alfred Abel. A short time after the formal opening of the home eight acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches of land were bought at a cost of \$2,003.75 making the total number of acres owned by the home eight and one fourth. Later additional purchases of land were made so that the home now owns thirty-five acres. In August 1884, an artesian well was drilled to the depth of one hundred and forty-six feet, assuring a good water supply. In 1889, a new addition was built to the home. Again in 1926, an addition was built to the home and was dedicated in June of that year. Since the founding of the Church Home the Diocese of Pennsylvania of the Episcopal church has been divided into the Diocese of Bethlehem and the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

*Bethany Orphans Home.* The Bethany Orphans' home, at Womelsdorf in the eastern end of the valley, is under the control

of the Reformed church in the United States. Rev. Emanuel Boehringer, a missionary in the early days of the Civil War, conceived the establishment of the home. Many boys and girls were made orphans by the war, and Rev. Boehringer felt that a church home would relieve their distress. In 1863, he began to solicit contributions for his project. On September 21st of the same year the first child entered the home which was then located at 702 Morris street, Southwark, Philadelphia, in Rev. Boehringer's private residence. On July 13, 1864 the home was removed to Bridesburg. The Rev. Mr. Boehringer, who served as superintendent, died in October of that year. Rev. John Gantenbein succeeded him, retaining the position for two years when he was succeeded by Rev. D. Y. Heisler in 1886. In the summer of 1867 the institution was moved to its present location at Womelsdorf where a fine site was purchased at the base of the South mountains. The formal dedication of the new home took place on Sunday, October 29, 1867. The dedicatory services were performed by the Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin of Lancaster. Rev. A. S. Leinbach and Rev. B. S. Schneck spoke in German; Dr. Nevin and the Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser in English. The Rev. Dr. George Wolf of Myerstown was in charge of the devotions. On the night of November 11, 1881, the main building of the home was destroyed by fire. The cornerstone of a new Building was laid in the spring of 1882, and the dedicatory services were held December 14th of that year. Santee Hall, now used as a girls' dormitory, was erected in 1887, the gift of Charles Santee. Soon after, a boys' shop was built. In 1896, the Frick cottage, a house for the youngest children, was presented by Mrs. H. M. Housekeeper of Philadelphia, as a memorial to her parents. In the following year the new water works were built. Another addition to the physical equipment of the Home was made in 1901, when a two story school building was erected. In 1906, the Bricker property, a two story brick dwelling and almost two acres of land, were purchased. The Leinbach cottage was erected in 1906, and was used as a girls' dormitory. George Leinbach and his family, of Reading, contributed generously to the erection of the cottage which bears their name. Following the death in 1909 of the Rev. Dr. Bausman, for many years president of the Board of Managers of the Home, a stone memorial chapel was erected at the edge of the woods. In 1910, Rev. Yundt, a former superintendent of the Home died, and a stone gateway was erected in his memory. A home for the superintendent and his family was built in 1911, near the Bausman Memorial chapel. Mrs. W. F. More, the superintendent's wife, presented this home, known as Applegate Lodge, as a memorial to her parents George and



Esther Applegate. In 1911 and 1912, the Bethany hospital was completed. The furnishings for it were presented by individuals and congregations. Shortly after this a sewage disposal plant was constructed. In 1922, the Catharine Moyer cottage, a residence for girls, was erected by Walter Moyer of Reading as a memorial to his mother. More than twelve hundred children have been reared and prepared for life in the Bethany Orphans Home. For many years visitors' day has been annually observed on the last Thursday in August. On that day from 10,000 to 15,000 people attend the elaborate program which the Home and Board of Managers prepare. This day is a gala one for the east Pennsylvania Reformed church. The present superintendent of the home is the Rev. H. E. Gebhard.

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Free Masonry in Lebanon county originated in Palmstown, now Palmyra, on June 7, 1804. Then the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania upon petition of six former members of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, of Harrisburg, granted a warrant for holding a lodge at Palmstown, Londonderry township, Dauphin county. The petition also asked the Grand Lodge for the appointment of the following officers: Dr. William Patten, master; Joseph Deyerman, senior warden; Frederick Wolfersberger, junior warden; they asked too, that the lodge be held at the house of Joseph Deyerman. The petition was recommended and grand secretary, George A. Baker was given authority to issue a warrant for Palmstown Lodge, No. 101. The officers already named were installed on June 29, 1804. The six former members of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, who became charter members of the Palmstown lodge were, William Patten, Joseph Deyerman, John Moore, Frederick Wolfersberger, William Frazer and George Pearson. Soon after completion of the organization applicants for admission were elected and received the first three degrees of Masonry. Until June 24, 1807, the new lodge was active. From that time it gradually became delinquent and no more petitions for initiation were received. On April 4, 1814, after several notices had been issued by the Grand Lodge, asking the payment of past dues, the Palmstown Lodge received notice to surrender its warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture and funds to the Grand lodge. Scattered membership made attendance at the lodge difficult. Perhaps this was the reason for the failure of the organization to survive.

By a resolution of the Grand lodge held July 1, 1816, the following members of the late lodge No. 101 were fully reinstated in their former standing as members of the Masonic lodge: Joseph Deyerman, John Crumwell, Gen. John Harrison, William McNair, Hugh Moore,

Henry Mease. The following is a complete list of the members of Palmstowm lodge No. 101 from June 7, 1804 to April 4, 1814: William Patten, Joseph Deyerman, Andrew Smith, Fred Wolfersberger, John Moore, William Frazer, Samuel Shaw, Alexander McAlister, John McDonald, Christian Bachman, Jones, Gorman, James Patterson, Sawyer, Simonton, William McNair, John Crumwell, William Pullen, Hugh Moore, Henry Mease, Fegannon, George Pearson, Daniel McCane, James Flood, Edward Porter, Joseph Porter, Thomas Simonton, Joseph Pollock, George Moore, Adam Ketring, James Ketring, John Harrison, Thomas Black, Bernard Green, John McEwen.

*Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 172.* On February 5, 1820, a meeting of Ancient York Masons of Lebanon was held at the public house of Peter Lineaweaver, for the purpose of forming a lodge. Following the consecration of the lodge these officers were installed: Samuel F. Earl, worshipful master; John Mason, senior warden; Adam Kettering, junior warden; Jacob Swarr, treasurer; John W. Gloninger, secretary. Two meetings were held at the home of Mr. Lineaweaver, after which a suite of rooms was rented from Dr. George Ridenauer. The lodge met here until 1828, when rooms were rented from John George, where the Lebanon Trust company now stands, in which meetings were held until 1838. Then the anti-Mason controversy occurred and the lodge finally gave up its warrant. The actual date on which the warrant was forfeited is not known, for no record can be found. Minutes of the lodge up to 1836, by-laws, and a certificate of lamb-skin with other mementoes of the former organizations, are now in the possession of Mt. Lebanon lodge No. 226. The first Masonic burial in Lebanon was that accorded John Daniel Koehler, a member of Lodge 172, who died August 11, 1820. He was buried with Masonic honors in the Moravian church cemetery at Hebron.

*Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 226.* Late in the year 1847, eight late members of Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 172 petitioned the Grand Lodge for a new warrant. This warrant was granted December 27, 1847 and on January 31, 1848, the new lodge was formed, and the following officers installed: Henry DeHuff, worshipful master; George Lineaweaver, senior warden; Jacob Weidle, Sr., junior warden; Israel Embich, treasurer; John Weidman, secretary. The appointed officers were: Cyrus Zimmerman, senior deacon; John Sowers, junior deacon; Thomas S. Johnson, chaplain; Samuel Reinhard, tyler. Meetings were held in what was then Reidnauer's building, opposite the court house. In 1850, the new lodge hall, called United Hall, was occupied. This lodge has laid the cornerstones of several well known buildings among them being that of Swatara Collegiate Institute at Jonestown (now the Church home for children of the

Episcopal church) the cornerstone of which was laid on August 20, 1858, and the cornerstone of the Hook and Ladder Fire company's building, laid on May 24, 1882. With the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania they participated in laying the cornerstone of the Lindley-Murray school building on August 25, 1870, and in laying the cornerstone of the Good Samaritan Hospital, on May 13, 1893.

*Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 704*, was constituted June 11, 1920. The officers in 1930 are: Welker H. Yingst, worshipful master, of Myers-town; Warren W. Daugherty, senior warden, of Cornwall; John M. Smith, junior warden, Lebanon; John F. Reed, treasurer, Lebanon; John H. Sprecher, secretary, Lebanon; trustees, Franklin B. Witmer, past master; Gustav Henrich, past master; Harry J. Shenk, past master. George L. Holstein, past master, is the representative in the Grand lodge. The appointed officers are: Charles E. Smith, chaplain; Harold W. Sloyer, senior deacon; Robert D. Yingst, junior deacon; John C. Umberger, senior master of ceremonies; Charles J. Ernst, junior master of ceremonies; Ralph H. Kreider, pursuivant; Charles H. Smith, tyler; James A. Beamesderfer and Miles B. Koons, stewards.

*The Patriotic Order Sons of America* grew out of the movement that produced the Order of the United Sons of America, which was at the height of its influence in the close of the decade 1840-1850. An auxiliary order of the Order of the United Americans composed of youth, which should be a high school of American patriotism and whose members on reaching the age of twenty-one should become members of the Senior order, was instituted. The first camp of the Junior Sons of America, was organized in Philadelphia on December 10, 1847. The organization flourished before the Civil War in many states. Camp No. 51 was organized in Lebanon, July 2, 1858; camp No. 59 at Jonestown, April 5, 1859; camp No. 61, Reading, January 10, 1860; camp No. 64, Myerstown, June 22, 1860; camp No. 65, Lebanon, September 7, 1860; camp No. 67, Womelsdorf, September 7, 1860.

At the state convention of the order, at Altoona, August 1856, a resolution indorsing Millard Fillmore, for the presidency of the United States, was adopted. This indicates that the order was in sympathy with the platform of the Know Nothing or American party.

The members were loyal to the northern cause during the Civil War. From camp No. 58, at Jonestown twenty-seven members entered the army and two the navy. Camp No. 51 of Lebanon sus-



pended early in 1861. Some of the members joined camp No. 65 which met weekly until July 1865 when they were forced to suspend because all but four of the members were in the services. Camp No. 57 was also forced to suspend on account of the war. Camp No. 87, Annville, was organized during the years 1867 to 1868, and in the following year camp No. 99 was organized at Wernersville. In 1869 the name Patriotic Order Sons of America was given to the organization and the first annual session was held at Reading August 10, 11, 12, 1869. The following camps were later organized: No. 165, Richland, 1871-1872; No. 192, Palmyra, 1875; No. 23, Hummelstown, 1877; No. 254, Lebanon, 1879; No. 25, Fredericksburg, 1879; No. 256, Schaefferstown, 1879; No. 70, Bismarck (Quentin) 1886; and No. 228, Newmanstown, 1886.

The organization has taken strong ground in favor of compulsory education and the separation of church and state. Its influence has been marked through-out the Lebanon valley. The Lebanon valley has furnished three national presidents, J. K. Helm, J. Shindel Krause and Gabriel H. Moyer.

*Other Fraternal Organizations* in the city of Lebanon are: Abigail Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meets every Thursday evening in the I. O. O. F. hall. The present officers are Elizabeth M. W. Klick, recording secretary; Jennie Funck, treasurer; Irene Klick, financial secretary; Lebanon Valley Castle, Knights of the Mystic Chain, meets every Thursday evening at 755 Cumberland street: Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; George A. Beiswinger Temple, Order of United Americans, meets every Tuesday evening in Red Men's hall; Bright Star Temple, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, Mrs. Lillian Granger, secretary and Mrs. Mary Moody, treasurer, meets every Tuesday evening in the Sons of America hall; Lebanon Canton No. 19, Army Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., Irwin Zingst, secretary, meets every third Monday evening in the Odd Fellows hall; Valetta Sisterhood, Dames of Malta, Maud Gloss, secretary, meets first and third Wednesday of each month at the Knights of the Golden Eagle home at 7th and Willow streets; Fraternal Order of Orioles, Peter Ilgenfritz, recording secretary and Howard Hartz, treasurer, meets weekly on Tuesdays; Fraternal Order of Eagles, C. W. Morgal, secretary, meets the second and fourth Thursday of the month at the Eagle home, 116 N. 8th street; Fraternal Order of Reindeer, Charles D. Weirich, secretary, meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at the Eagle hall; Garfield commandery, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Edward T. Bowman, financial secretary, meets every Saturday evening in the Eagle hall; Iron City Castle, Knights of

Golden eagle, Edward T. Bowman, secretary, meets every Saturday evening in the Eagle hall; Iron City Fortress, I. O. O. F., Patriarch Militant Ladies Auxiliary, Kate Yingst, secretary, Verla Hornickell, treasurer, meets on the third Monday of each month in the Odd Fellows hall; Junior Order of Mechanics, meets every second and fourth Friday in the Eagle hall; Patmos commandery, Knights of Malta, Harold A. Christ, secretary; Earl K. Roberts, treasurer, meets every Tuesday evening on the third floor of the United Chemist building at 8th and Cumberland streets; Acme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, meets every Wednesday evening in Laudermilch's hall; Lebanon Circle, Brotherhood of America, meets every Friday evening in Sons of America hall; Lebanon chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Anna Kidd, secretary, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month; Lebanon Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harry Beamesderfer, secretary, Jacob P. Snively, treasurer, meets every Friday in the I. O. O. F. hall; Lebanon Valley Council Order of Independent Americans, William P. Smith, secretary, meets every Tuesday evening in Stagers' hall, Avon; Loyal Order of Moose, Lebanon Lodge, George Folmer, president; Harry Lauder-milch, secretary; Robert Fortna, treasurer, meets on the first and third Thursday of the month; Mt. Lebanon encampment, I. O. O. F., J. H. Beamenderfer, scribe, C. M. Zimmerman, treasurer, meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month; Uncas encampment, I. O. O. F., John H. Bolton, scribe, meets every Wednesday night in the Odd Fellows hall; United Americans, Morning Star Temple, Annie Dowhower, secretary, meets every Tuesday evening in Feemans hall; Gretna council, Royal Arcanum, J. Arndt Frantz, secretary, meets on the third Friday evening of each month; Modern Woodmen of the World, William R. Reedy, president; J. H. Herman, secretary; John H. Boughter, treasurer; Mohegan Lodge, I. O. O. F., Charles E. Kulp, secretary, meets every Tuesday evening; Order of Owls, George Boots, secretary, William Derwachter, treasurer, meets every Thursday evening; Quittapahilla Forest, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Fred Noogle, grand tall cedar, Robert L. Stine, scribe, meets at the Armory; Pride of Lebanon Lodge, Shepherds of Bethlehem, Mrs. Charlotte Folmer, secretary, meets at members' homes every Monday evening; Sons and Daughters of Liberty, meets every Monday evening in Eagle home; Swatara Haymakers' Association, Improved Order of Red Men, Harry P. Hunsicker, secretary, meets on the fourth Friday of every month in the Red Men's hall; Swatara Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, meets every Friday evening in Red Men's hall; Sylvanus Temple (Ladies) Knights of Golden Eagle, Sabina Sattazahn, secretary, meets every Wednes-

day evening in the Eagle hall; Shepherds of Bethlehem, Pride of the Valley, Sabina Sattazahn, secretary, meets on the first and third Thursday of each month in the Eagle hall.

*Service Organizations.* Of the service organizations in the city of Lebanon, the Y. M. C. A., Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and Quota clubs, accomplish notable work. The Lebanon Y. M. C. A. originated in Dr. William Roedel's Bible class of Zion Lutheran church, in 1888. After meeting there for three Sundays the group found quarters in Willard hall on Ninth street where they held meetings for a month. Then they moved to the Shirk building, then known as Lebanon Business college, where a committee was appointed and a full organization effected. William Maguire headed the movement and received the first ten dollars from Mr. Crammer of Cornwall. From the Shirk building they moved to the Shenk building where a charter was secured for the association. Several years after removal to the Shenk building the association was compelled to change quarters again. This time they moved to Seltzer's store, the present home of the Swatara Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men. Changing of quarters brought about a crisis and the members realized that a permanent home was necessary to save the organization. This led to a campaign to raise money for the present building the corner stone of which was laid on June 10, 1906. The work was done under the leadership of the following men who composed the Board of Directors at that time: C. E. Rauch, president; T. G. Spangler, E. E. McCurdy, A. D. Smith, W. G. Hean, M. H. Wagner, D. Rebstock, E. U. Sowers, H. W. Siegrist, E. D. Siegrist, W. G. Borgner, A. H. Miller, C. M. Few, J. L. Lemberger and A. C. Zimmerman. The building was dedicated on June 7, 8 and 9, 1907, with appropriate exercises. The association has grown from that time until today it has a membership of eight hundred. The following is a list of services rendered by the Y. M. C. A. in 1929: 800 new in membership Jan. 1, 1930; 19 meetings of boards and committees; 2 boys' hikes; 3 Hi-Y clubs, membership 72; 5 banquets for boys; 24 men occupied rooms in dormitory weekly, total for year 1,248; 40 periodicals on reading table; 14 daily papers; 16 sessions of boys' Bible class, (enrollment 75, average attendance 50); 1 district employed officers' conference; 1 free swimming campaign for non-members; 1 annual circus, (150 boys taking part); 2 bowling leagues; 23 gymnasium classes per week, 634 sessions for winter months; 50 young men taking part in city basketball league; 40 young men taking part in industrial basketball league; 90 boys taking part in intermediate basketball league; 150 boys taking part in 3 junior basketball



leagues; 15 boys taking part in "Y" basketball team in district meet; 1 state basketball tournament; 50 boys taught to pass swimming tests; 1 life saving class, 40 taught to pass life saving test; 1 boys' camp for 4 weeks with average attendance of 90 boys a week; 1 girls' camp for 1 week with 95 girls enrolled; total attendance at gymnasium, men's classes was 2500; total attendance at gymnasium boys' classes was 25,000; total number of boys using swimming pool, 18,000; total number of girls and women using swimming pool, 1,000; total number of persons participating in physical activities, 21,287; total aggregate number of persons served in all departments, 162,270; 209 meetings of various organizations.

The Y. M. C. A. is the home of the Lebanon County Child Health clinic. The Y. M. C. A. camp was started eight years ago on the farm of Aaron Walmer at Greble. During the first year fifteen boys spent two weeks in camp. In the summer of 1930, eighty-five girls were in camp for two weeks and one hundred boys for a period of four weeks. The girls' camp was in charge of Mrs. C. D. Weirich with Elizabeth Evans and Myrtle Walmer, as assistants. Harold S. Walmer is in charge of the boys' camp with Earl Fornwalt as his assistant. The Y. M. C. A. co-operates with the Boy Scouts in furthering Merit badge work along the line of physical training, life saving and swimming. Scouts are allowed free use of the pool during the winter season for swimming tests. During the summer months the playground associations are given free use of the pool. The Harding Junior high and Independent borough high schools are given the use of the gymnasium during the winter months. The present board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. is composed of the following: E. U. Sowers, president; J. B. Millard, vice-president; Adam Saylor, vice-president; Harry C. Uhler, treasurer; E. J. Snively, secretary; S. D. Clark, Frank W. Kreider, David O. Bomberger, R. Ray Miller, William F. Wise, Clark T. Shirk, Carl S. Karmany, C. Ray Bell, Eugene Hoaster, and C. M. Erdman. The trustees are: B. Dawson Coleman, E. M. Hottenstein, William C. Freeman, H. H. Light and J. B. Millard. The executive officers are: Charles S. Kelchner, general secretary; Harold S. Walmer, physical director, and Earl S. Fornwalt, boys' work secretary.

The Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions clubs sponsor community projects. The Kiwanis club maintains a public bathing beach and has assisted financially in the training of local artists and musicians. The officers of the Kiwanis club for 1930 are: John Wintersteen, president; Russel Uhler, secretary. P. W. Saitta is president of the Rotary club, David S. Hammond, secretary and T. I. Cox, treasurer.

The officers of the Lions club are John Sowers, president; Daniel Walter, secretary; M. E. Donough, treasurer. The Quota club is active in furthering girl service work. The present officers of that organization are: Stella Dundore, president; Mary Kindt, secretary; Marguerite Maurer, treasurer.

The influence of the Boy and Girl Scouts extends throughout the valley. The idea for the formation of an organization for the physical and moral improvement of boys originated about 1898 with Ernest Thompson Seton. The name Boy Scouts was applied to the organization about ten years later by Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell of the British army. Mr. Seton organized a group of boys in the vicinity of his Connecticut home into a sort of tribal group. The boys were given the freedom of using Mr. Seton's estate and thus gained knowledge of the arts of woodcraft as practised by the American Indian. Special exercises were arranged to train the senses and develop powers of endurance. Efforts were also made to arouse in the boy sentiments of self-help, self-control, courtesy, honor, obedience to superiors and readiness to aid all in time of need. The Lebanon County Boy Scout council was organized in August, 1925, and although young has accomplished much. The following activities are only a few of those engaged in by the Boy Scouts of the county in 1929. The various troops performed Thanksgiving and Christmas good turns to needy families. They assisted the Red Cross, the Health Crusade, the Chamber of Commerce, Lions club and other civic organizations. The council co-operated with the Fish and Game Commission in its feeding program during the winter months. Feeders were built and tended by troops from Annville, Lawn and Troop No. 7 of Lebanon. Troop No. 7, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign wars, conducted an annual Christmas party, in which one hundred and twenty-five children participated. These boys and girls were invited through the Visiting Nurse association. The council has inaugurated plans for the yearly physical examination of all scouts and the keeping of individual records of examinations with the view to encouraging scouts in their physical development. The council maintains a camp in the northeastern section of the county. This camp, named in honor of Samuel Strause, donor of the land upon which it is located, lies in the Monroe valley, near Fredericksburg. The equipment is excellent. The buildings include boys' quarters, consisting of frame shelters, made of pine and hemlock, containing four double deck bunks each; Adirondack cabins made of chestnut logs with roofs of cedar shingles, and Indian Tepees made of ten ounce duck and pitched over poles twenty-three feet long; a recreation hall; headquarters building, containing a general

office, small office for director and adequate sleeping quarters and the mess hall and kitchen. During 1929, Harold U. Landis, district commissioner of the council, erected Memorial lodge, in memory of his father, the late D. U. Landis and in honor of his mother Mrs. Mary A. Landis. The building contains six rooms and a large open fireplace. The Red Men, Swatara Lodge No. 276, Swatara Haymakers' Association No. 276½, Royal Men's club of Lebanon, Cayugas Tribe No. 103 of Annville, and Mazèon Tribe No. 534 of Fredericksburg presented the camp with tents and equipage necessary for the inauguration of Indian lore. The camp instructors include the director, naturalist, handicrafter and chaplain, life guard and swimming instructor, assistant life guard and swimming instructor, instructor in health and sanitation, commissary and steward, instructor in pioneering, woodcraft and Indian lore, cook, clerk and Junior leaders. The officers and executive board of the Lebanon County Council, Inc., are: James H. Stewart, president; R. A. Nichols, Jr., vice-president; Rev. J. Leonard Hynson, vice-president; L. G. Harpel, vice-president; Harry M. Woelfly, commissioner; Harold U. Landis, district commissioner; William E. Zecher, treasurer; James Fentress, secretary and scout executive; R. R. Abernethy, Joseph G. Brand, Edwin Van Keuren, Howard Kepner, F. G. O'Neil, G. E. Daugherty, W. L. Brunner, Gideon Light, John Sprecher, James E. Fisher. Deputy Scout commissioners are: Harry Swanger, Robert Black, Dewey Bernard, Frederick Beckley and John Funck.

The following troops, with their sponsoring institution and scoutmaster, compose the Lebanon county council: Troop 2, Seventh Street Lutheran church, C. W. Horn; Troop 3, United Evangelical Congregational church, G. R. Dechert; Troop 4, St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Samuel Gerras; Troop 5, Christ Presbyterian church, Frank Emerich; Troop 6, Zion Lutheran church, Carl Karmany; Troop 7, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clarence Rohrer; Troop 8, Trinity Lutheran church, Gilbert Monismith; Troop 9, Tabor Reformed church, Frederick Clements; Troop 10, St. Luke's Episcopal church, Allen S. Moore; Troop 11, St. Mary's Catholic church, Raymond Roof; Troop 12, Salem Lutheran church, Earl T. Shirk; Troop 13, Community (Annville), J. Gordon Starr; Troop 14, Palm Lutheran church (Palmyra), Rev. J. S. Billheimer; Troop 15, Cornwall School board, Olen Mell; Troop 16, Group of citizens (Newmanstown), Raymond Ibach; Troop 17, Group of citizens (Schaefferstown), J. Carlos Lopes; Troop 18, Group of citizens (Richland), William J. Moore; Troop 19, Group of citizens (Fredericksburg), Edward Darkes; Troop 20, Group of citizens (Myerstown), Rodney P. Steltz; Troop 21, Group of citizens (Cleona), William Cole; Troop 22, Grace Reformed



church (Avon), Charles Moore; Troop 23, Parent-Teacher association (Lawn), Andrew Trostle; Troop 24, American Legion Post No. 72 (Palmyra), Paul Yoder, acting; Troop 25, United Brethren church (Mountville), W. Otto Shalley; Troop 26, Parent-Teacher association (Campbelltown), Ray Clawser, acting.

The Girl Scout organization aims to do for the girl what the Boy Scouts do for the boy. The chief object of the Lebanon county Girl Scouts at the present time is the advancement of recreational facilities and the securing of a camp for use during the summer. The Boy Scout leaders have aided the Girl Scout movement materially. They have given them the use of Camp Strause at certain periods during the summer, maintaining the regular camp executive staff. A booster committee to aid in furthering the aims of the organization has been appointed from representative citizens of the various communities in the county. The committee consists of Miss Agnes Hazeltine, Lebanon, chairman; Mrs. Adam Saylor, Lebanon, secretary; Mrs. J. Leonard Hynson, Mrs. Joseph Lemberger, Mrs. John E. Marshall, all of Lebanon, Miss Matilda Painter, Myerstown, and Mrs. Alfred K. Mills and Miss Anna E. Kreider of Annville. The county troops with their leaders are: St. Mary's, Lebanon, Miss Helen Murphy, captain; Zion Lutheran, Lebanon, Mrs. Carl Karmany, captain; Cornwall, Miss Helen Murphy, captain; Myerstown, Mrs. Carl Karmany, captain; Annville, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, captain; Schaefferstown, Mrs. Carlos Lopes, captain. The troops from Palmyra and Hershey are under the direction of the Harrisburg Council of Girl Scouts.

*The Palmyra Automobile Club*, which is now (in 1930) celebrating its twentieth anniversary, was organized at a small meeting of motorists held in the Greiner building, now the Valley Trust building, on September 30, 1910. From a very small beginning this organization has grown until now it has a membership of almost four thousand. A birthday membership campaign, with the goal set for five thousand members, began September 30, 1930, to continue until January 1, 1931. The club is now a member of Class B of the Pennsylvania Motor federation and the present campaign, if successful, will advance the club to membership in Class A. The organization undertakes to improve traffic conditions in the borough and county; to enforce traffic regulations; to sponsor better roads, and in general to improve conditions for the motorists. George U. Ferry, the president of the club, has held that office since the organization was effected in 1910. Other officers are: S. S. Farver, vice-president; Elmer H. Gingrich, treasurer; D. J. Grace, secretary; Mary G. King, secretary; Christian R. Gingrich, solicitor. *Motor Topics* the official publication

of the Palmyra Automobile club, is issued monthly. The club is affiliated with the American Automobile association and with the Pennsylvania Motor Federation.

*The Lebanon County Motor Club.* During the latter part of the year 1922, a group of members of Post E, Travelers' Protective association, Lebanon, felt that the increased motor vehicle traffic required some active organization in the county to look after the interests of motorists. Road improvement in the county was not far advanced at that time; legislation inimical to motorists was proposed, and some of it was placed on the statute books, and road side fining mills were perniciously active. The Post E committee consisted of H. F. Ludwig, H. M. Woelfly, L. E. Bucher, J. O. Lentz, W. E. Meiser, William P. Coldren, temporary secretary. When the first meeting for the organization of Lebanon County Motor club was called on February 9, 1923, four hundred and eighteen automobile owners had paid their membership dues. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading and Palmyra automobile clubs, and by the secretary of the Pennsylvania Motor federation, J. Clyde Myton. The following officers were elected: H. F. Ludwig, president; E. U. Sowers, Oscar Witters, Elias Gerhart, vice-presidents; J. O. Lentz, treasurer; E. F. Frank, secretary and a board of directors from representative citizens of Lebanon city and county. Mr. Ludwig remained president of the organization until April 15, 1925, when Mr. W. E. Meiser succeeded him. Mr. Meiser has retained the office until the present time. E. F. Frank and J. O. Lentz have remained secretary and treasurer, respectively, from the time of the organization of the club. One of the first objectives of the Lebanon County Motor club was to secure for the motorists and the citizens in general, a hard surfaced road to the north. After diligent labor the dreams of the workers materialized and on October 10, 1930, the road from Pine Grove to Lebanon was completed. The formal dedication of the road took place on Friday afternoon, October 10, 1930. This is not the only road project on which the club has been working. The organization has been instrumental in eliminating a number of speed traps; it has been active in securing proper legislation from the State legislature, through the Pennsylvania Motor federation, and for national legislation through the American Automobile association, to protect the interests of motorists; the club has cooperated with the city authorities in formulating traffic ordinances. Through the Touring Bureau of the club thousands of motorists have been informed concerning road, route, hotel, etc. The club's motor patrolman assists motorists in distress. The monthly bulletin of the organization brings to the

members information relative to proper and legal operation of their cars, new legislation, road conditions and other valuable information. The club is non-profit and non-political. The dues are used for paying the current expenses, office maintenance, maps, tour books, signs, accident insurance for members, legal service and assistance, free towing on the road and for other forms of service.

#### SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

*The Harmonia Circle* of Lebanon, the first woman's club in Lebanon county, was organized March 15, 1890, by Mrs. Lee L. Grumbine. A musician and a lover of the art, Mrs. Grumbine felt that the community in which she lived needed some definite organization to stimulate it culturally. Mrs. Grumbine, now a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, is still a teacher of music, and a member of the organization which she founded. Perhaps no individual has had such an influence upon the musical life of Lebanon as she. The Harmonia circle was admitted to membership in the State Federation of Woman's clubs in 1897, and to the National Federation of Music clubs in 1905. The organization sustains the aim of the founder. Among the artists whom it has brought to Lebanon are: Miss Amy Fay, Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, Miss Neally Stevens, Sir Edward Baxter Perry, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, the Hahn Quartette, Mr. Leopold Godowski, Mrs. Emily Bishop, Mr. Constantin von Sternberg, Mr. Arthur Hartmann, Mr. Cecil Fanning, Mr. Alberto Salvi, Mme. Olga Samaroff, Mr. Hans Kindler, Mr. Vasa Prihoda, Miss Joy Sweet, Miss Helena Marsh, Thurlow Lieurance and company and Mr. Charles Gilbert Spross who appeared in recital with Mrs. Edith Frantz Mills, contralto, a member of the Harmonia Circle. The organization also sponsored two concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Opera "Secret of Suzanne." At the present time the Harmonia Circle is especially interested in the success of the new community library, particularly in the development of its music section. In 1929, the club held a recital for the benefit of the library. With the funds from such recitals plans are being made to purchase books for the library annually. The club meets twice a month in the Woman's club house, when musical programs, in charge of the members, are presented. The officers of the Harmonia Circle for 1929-1930 are: Mrs. Lee L. Grumbine, honorary president; Mrs. Albert R. Mundorff, president; Mrs. Alfred K. Mills, first vice-president; Mrs. H. D. Miller, second vice-president; Miss Frances Ann Scott, recording secretary; Miss Catherine Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Allen J. Meyer, treasurer; Miss Florence Shank, librarian.



*Woman's Club of Lebanon.* Although the aim of the Woman's Club of Lebanon is in the social and intellectual development of its members, the work which it has accomplished toward the welfare of the citizens of Lebanon might well place it among the service organizations. The Woman's Club of Lebanon was organized January 18, 1897, by Mrs. Horace Brock. It became a member of the General Federation of Woman's clubs and of the State Federation of Woman's clubs, in 1898. In 1902, it was incorporated. The club holds regular meetings every two weeks from October to May, in its club house at Fifth and Cumberland streets. The programs include lectures on art, literature, history, politics and travel. Musical programs by well known artists are presented throughout the year. The organization is interested in all worthy civic enterprises, and most particularly in the establishment of a public library. The present Free Community library is the outgrowth of the efforts of the Woman's club. In the days of its infancy the library was conducted at the club house. As it grew more space was required and a room on South Eighth street, the present home of the library, was rented. The Literature-Education committee annually awards a girl's oratorical prize to the girl student in the Lebanon High school meriting it. The Philanthropic committee works with the Associated Charities and the Public Health and Child Welfare committee assists the Child Health council. The officers of the Woman's club for 1930-1931 are: Mrs. Irving M. Martin, president; Mrs. O. Edgar Reynolds, first vice-president; Mrs. Paul G. Adams, second vice-president; Mrs. Clarence L. Weimer, recording secretary; Miss Christine A. Seltzer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Franklin E. Bamberger, treasurer. The directors are: Mrs. Frank S. Becker, Mrs. George D. Krause, Mrs. L. Raymond Riegert, Miss Katharine A. Hoffman, Miss Alice McGovern and Mrs. Ira H. Spangler.

The junior division of the Woman's club was organized November 25, 1922, by Miss Anna E. Kreider, then president of the Woman's club. Meetings are held at the club house on alternate Saturdays. Mrs. Lawrence Weber and Mrs. George D. Krause are the club advisors and the present officers are: Katherine W. Karch, president; Mildred Flowers, first vice-president; Dorothy Turner, second vice-president; Mabel Saitta, recording secretary; Alice Sweigert, corresponding secretary; Helen Bennetch, treasurer. The directors are: Emily Hoffman, Eleanor Houck, Rose Bollman, Gretchen Mack, Viola Wheeler and Mary Reinoehl.

*Steitz Club.* The officers of the Steitz club, a men's social organization, are: S. P. Light, president; J. M. Shenk, vice-president; A. H. Ehrgood, secretary; H. J. Shenk, treasurer.

*The Lebanon Club.* The Lebanon club, another organization of men, meets on the second floor of 815 Cumberland street on the second Monday of every month. The officers are: Charles D. Henne, president; William Walter, secretary; Harry C. Uhler, treasurer.

*The Home Study Circle of Annville* was organized in 1902, by Mrs. Joseph Kreider. It became a member of the State Federation of Woman's clubs in 1916. A definite program of study in which all members participate, is outlined for each year. Meetings are held at the homes of members on alternate Fridays except during the months of June, July and August. The membership of the organization is limited to twenty-five. The officers for 1930-1931 are: Mrs. Norman C. Schlichter, president; Miss Mary M. Shenk, first vice-president; Mrs. K. Otis Spessard, second vice-president; Mrs. Paul W. Kreider, secretary; Mrs. Alfred K. Mills, treasurer. The executive committee consists of the following members: Mrs. Lillian K. Shroyer, Mrs. Harry E. Millard, and Miss Anna E. Kreider.

*The Annville Reading Circle* was organized in October, 1903, by Mrs. Thomas S. Stein. Its aim, like that of the Home Study circle, is in the intellectual and cultural development of its members. The club meets on alternate Tuesday evenings from October to June at the homes of members. The circle awards annually an English prize to the member of the graduating class of the Annville High school, excelling in that subject. Officers for 1929-1930 are: Miss Minnie Gossard, president; Mrs. Mary Saylor and Mrs. M. A. Meyer, vice-presidents; Mrs. N. C. Schlichter, secretary; Mrs. U. E. Apple, assistant secretary; Mrs. C. P. Saylor, treasurer.

*The Myerstown Woman's Club* was organized in 1921, and federated in 1922. The object of the club is to promote the general intelligence, culture and sociability of its members, and to sponsor the charitable and educational work of the town. The officers of the club at the time of its organization were: Mrs. I. G. Keller, president; Mrs. L. O. Yost, vice-president; Miss Miriam Bowman, recording secretary; Miss Miriam Tice, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary K. Bowman, treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. George Ross, president; Mrs. H. H. Kiess, vice-president; Mrs. David Lockhart, recording secretary; Mrs. Salem T. Yost, corresponding secretary; Miss Leah Loose, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Light, legislative chairman; Mrs. J. G. Lester, publicity chairman; Mrs. S. P. Beekey, historian and librarian. The present membership includes thirty-seven active members, five associate members and twelve honorary members.

*Daughters of the American Revolution.* The Lebanon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized April 18, 1896,

and a charter was granted in August 8th of the same year. Meetings are held in the Woman's club house on the third Thursday of each month except during July and August. The Lebanon chapter cooperates with the projects of the national organization. Some of these are in the conducting of Americanization classes for immigrants seeking to become naturalized, in supplying clothing to immigrants stranded or detained at Ellis Island, and in the support of schools in the West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky mountains. The local organization is also interested in the marking of historic sites. In 1925, it placed a boulder on the William Penn highway, south of the Union canal tunnel marking the site of the oldest tunnel in the United States. It assisted in the erection of a marker at the historic Moravian church at Hebron and marks the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The chapter also aids the Associated Charities. The officers of the Lebanon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution are: Mrs. David Steitz Hammond, regent; Mrs. O. Edgar Reynolds, vice-regent; Miss Agnes Schantz Haak, secretary; Mrs. William Robert Hoch, treasurer; Miss Marian Esther Donough, registrar; Mrs. George Stanley, historian; Mrs. Charles F. Saylor, chaplain; Miss Elizabeth Marie Light, librarian. Officers of the children of the American Revolution are: Mrs. J. DeWitt Kerr, president; Mrs. A. Z. Miller, vice-president; Miss Emma Margaret Roedel, registrar.



## CHAPTER XV.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Perhaps no other profession has made such rapid strides in the past fifty or one hundred years as has that of medicine. Scientific knowledge has almost entirely obliterated superstition with the result that our death rate, particularly that of infants, is perceptibly lowered. Obviously the greatest advance that medical science has made is in the study of mental diseases. Never before have mental patients received the intelligent and sympathetic treatment given them today.

The status of the doctor of the old days in this country was quite different from that of the modern practitioner. Specialization was not known in those days. The doctor was a physician, surgeon, dentist and pharmacist; he performed surgical operations, ministered to the new born and to the dying. In the fall and spring of the year the farmers' wives came to him for the semi-annual "bleeding." Surgery in the early days was not the painless operation it is today. Ether, chloroform, quinine, morphine and cocaine were known but were not available for professional use. Dr. J. M. Redsecker in his paper entitled "Some Doctors of the Olden Time," read before the Lebanon county Historical Society, says that the doctor of the olden times "knew little and cared less about the process of digestion. He knew the food was digested, for his patients grew hardy and strong, the food was substantial and wholesome, and pepsins, then unknown, were not necessary." The doctors' remedies were principally calomel, jalap, salts and senna as purgatives; opium to relieve pain; Peruvian bark as a febrifuge and ipecac emetics for diuretics.

The early doctor had to combat superstition—a difficult task. A few of the old "pow-wow" doctors, so popular in an unenlightened age, remain today. Dr. Edwin M. Fogel in his *Beliefs and Superstitions of the Pennsylvania-Germans*, gives interesting information on the medical superstitions of the Lebanon valley. Physicians found great difficulty in overcoming the theories and practices of this folk medicine and many of their old notions prevail today. One is impressed with the ease with which cures could be effected. Hysteria can be cured by the simple process of "passing your finger between your toes and smelling at it." To cure insomnia find a small roundish stone lying on a fence post and put it under your pillow. Toothache and headache can be prevented by putting

on your right stocking first. A baby will cease slobbering if a small fish is passed through its mouth and returned alive to the water. Carrying onions or assafoetidia in the pocket will cure small pox. To induce growth of the moustache the youth is instructed to use the sap of grapevines. Sometimes there are contradictions. In some sections spitting into fire cures a sore mouth and in other cases causes it. For anaemia, beets should be eaten. A felon may be cured by putting the sore finger in a cat's ear. Carrying horse chestnut cures a variety of diseases. To cure hernia drive a forged nail into a piece of wood and keep in a dry place. An interesting superstition is that of curing a liver grown child by passing it through a horse collar, and in sections it is also required that it be passed around the leg of a table. The merit of the horse collar is due to the fact that in Europe the horse was sacred to the god Woden. A cough can be cured by crawling toward the east underneath a briar which has taken root at both ends. To cure mumps rub the swollen part on a pig's trough. Nose bleed can be cured in many ways; tie a red string around the neck; chew a newspaper; pour cold water down the back; press a silver coin against the gums and upper lip; hang a key down the back; recall who sat next to you in church at the last service; tie an eelskin around the arm. Rheumatism is cured by wearing the eye tooth of a pig; or by carrying three potatoes in your pocket; or put glass knobs under the bed posts; or tie an dried eelskin around the joints; but if you would escape rheumatism by all means throw out the water in which you washed your feet. Croup can be cured by placing a child in a standing position against an oak tree and driving a nail into the tree directly above the child's head. The immunity will last until the child has grown taller than the mark.

"One of the most philanthropic changes and showing the altruistic spirit of the age, is in the care of the insane," wrote Dr. William Guilford in a paper on Lebanon county medical history, read before the Lebanon county Historical society. "The time was, and within my own recollection," continues Dr. Guilford, who is now ninety-eight years of age, "when these unfortunates, existing not by their own will, were treated as brutes, often confined in the almshouse of the county in cells without light or heat, fed as animals, and exhibited to visitors in their nakedness and squalor as curiosities. Even at their birthplaces they were often confined in outhouses, built for seclusion, and having little sympathy shown them and in many cases considered a care and a curse." Today the state provides hospitals for the mentally unfit where, with intelligent treatment, many of them recover.

In the past twenty-five years osteopathy has come to be recognized as a science. The first practitioner in this valley was Dr. Morris W. Brunner, a native of Perry county, and a graduate of Shippensburg State Normal school, Lebanon valley college and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. From his arrival here until his death Dr. Brunner had a large practice in the city and county. In 1929, following her graduation from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, his daughter Miss Dorothy L. Brunner, began practice in her father's office on South Ninth street, Lebanon. Dr. H. J. Saile was Dr. Brunner's immediate successor. For a number of years he occupied the office of Dr. Brunner but in 1929, moved to 124 South Eighth street. The only other osteopathic physician in the valley is Dr. Walter Fasnacht of Hershey.

Medical practice in the Lebanon valley was influenced by the water cure theories and Hydropathic Institutes were visited by patients in search of health. One of them was located at Ephrata and another "on the mountain side between Womelsdorf and Reading." The late Professor Balsbaugh of the Annville academy was a hydropathist believing in the cold water cure.

*Lebanon County Medical Society.* Plans for the organization of a medical society in the county were formulated at a meeting of county physicians held February 13, 1847. The first meeting of the society was held on March 14th of that year in the public house of Cyrus Carmany in Lebanon. At this meeting, attended by Dr. John W. Gloninger, Dr. D. S. Cooper, Dr. Benjamin F. Schneck and Dr. David B. Marshall, a constitution, by-laws and a code of ethics were adopted. After several years of existence during which meetings were held quarterly, the organization was temporarily discontinued. In April, 1851, a successful effort was made by Drs. D. B. Marshall, Jeremiah Breitenbach, Samuel Behm, C. D. Gloninger, John W. Gloninger, B. F. Schneck, Joseph O. Shindel, J. W. Rohrer and P. B. Mish, to re-organize the society. In order to do this they issued a "call for a meeting of physicians." A meeting was held May 10, 1851, and plans were made for the use of the old charter in the establishment of the old society, and a preamble and resolutions were adopted. Dr. John W. Gloninger was elected president of the society at a meeting held June 7, 1851, and Dr. Benjamin F. Schneck was elected secretary. Papers, based on medical research were read before the society by the members; reports of autopsies were presented; committees were appointed to investigate local epidemics and the society was represented at meetings of the State and National Medical associations. Dr. Guilford in his history of the Lebanon county Medical Society says, "An issue of this early period of



special interest was that of a map of Lebanon county, in colors, descriptive of its topographical and geological character, red sandstone, limestone and gravel (or slate) formation, and their influence upon the prevailing diseases of these zones, if any. This map, finely illustrated, was published in the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania." Clinics, conducted by members have brought interesting cases before the society. Through lectures given by medical professors and physicians, through the original work of the members themselves and through representation at state and national conventions, the members of the society have kept pace with the progress made in their profession.

A list of the first doctors in Lebanon county, compiled by Dr. Guilford, follows: Dr. Woods, who lived at Jonestown, about 1780, when it was still called Williamsburg; Dr. Casper Sweitzer, who resided at Schaefferstown about 1790; Dr. Jacob Grubb, also of Schaefferstown, who practiced in 1800; Dr. Samuel Earl, of Annville, about 1810; Dr. Amos Shannon, of Fredericksburg, 1823; Dr. Jacob Hittel, Jonestown, 1824; Dr. Ancona, near Lawn, 1831. Two other early physicians were Drs. Henderson and Rutherford, who practiced in the western section of the county among the Scotch-Irish settlers. Early doctors in Berks county in the eastern section of the valley were Dr. S. Knuckler who in 1797 moved from Adamstown to Womelsdorf; Dr. John Livingood who came to Womelsdorf in 1812, and practiced there until 1872; Dr. William Gries who was born at Womelsdorf on December 1, 1796, and practiced there following his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822; Dr. Samuel C. Ermentrout of Womelsdorf and Reading, who served in Germany during the France-Prussian war in 1870, in recognition of his services and particularly because so few deaths had occurred in his hospital and also because of the new method which he used in the treatment of typhoid, he was decorated by Emperor William I. Dr. Reuben Wenrich of lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, was the founder and proprietor of the Grand View sanitorium at Wernersville, his two sons George G. and John A. Wenrich, both graduates of the Medical school, University of Pennsylvania, assisted him; Dr. James C. and Dr. Louis A. Livingood were sons of Dr. John B. Livingood; all were life long residents and physicians in Womelsdorf; Dr. Horace F. Livingood, a son of Dr. Louis Livingood, took up his father's work in and about Womelsdorf until his death in 1915; there were no less than a dozen Drs. Livingood in four generations. Dr. David Albert, a descendant of the founder of Greble in northeastern Lebanon county, was the first medical practitioner there. He died at an early age of typhoid. His brother Dr.

Valentine Albert also practiced medicine for several years. Dr. John W. Gloninger, one of the founders of the Lebanon County Medical society exerted a powerful influence in his profession. He owned a large medical library and had contacts with many of the leading physicians and teachers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was one of the first oculists in this country, and was a specialist in the removal of cataracts. Many patients came to him from a distance. Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, his son, was, Dr. Guilford says, "the local surgeon of his day." After graduating from Franklin and Marshall college and the Medical school of the University of Pennsylvania he continued his studies in Paris. In this connection a letter written by James Buchanan, is interesting.

Department of State

Washington, June 21, 1847.

To the Consuls of the United States in Europe.

Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in introducing to you Doctor Cyrus D. Gloninger, of Pennsylvania, who leaves the United States for the purpose of making a tour through Europe, and of prosecuting his professional Studies. He is a Gentleman of high moral character, & gentlemanly bearing & most respectably connected. I shall be gratified by any kind attentions, which it may be in your power to extend to him.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) James Buchanan.

Dr. Benjamin F. Schneck, a life long resident of Lebanon, was another founder of the medical society. He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college and of the Medical school, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Guilford says of him, "He was a talented musician, an artist in painting, a forcible writer, an eloquent speaker." Other founders of the society were, Dr. Physick B. Mish, who practiced at Lebanon and Cornwall; he was a native of Lebanon and the son of a physician; Dr. Samuel Behm who came from the vicinity of Cornwall; he was prothonotary of Lebanon county for several years, during which time he studied medicine; in addition to his profession he was a lay-preacher in the Methodist church; Dr. Joseph Orth Shindel, a graduate of Physicians and Surgeons college in New York, practiced at Bismarek, now Quentin; Dr. J. M. Rohrer practiced at Cornwall and Dr. Jeremiah Breitenbach at

Myerstown. Another founder of the medical society was Dr. David B. Marshall who practiced at Annville and later at Lebanon. He was a member of a large family of physicians. The first Marshall to practice medicine was David Marschall, a son of Didier Marchal, who came to Pennsylvania in 1736, with a group of Palatines. In 1737, Didier Marchal took up three hundred and forty-one acres "along the Wyomissing" in Cumru township, Lancaster county, and engaged in farming. David Marshall was born in Berks county in 1749. In 1780, he went to Annville, then Millerstown, to practice medicine. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Anna Barbara (Swope) Gloninger and a sister of Judge John Gloninger of Lebanon. His oldest son, Dr. Jacob Marshall, assisted his father in his later years. Dr. Jacob Marshall was born at Annville, February 27, 1788, and later moved to Reading where he became one of the leading physicians. In 1815 he married Mary Bright of Reading. Their oldest son John Gloninger Marshall was a physician. He was born September 14, 1818 at Reading and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical college, Philadelphia, then a department of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, on March 7, 1840. From the time of his graduation until his death in 1866 he practiced his profession in Reading. Dr. Philip Marshall, a son of Dr. Jacob Marshall, (the oldest son of Dr. David Marshall) was a noted surgeon. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and enlisted in the army during the Civil war. Some time after his enlistment he was appointed a surgeon in the "Army of the West" at St. Louis. After the war he continued his Reading practice. Dr. John Marshall, the second son of Dr. John G. Marshall, the great great grandson of Didier Marchal or Dietrich Marshall, was born at Reading, February 9, 1855. He attended Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical school. He also studied in Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Natural Science from the University of Tübingen in 1882. For many years he was a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. David Marshall's second son, Dr. John Gloninger Marshall, was born February 10, 1793. He studied medicine with his father and became the leading physician of Annville. In 1823, he married Elizabeth Behm. Upon his death in 1849 his oldest son Dr. David B. Marshall, succeeded him. He was born in 1823, studied medicine with his father and graduated from the medical school, University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Annville for three years, then moved to Reading where he practiced for another year. In 1848, he moved to Lebanon and on May 14th of that year married his



second cousin, Eliza, daughter of Dr. John W. and sister of Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger. Dr. David B. Marshall's younger brother was also a physician and the father of Dr. Edwin B. Marshall, now practicing medicine at Annville. The second doctor in this family was Dr. Joseph B. Marshall who was born February 2, 1827. He attended the Annville Public schools, Annville academy and Franklin and Marshall college. In 1850, he graduated with the M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately upon graduation he assumed the practice of his father, occupying the old Marshall home, at the corner of Main street and Concord alley, Annville, where the residence of the late Dr. D. M. Rank now stands. In 1850, Dr. Marshall married Elizabeth Read. Their eldest son is Dr. Edwin B. Marshall of Annville. He was born January 10, 1853, and attended the Annville public schools, the Philadelphia High school, Lafayette college, and the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1879, he has practiced medicine in Annville. In 1880, Dr. Marshall married Margaret Ely of Lebanon. Their only son is Dr. John Edward Marshall, a Lebanon physician, who was born July 24, 1891. He attended the Annville schools, and Lebanon high school, and was graduated from Lebanon valley college in 1911. In 1915, he graduated from the medical school, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Marshall, the youngest of a long line of physicians, stands high in the medical profession of his community. He is a member of the staff of the Lebanon sanatorium.

The following is a list of physicians who practiced in the western section of the valley:

W. C. Baker, 1881, practiced at Hummelstown, graduated from University of Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Clarke, 1881, Hummelstown, University of Maryland.

Thomas G. Fox, 1881, Hummelstown, Jefferson Medical school.

A. C. Fall, Hummelstown, 1881, University of Maryland.

H. D. Keller, 1881, Union Deposit, Jefferson Medical school.

H. B. Rupp, 1881, Hummelstown, University of Pennsylvania.

Edward B. Shaffer, 1881, Derry Church, University of Pennsylvania.

John Strickler, 1881, Derry Church, University of Pennsylvania.

M. L. Hershey, 1883, Derry Church, Jefferson Medical school.

A. W. Shultz, 1885, Union Deposit, Jefferson Medical school.

U. R. Schaeffner, 1885, Hummelstown, Jefferson Medical school.

H. E. Maulfair, 1890, Hummelstown, Jefferson Medical school.

S. F. Earnest, 1891, Union Deposit, University of Pennsylvania.

J. H. Wohl, 1892, Grantville, Medical College of Indiana.

J. S. Behm, 1895, Derry Church, Hahnemann college.

S. D. Basehore, 1896, Bachmansville, Jefferson Medical school.

B. B. Fishburn, 1898, Union Deposit, Medical College, Chicago.

Wagenseller, 1905, Derry Church, Medico Chi, Philadelphia.

*The Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon.*

The Good Samaritan hospital, organized in 1891, originated as a parish hospital of St. Luke's Episcopal church. It is now controlled by a corporation consisting of all persons who annually contribute to its support a sum not less than five dollars. The members of the corporation elect the managers in October of each year. The Board of Managers consists of twenty-four persons, all of whom are residents of Lebanon or vicinity. An Advisory board, consisting of twelve men, is elected annually by the corporation. Annually fifteen or more physicians are elected to the board of Physicians and Surgeons. Their services are gratuitous; they visit the hospital daily and have complete charge of the treatment of the patients. The dispensary connected with the hospital is in charge of two physicians. Patients unable to pay for their expenses, are treated free of charge. The officers of the board of Managers for 1928-1929 follow: Thomas S. Quinn, president; W. C. Freeman, first vice-president; J. M. Shenk, second vice-president; L. Saylor Zimmerman, secretary; R. A. Nichols, Jr., treasurer. The Advisory board is composed of the following members: Rev. Rodney S. Brace, Frank S. Becker, Hon. C. V. Henry, S. P. Light, Grant Miller, H. J. Shenk, D. J. Leopold, L. Samler and Harry C. Moyer. Dr. William C. Guilford who at the age of ninety-eight years is the oldest living alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, is Dean and consulting physician of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons. The Good Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing was organized in 1897. Miss Ida Nudell is superintendent of the hospital, and Miss Winifred Godfrey, director of nurses.

Miss Ruth Kindt is instructor in the training school; Miss Ethel Martin is supervisor; Miss Martha Lehman is operating room supervisor and Miss Pauline Allwein is night supervisor. The hospital is located at Fourth and Walnut streets. Dr. Guilford turned the first spadeful of earth for the digging of the foundation for the building. The cornerstone of the building was laid on May 13, 1893.



CONRAD WEISER HOME BUILT 1730.



CORNWALL ORE BANK.





REV. JOHN CASPER STOEVER HOMESTEAD.  
HEBRON MORAVIAN CHURCH.

## THE LEBANON SANITORIUM

The Lebanon sanatorium, located at 4th and Willow streets, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, is a private hospital operated by a corporation for the treatment of medical and surgical cases.

The Lebanon sanatorium was started in 1903 as a small institution by the purchase of a large residence located at its present site. Dr. Andrew B. Gloninger, a prominent surgeon of Lebanon, was the leading physician in starting this private institution. Dr. Gloninger was elected president and Dr. H. H. Roedel, another prominent physician of Lebanon was elected secretary and treasurer. Miss Eleanor E. Green was appointed superintendent.

As the work of the sanatorium increased it was found necessary to enlarge and in 1905 a large two-story wing was added to the building and the institution was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, and received its charter October, 1905.

Dr. Andrew B. Gloninger was elected president, Miss Eleanor E. Green vice-president, and Dr. H. H. Roedel, secretary and treasurer.

The sanatorium prospered and continued to render service to the community under this management until the death of Dr. H. H. Roedel in August, 1916, at which time a reorganization was effected which made Dr. Wm. Roedel (a son of Dr. H. H. Roedel) vice-president of the corporation and Miss Eleanor E. Green was elected secretary and treasurer as well as continuing her duties as superintendent. Dr. Gloninger's death in December, 1918 caused the sanatorium to change its organization again, being purchased by three physicians in July, 1919.

The directorship of the corporation was changed in July, 1919, the following physicians and surgeons purchasing the institution—Dr. Frank J. Walter, Pinegrove, Penna., Dr. John L. Groh and Dr. John E. Marshall of Lebanon, Penna. The officers of the institution at the present time are Dr. John L. Groh, president; Dr. Frank J. Walter, vice-president and Dr. John E. Marshall, secretary-treasurer. The present directors have operated the sanatorium since July, 1919, and have allowed the institution to have an open staff in that any physician is allowed to bring his patients to the hospital and treat them himself.

The sanatorium does not maintain a training school for nurses and only employs graduate nurses in its work so is well equipped to render excellent service to the community. Its record during the twenty-seven years of its existence is a credit to the institution and to the management of the institution.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### BANKS

A careful study of conditions in the Lebanon valley in the middle period of the history of the United States, fails to disclose any serious effect of wild cat banks and wild cat currency in this region. Proverbially thrifty, and conservative in their investments, and practicing conservatism in farming and in industrial life, the German population of the fertile valley were rarely led astray by schemes of frenzied finance.

The oldest banking institution in the valley is the Lebanon National bank, organized in September 19, 1831, as the "Lebanon Bank" by Christian Snively, Thomas B. Coleman, Jacob B. Weidman, William Moore, George Lineaweaver, John Harrison, John G. Marshall, Peter Schultze, John Ley, David Greenawalt, Abraham Rex, Christian Kreider and John B. Mish. The bank was first opened for business on January 2, 1832. Until 1864, it operated under a state charter when application was made and granted for a national charter, under the corporate name of "Lebanon National Bank," which has been in continuous force and operation since that time. The bank was authorized to perform trust functions in 1922, by the Federal Reserve board. The original capital was \$50,000 and the present capital \$200,000. The first officers were William Moore, president, and A. W. Burns, cashier. The incorporators purchased Philip Huber's two story brick building on Ninth street, south of Cumberland, and fitted it for banking use. The bank was moved to its present location at Ninth and Cumberland streets, on August 11, 1884. In its one hundred years of existence the bank has never failed to pay the regular semi-annual dividend. The following men have been prominent in the building up and expansion of the business of this bank: William Moore, Jacob B. Weidman, Jacob Roedel, Christian Henry, Grant Weidman, Howard C. Shirk, Frank S. Becker and Hon. Charles V. Henry.

The resources of the bank on June 30, 1930 were: loans and discounts, \$1,825,919.49; overdrafts, \$75.43; United States government securities owned, \$335,278.76; other bonds, stocks and securities owned, \$1,337,206.11; banking house, \$197,509.72; furniture and fixtures, \$10,254.66, \$207,764.38; real estate owned other than banking house, \$340; reserve with Federal Reserve bank, \$127,835.12; cash and due from banks, \$173,143.30; outside checks and



other cash items, \$5,078.49; redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer, \$5,000.

*Liabilities.* Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$300,000; undivided profits-net, \$153,990; reserves for dividends, contingencies, etc., \$16,092; reserves for interest, taxes and other expenses, accrued and unpaid, \$20,135.31; circulating notes outstanding, \$100,000; due to banks, including certified and cashiers checks outstanding, \$15,048.55; demand deposits, \$665,783.66; time deposits, \$2,366,330.20; bills payable and rediscounts, \$180,000.00; other liabilities, \$261.36; total, \$4,017,641.08.

On January 1, 1930, the bank had 289 stockholders. The present officers are: Frank S. Becker, president; Charles V. Henry, Charles M. Coover, Harry C. Uhler, cashier; Lloyd A. Sattazahn, assistant cashier and trust officer; Clarence D. Becker, solicitor and C. Vincent Henry, Jr., solicitor. The directors are: Frank S. Becker, Charles V. Henry, Charles M. Coover, John H. Louser, William M. Haak, Frank B. Witmer, Frank W. Kreider, R. Ray Miller, Harry C. Moyer, Clarence D. Becker. The present employees of the bank are: Adam Saylor, general ledger bookkeeper; Harvey A. Heilman, individual ledger bookkeeper; R. Walter Weiant, notes and collections teller; John S. Mull, notes and collections teller; Harry B. Lerch, receiving and paying teller; Henry J. Becker, receiving and paying teller; John A. Feeman, savings department teller; Miss Mildred B. Kopp, stenographer; Mrs. Ida D. Mull, assistant bookkeeper; John H. Bachman, custodian of building.

*First National Bank of Lebanon.* The First National bank of Lebanon is the oldest national bank in the Lebanon valley. The original name of this bank, organized as a private institution on June 1, 1856 was "The Lebanon Valley Bank." The purpose of the organization was "the business of banking and receiving and paying deposits." The organizers and owners were: Simon Cameron, George Smuller, James Young, G. Dawson Coleman, Levi Kline, George Gleim and Augustus Boyd. G. Dawson Coleman was president and George Gleim, cashier. In 1864, when the bank was granted a national charter it became known as "The First National Bank of Lebanon." The charter granted was number 240 in the national banking system and in point of age the First National Bank of Lebanon is now the one hundred and eighth national bank in existence. The capital stock at date of organization as a national bank was \$50,000. The present capital stock is \$250,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$138,000; deposits, \$3,800,000. The bank is qualified under the Federal Reserve Act, to act in all Fi-

duciary capacities, such as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian and committee. This bank receives money on deposit, both commercial and savings account; it sells foreign exchange, and deals in mortgages and other securities. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following men: B. Dawson Coleman, president; Edward R. Coleman, vice-president; D. J. Leopold, cashier; H. Rank Bickel, solicitor; J. S. Bashore, P. N. Hershey, J. M. Shenk, P. S. Nolt, A. S. Weiss, G. Dawson Coleman and A. Harry Ehrgood.

*People's National Bank of Lebanon.* The People's bank was chartered as a state bank on March 29, 1888, and as a national bank, April 19, 1894. At the time of its organization its capital stock was \$100,000. Its present capital stock is \$125,000. The present officials are: Charles Z. Weiss, president; J. H. Greiner, vice-president; Walter C. Graeff, solicitor; Earl R. Schreiber, cashier; George E. Seifert, assistant cashier. The following compose the Board of Directors: Charles Z. Weiss, J. H. Greiner, Walter C. Graeff, Dr. A. L. Hauer, E. P. Rank, J. K. R. Schropp, Dr. W. H. Brubaker, Dr. A. J. Riegel and Harry R. Levan.

*Lebanon County Trust Company.* The Lebanon county Trust Company of Lebanon was organized October 3, 1901, for general banking and trust business. The first Board of Directors included the following: Dr. Ezra Grumbine, Edward D. Krall, Lee L. Grumbine, Isaac B. Haak, George H. Bender, Edward W. Miller, John Henry Miller, John M. Allwein, Samuel L. Light, Asaph S. Light, Cyrus F. Strickler, Harry B. Horst, Clayton B. Saylor, John A. Bowman and Henry F. Fidler. The officers at the time of organization were: Dr. Ezra Grumbine, president; J. Henry Miller, first vice-president; Cyrus F. Strickler, second vice-president; H. C. Grittinger, treasurer; John M. Allwein, secretary; Lee L. Grumbine and E. W. Miller, solicitors and title officers. When the bank was organized it had a capital stock of \$150,000. The present capital stock is \$300,000, par value being \$25. per share. The Board of Directors of the trust company at the present time consists of the following: C. O. Bressler, B. Dawson Coleman, Albert Coons, William C. Freeman, E. M. Hottenstein, John Hunsicker, George D. Krause, Warren G. Light, T. T. Lineaweaver, J. B. Millard, E. W. Miller, C. W. Rettew, E. D. Siegrist and C. L. Weimer. The present officers are: William C. Freeman, president; George D. Krause, first vice-president; C. O. Bressler, second vice-president; E. W. Miller, secretary and title officer; Fred I. Tarrach, assistant treasurer; M. D. Long, assistant trust officer; William E. Zecher, treasurer and trust officer; Warren G. Light, solicitor.

*North Side Bank and Trust Company.* The North Side Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1915, as the North Side Bank of Lebanon and was incorporated as a trust company in 1925. It performs the banking and trust business under a trust company charter. The organization was effected with the following Board of Directors: J. M. Allwein, William L. Daub, George Gress, Harry B. Horst, P. S. Keiser, George W. Lingle, B. F. Patschke, W. A. Schools, William B. Shirk, J. A. Sowers, H. N. Wolf, and L. B. Zimmerman. The first officers included B. F. Patschke, president, and J. G. Kreider, cashier. At the time of its inception the trust company had a capital stock of \$50,000. This was doubled to \$100,000 and again increased to \$200,000, the present capital. This bank is operated according to sound banking principals and on the basis of serving well has expanded and developed into a two million dollar institution. The present Board of Directors is as follows: Harry P. Allwein, F. E. Bamberger, Levi J. Gilbert, George Gress, Harry B. Horst, J. G. Kreider, Ray G. Light, George W. Lingle, John D. Long, William E. Meiser, B. F. Patschke, W. A. Schools, William B. Shirk, Harvey Steckbeck, and H. N. Wolf. The present officers are B. F. Patschke, president; W. A. Schools and H. N. Wolf, vice-presidents; J. G. Kreider, treasurer; Eugene D. Siegrist, solicitor; Ray G. Light, title officer.

*The Farmers Trust Company.* The Farmers Trust company of Lebanon was incorporated August 9, 1905. In 1930, the officers were: H. H. Ulrich, president; E. U. Sowers, vice-president; J. O. Light, secretary and treasurer; A. R. Culp, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. The directors are: C. V. Arnold, J. R. Beckley, Simon Behm, J. F. Brubaker, C. C. Burdan, G. Guerrisi, G. R. Kreider, Jr., S. P. Light, J. H. Long, H. G. Longenecker, J. W. Reber, C. J. Saylor, E. U. Sowers, George W. Stine, Charles H. Thompson, H. H. Ulrich and J. S. Weaver. In 1930, the liabilities of the trust company were: capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$155,000; individual deposits, \$2,863,000; bank deposits, \$7,000; other liabilities, \$89,000. Resources at the same time were as follows: loans and discounts, \$2,359,000; United States bonds, \$10,000; State and Municipal bonds, \$161,000; other bonds, \$892,000; cash and exchange, \$287,000; other resources, \$405,000.

*Myerstown National Bank.* This bank was incorporated on November 13, 1928. The officers and directors in 1930 are: F. S. Carmany, president; F. B. Horst, vice-president; Frank B. Uhrich, cashier; I. N. Bahney, G. S. Bleistein, Sr., F. S. Carmany, W. C. Gruber, E. L. Haak, H. A. Honker, F. B. Horst, S. D. Snyder, and E. E.



Wilhelm. In that year the liabilities and resources were listed as follows: liabilities—capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$300,000; undivided profits, \$50,000; circulation, \$50,000; individual deposits, \$296,000; other deposits, \$1,370,000. Resources—loans and discounts, \$992,000; United States bonds, \$143,000; state and municipal bonds, \$78,000; other bonds and securities, \$799,000; due from banks, \$60,000; cash on hand, \$75,000; other resources, \$44,000.

*Myerstown Trust Company.* The Myerstown Trust company was organized March 31, 1914, for general banking and trust business. In 1914 at the time of its organization the bank had capital stock amounting to \$125,000 with a surplus of \$18,750. In 1930, its capital stock amounts to \$125,000 and its surplus is \$150,000. The organizers were: Edwin H. Kurtz, J. H. Yeiser, Ephraim Zug, H. L. Corl, S. T. Yost, Aaron M. Vogt, E. H. Gerhart, I. B. Klinger, Charles S. Peiffer, N. P. Coldren, D. W. Light, Charles Z. Weiss, William R. Gettel and A. H. Hunsicker. The present Board of Directors is as follows: N. P. Coldren, H. L. Corl, H. W. Emerich, R. V. Klopp, I. B. Krall, D. W. Light, Charles C. Loose, Charles S. Peiffer, A. M. Vogt, Aaron Walmer, J. H. Yeiser, S. T. Yost, A. P. Zeller and Ephraim Zug. The officers are: Ephraim Zug, president; J. H. Yeiser, vice-president; Edwin R. Noll, secretary and treasurer; H. H. Killmer, assistant treasurer; D. W. Light, solicitor.

*The Richland National Bank.* The Richland National Bank of Richland was chartered August 29, 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The present capital stock amounts to \$50,000. The first Board of Directors were as follows: A. P. Moore, president; Samuel Klopp, vice-president; M. E. Holstein, A. S. Illig, F. H. Lehman, N. L. Kalbach, George M. Focht and I. F. Landis. At the time of organization F. L. Reber was cashier; M. D. M. Batdorff, teller and F. H. Lehman, solicitor. The following comprise the present Board of Directors: I. F. Landis, president; M. E. Holstein, vice-president; John H. Bennetch, vice-president; M. H. Wiest, R. H. Behney, M. D. M. Batdorff, M. N. Royer, Jacob Steinmetz, Wayne Keller and A. M. Miller. M. D. M. Batdorff is the present cashier; S. M. Klopp is the teller and R. H. Behney, the solicitor.

*Womelsdorf Union Bank.* This bank was organized December 18, 1902, and received its charter on March 2, 1903. The organizers of the bank were: John M. Schonour, Alpheus S. Belmey, H. B. Hamacker, F. T. Landis, Thomas H. Yundt, D. W. Dundor, H. F. Fidler, H. D. Matthews, A. M. Klopp, William Schaeffer, A. J. Long, John L. Shultz and John B. Himmelberger. The original officers

were: John M. Schonour, president; John L. Shultz, first vice-president; D. W. Dundor, second vice-president; F. T. Landis, secretary; Charles P. Schaeffer, cashier; Henry G. Illig, assistant cashier; Ray H. S. Strauss, teller. The first capital stock of the bank and that in 1925 amounted to \$50,000. A bank building valued at \$14,000, was erected in 1903. The officers of the institution in 1925 were: John L. Schultz, president; L. R. Valentine and A. M. Klopp, vice-presidents; F. T. Landis, secretary; Charles P. Schaeffer, cashier.

*Robesonia State Bank.* This bank, founded by citizens of the borough, was chartered December 12, 1922. its first officers were: John W. Gocher, president; H. R. Gerhart, vice-president; M. A. Moyer, vice-president; Howard E. Ohl, cashier; Edgar S. Richardson, attorney. The officers in 1924 were: Robert R. Gerhart, president; Mahlon A. Moyer, first vice-president; John H. Horne, second vice-president; Howard E. Ohl, cashier. The original capital and that in 1924, was \$50,000; surplus \$10,000.00; deposits in 1924, \$260,000.00.

*Wernersville National Bank.* The Wernersville National Bank was founded by George W. Wertz, Reuben D. Wenrich, Samuel S. Hill, Ephraim Witman, Sr., William W. Webber, W. J. Kershner, John H. Miller, Isaac C. Greth, George W. Wagner and Leonard M. Ruth. The bank was founded with a capital of \$25,000, which has increased to \$50,000 in 1925. The date of the bank's organization is March 23, 1906. Original officers were: George W. Wertz, president; Reuben D. Wenrich, vice-president; Leonard M. Ruth, cashier. In 1924, the officers were: Reuben D. Wenrich, president; Samuel S. Hill, vice-president; William W. Webber, vice-president; Thomas K. Leidy, secretary; Leonard M. Ruth, cashier.

*First National Bank of Schaefferstown.* On December 13, 1907, this bank was granted a national bank charter. The capital stock at the time of its organization and at the present time is \$25,000. The original Board of Directors was composed of the following: Uriah B. Horst, president; M. G. Umberger, vice-president; H. Wealand, vice-president; Joseph Y. Brubacher, vice-president; Alvin Binner, cashier; S. H. Bomberger, Emanuel Dulabone, Jacob Stewart, L. S. Hoffman, A. S. Brendle and S. S. Burkholder. The present directors and officials are: Uriah B. Horst, president; M. G. Umberger, H. W. Wealand and Joseph Y. Brubacher, vice-presidents; S. H. Bomberger, Emanuel Dulabone, Jacob Stewart, Clarence D. Becker, Daniel Bomberger and John K. Wenger.

*Annville National Bank.* This bank was chartered in 1873, as

"The Savings and Deposit Bank of Annville" with a capital of \$50,000.00. At the time of organization the officers were: John H. Kinports, president; Samuel L. Brightbill, cashier; George W. Stein, teller. On January 10, 1877, Mr. Stein was appointed cashier which position he held until the time of his death in 1929. On May 17, 1878, the bank was chartered as a national bank. On December 13, 1923, the bank was granted the power to act as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver or in any other trust capacity. At the time of its organization the bank had capital stock amounting to \$50,000. By April 2, 1884, the capital stock was increased to \$75,000; by April 14, 1892, to \$100,000, and by November 23, 1923, to \$200,000. On June 30, 1930, its resources were: loans and discounts, \$631,112.89; United States bonds, \$362,536.25; bonds and securities, \$887,581.64; banking house and fixtures, \$5,993.20; other real estate, \$1,100.00; due from banks, \$47,013.74; cash and reserve, \$73,915.85; redemption fund, \$5,000.00. Its liabilities at the same time were: capital stock, \$200,000; surplus and net profits, \$269,321; reserve for dividends, \$8,000; circulation, \$100,000; deposits, \$1,386,932.57; bills payable, \$50,000. The officers and directors in 1930 were: Charles V. Henry, president; John H. Gingrich, vice-president; E. A. Henry, cashier; Oscar S. Light, assistant cashier; Charles V. Henry, John H. Gingrich, E. A. Henry, H. E. Millard, A. R. Kreider, John B. Saylor, Alfred K. Mills, Paul W. Kreider, John H. Yordy.

*Peoples Trust Company, Annville* This trust company was incorporated April 27, 1906, as the Peoples Deposit bank. On November 23, 1923 the Peoples Trust company organized to take over the business of the Peoples Deposit bank. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following: E. E. McCurdy, Lebanon; M. F. Batdorf, Annville; John M. Early, Annville; Nathaniel Light, Annville; Samuel Fry, East Hanover; Tobias Bomberger, Annville; J. Frank Smith, Annville; M. H. Shaud, Annville. The officers at the time of organization were: John M. Early, president; J. Frank Smith, secretary and cashier; H. L. Kinports, teller. The present Board of Directors is as follows: John M. Early, Samuel Fry, Dr. Harry Zimmerman, H. L. Kinports, E. E. McCurdy, Tobias Bomberger, Frank L. Heilman, Edward H. Smith, H. W. Miller, J. P. Batdorf, D. G. Brandt and C. P. Saylor. The officers are: John M. Early, president; Samuel Fry, H. L. Kinports and Dr. Harry Zimmerman, vice-presidents; J. Frank Smith, treasurer; Edward H. Smith, trust officer; E. E. McCurdy, solicitor; M. H. Wilhelm, teller; I. M. Long, clerk. At the time of its organization the bank had capital stock amounting to \$50,000. The present capital



stock amounts to \$125,000. The resources of the trust company on June 27, 1929 were: loans and investments, \$615,755.82; cash and reserve, \$37,263.59; due from banks, \$35,343.67; furniture and fixtures, \$3,000.00; real estate, \$14,226.68; other assets, \$2,800.00; total, \$708,389.75.

The liabilities were: capital stock, \$125,000.00; surplus and profits, \$62,635.08; deposits, \$475,646.67; dividends unpaid, \$108.00; bills payable, \$45,000.00; total, \$708,389.75.

*Trust funds.* Trust funds invested, \$190,027.16; trust funds un-invested, \$580.05; total, \$190,607.21.

*Palmyra Bank and Trust Company.* This institution was organized in December 1886, for general banking purposes under the name "The Palmyra Bank." On September 10, 1926, it became an organization for general banking and trust business, and the name was changed to the present one. At the time of its organization in 1886, the capital stock was \$50,000. At the present time the capital stock amounts to \$125,000. The organizers and first Board of Directors of the Palmyra bank were: Simon L. Gingrich, William L. Kreider, Joseph Landis, Jacob L. Bowman, John S. Bomberger, Rudolph Behm, John H. Gingrich, and Samuel L. Brightbill. The original officials of the Palmyra bank were: William E. Brunner, president; Simon L. Gingrich, vice-president; Simon H. Bowman, cashier and Morris D. Landis, teller. The organizers and first Board of Directors of the Palmyra bank and Trust company were: Harvey L. Seltzer, John G. Early, J. H. Kuntz, Jacob S. Farver, Amos S. Bachman, George W. Bowman, George E. Schaffner, Rudolph Behm and Eugene W. Bowman. The first officials were: Eugene W. Bowman, president; George W. Bowman; vice-president J. Spayd Bomberger, treasurer and trust officer. The present Board of Directors of the Palmyra bank and Trust company is as follows: Eugene W. Bowman, Amos S. Bachman, John G. Early, George E. Schaffner, J. Spayd Bomberger, William E. Kreider, Simon G. Bucher, J. Carper Early, Herbert S. Baum, Christian S. Seaman. The present officials are: Eugene W. Bowman, president; J. Spayd Bomberger, secretary, treasurer, and trust officer; A. Warren Garman, assistant treasurer.

*The Valley Trust Company of Palmyra.* The Valley Trust Company of Palmyra was organized September 1, 1903, under the act of April 29, 1874. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following men: C. C. Gingrich, W. I. Hess, G. H. Moyer, E. W. Bowman, Joseph Early, H. G. Newgard, J. M. Brandt, Jacob

Landis, A. L. Landis, E. R. Dissinger, I. N. Hershey, M. B. Brandt. The first officers were: S. F. Engle, president; C. C. Gingrich, vice-president; F. E. Hartz, secretary and treasurer; George R. Gingrich, teller. The following comprise the present Board of Directors: Joseph M. Brandt, A. B. Carper, J. R. Engle, D. B. Flory, C. C. Gingrich, W. I. Hess, H. U. Landis, F. R. Moyer, H. B. Moyer, H. G. Newgard, A. C. Ober, E. M. Baum, S. N. Ulrich and John Ramler. Present officials are: C. C. Gingrich, president; W. I. Hess, vice-president; H. B. Moyer, secretary and treasurer, and trust officer; F. S. Carper; assistant secretary; J. R. Engle, solicitor and title officer; Mary E. Longnecker, first teller; J. L. Witmer, second teller; Harold S. Moyer, bookkeeper. The capital stock of the Trust company at the time of organization and at the present time is \$125,000. The trust company has surplus and profits amounting to \$262,594.08, all of which is earned. Dividends paid to date (1930) \$122,500.00; total resources, \$1,313,486.09; trust funds not included in total resources, \$432,086.76.

*Jonestown Bank and Trust Company.* The Jonestown bank was chartered as a state bank, May 17, 1873. A new charter, enabling the bank to do fiduciary business and changing the name to the Jonestown Bank and Trust company, was issued May 10, 1928. At the time of organization the bank had capital stock amounting to \$50,000. Its capital stock at present amounts to \$125,000. Among the organizers were: William H. Kaufman, David M. Rank, C. P. Miller, W. E. Brunner, Henry Bross, Thomas Leshner, Henry Heilman, Christian Lentz, Jeremiah Heilman, E. J. Treichler, John Philips, John C. Seltzer, Jerome W. Henry, Robert Bland, T. H. Brunner, Jacob G. Heilman. The first officers were: William E. Brunner, president; Jerome W. Henry, cashier. The present Board of Directors includes the following members: J. A. Schock, J. K. Light, Isaac Deck, R. J. Emrich, A. J. Wolfe, and G. A. Speck. The present officials are: Elias Gerhart, president; M. F. Arndt, vice-president; Clayton R. Boltz, treasurer; Henry B. Leshner, assistant treasurer; H. J. Haldeman, trust officer.

*The Campbelltown Bank, Campbelltown.* The Campbelltown bank was organized as a state bank in 1919. The committee in charge of the organization of the bank was comprised of the following: H. K. Kreider, E. M. Brandt, Joseph M. Brandt, E. S. Wagner, Paul I. Moyer, John H. Moyer, C. A. Lenig, G. A. Bachman, Joseph H. Kettering, and D. B. Flory. The officials and present Board of Directors are: Henry K. Kreider, president; Joseph M. Brandt, vice-president; Ethan A. Kreider, cashier; Ira

B. Basehore, teller; E. M. Brandt, J. C. Hess, J. B. Hostetter, John H. Moyer, A. B. Shenk, E. S. Wagner and C. A. Bachman. The capital stock at the time of the bank's organization and at the present time is \$50,000.

*Hershey Trust Company.* The Hershey Trust company was organized in April, 1905, by Milton S. Hershey, William H. Lebkicher and John E. Snyder. The first Board of Directors was as follows: Milton S. Hershey, William H. Lebkicher, John E. Snyder, John B. Curry, Israel Moyer, Rev. John A. Landis, George M. Hocker, A. W. Stauffer and Dr. U. G. Risser. The present Board of Directors and officials are as follows: Milton S. Hershey, president; John E. Snyder, vice-president; William F. R. Murrie, Ezra F. Hershey, S. C. Stecher, secretary and treasurer; P. A. Staples, vice-president. At the time of its organization the trust company had capital stock amounting to \$125,000 and a surplus of \$125,000. At the present time its capital stock amounts to \$125,000, and the undivided profits amount to \$791,720.80. Since 1925, the trust company does not operate in a commercial capacity, the Hershey National bank having taken over the commercial side of its business. The Hershey Trust company operates in a Fiduciary capacity only.

*Hershey National Bank.* The officers and directors of the Hershey National Bank in 1930 were: Ezra F. Hershey, president; William F. R. Murrie, vice-president; S. C. Stecher, cashier; Ezra F. Hershey, M. S. Hershey, J. A. Landis, William F. R. Murrie, U. G. Risser, J. E. Snyder, A. W. Stauffer and S. C. Stecher. In 1930, the liabilities of the bank were: capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$139,000; demand deposits, \$1,802,000; time deposits, \$854,000; other liabilities, \$22,000. The resources in 1930 were: loans and discounts, \$2,320,000; cash and exchange, \$777,000; other resources, \$20,000.

*Hummelstown National Bank.* The Hummelstown National bank was organized in 1868 as the "Hummelstown Bank," a private institution, owned by individuals. George T. Hummel was its president from the organization until 1875, when he was succeeded by Abner Rutherford. John J. Nissley was the first cashier, and the first board of directors was composed of George T. Hummel, Jacob Eberly, John M. Shenk, Abner Rutherford, John H. Balsbaugh, Joseph Farnsler, Dr. Jacob Shope, Christian Landis, and Martin Early. In 1930, the officers and directors were: A. B. Shenk, president; F. C. Witmer, cashier; J. M. Brightbill, E. Z. Etter, LeRoy A. Holler, W. H. Moyer, M. L. Nissley, T. R. Patrick, A. B. Shenk and F. C. Witmer. Liabilities in 1930 included, capital, \$125,000;



surplus, \$125,000; undivided profits \$71,000; circulation, \$30,000; deposits, \$1,048,000; other liabilities, \$128,000. Resources in that year were: loans and discounts, \$905,000; United States bonds, \$105,000; State and Municipal bonds, \$10,000; other bonds and securities, \$389,000; due from banks, \$65,000; cash on hand, \$18,000; other resources, \$35,000.

*The Farmers Bank of Hummelstown.* This bank was incorporated March 31, 1885, as a state bank. The organizers were: Dr. Thomas G. Fox, William H. Ulrich, Christian Hoffer, John H. Backenstoe, A. G. Shope, C. P. Haehnlen, Frank S. Strickler, Joseph L. Gingrich, Joseph S. Strickler, Hiram Landis, John Moyer, J. H. Moyer, Benjamin Longenecker, John Moyer and Michael Moyer. The officers at the time of organization were: Christian Hoffer, president; M. K. Burkholder, vice-president; Thomas G. Fox, cashier; Frank S. Strickler, teller. The officials and directors in 1930 were: Allen K. Walton, president; Richard B. Earnest, vice-president; Samuel T. Witmer, secretary; Harry M. Horst, cashier; Chester M. Ebersole, assistant cashier; Henry F. Holler, Jacob C. Hess, David M. Book, John L. Ulrich, Robert T. Fox, George W. Karmany, Dr. John W. Horn and John B. Strickler. The capital stock of the bank at the time of its organization was the same as that in 1930, \$50,000.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### INDUSTRIES.

*Iron.* The iron industry has played a leading role in the development of manufacturing in the Lebanon valley. The Cornwall mines have been a source of supply for furnaces operating in the valley since pre-Revolutionary days. The city of Lebanon has earned the sobriquet "Iron City" and as a result wealth has poured into many local banks. The Coleman family of Cornwall and Lebanon have been the leading masters of this great business since Robert Coleman served as clerk at the New Market Forge in North Annville township in the latter part of the 18th century. H. C. Grittinger, who was connected with several furnaces owned by the Coleman family, wrote a very complete account of the furnaces erected in the valley, for the publications of the *Lebanon County Historical Society*. Information is lacking concerning four industrial plants connected with the iron industry. The Union Forge, Lickdale Steel Plant, The Phraener Foundry and Major & Bros. Foundry have not influenced the development of the industry in the valley as noticeably as did those erected by members of the Coleman family. Consequently particular emphasis is placed upon the forges and furnaces established in Cornwall and Lebanon. Mr. Grittinger's account is the source of much of the following information.

New Market, or Quattapahilla Forge in North Annville township, the first forge to be erected in the valley, was built some time before 1756. James Old operated it in 1767, and Robert Coleman, ancestor of the prominent Lebanon county family, was clerk there. The forge was owned by Gerrard Etter whose son Samuel after falling heir to it, sold it to Adam Orth in 1793. Orth's son-in-law, David Krause of Lebanon, assisted in operating the force. The property changed owners frequently between 1795 and 1876, when it was abandoned. After Adam Orth the owners were in turn, Henry Orth, Henry Meyer, John Elder and John Kean, Thomas Masterson, Samuel Light, John Light and Levi Uhler, Henry Cyrus and John Light, Theodore B. Klein, Samuel Warner, Samuel E. Light. The forge was operated at different times by John R. Davies and Lukens & Wood, while Samuel Light owned it. In 1837-1838, while operated by Lukens & Wood, who later developed the great Coatesville plant, new processes were introduced that were destined to have far-reaching results. Forge cinder, at one time considered of no value, was put to use by breaking

it up in a stamp mill or re-melting it in hot blast crucibles and converting it under the forge hammer into blooms of 250 pounds each. This attracted much attention and was generally adopted throughout the Lebanon valley. By 1876, the forge was abandoned and dismantled.

Colebrook Furnace was built by Robert Coleman, who had been a clerk at the New Market Forge, in 1781. It was located on Conewago creek six miles southwest of Cornwall. Thomas Bird Coleman became successor to his father in 1825, and was followed by his son William in 1848. Robert H. Coleman and Anne Coleman Rogers inherited the property in 1861. The furnace was managed by Samuel Jacobs, Henry Robeson (Robinson), founder of Robesonia, and John Benson at different times during its existence. Cold-blast charcoal pig iron, "ten plate stoves," made after the pattern of wood stoves then in use, and other castings were the principal products made here. After 1860 the furnace was abandoned and dismantled.

In 1846-1847, Robert Dawson Coleman and George Dawson Coleman erected the Lebanon furnaces on the Union Canal about a mile northwest of Lebanon. The successful use of anthracite coal, in connection with hot blast, encouraged the project. The first furnace was blown in February 1847, and No. 2 furnace in 1848. The stacks were built of limestone, lined with fire brick, were 40 ft. square at the base, 30 ft. square at the top and were 35 ft. high. Each furnace had a 5½ ft. crucible, 14 ft. bosh, and a 6 ft. opening at the top, and had three tuyere and one fore part arches. They were equipped with one cast iron hot blast stove for each furnace, four sets of two flue cylinder boilers and two 6 ft. by 6 ft. geared blowing engines. The furnaces were known as "bash furnaces" because they were built in an excavation in the side of a hill, bringing the top of the furnace level with the floor of the stock house, which was at the rear of the furnace. When at their best the furnaces yielded 6 to 8 tons of pig iron daily, using in the process, between 2½ and 3 tons of anthracite coal and 2¼ tons of Cornwall iron ore for every ton of iron made. The success of the furnaces caused the owners to erect a large pipe foundry nearby. Cast iron pipe of all sizes were manufactured until after the Civil War when a labor shortage made its abandonment practicable. George Dawson Coleman assumed full ownership of the furnace in 1852. He became one of the leading and progressive iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania. In 1864, Mr. Coleman erected an experimental furnace to reduce iron ore with anthracite coal using either cold or hot blasts. It was unsuccessful. A fourth furnace stack called furnace No. 3, was built in 1872, next to the original



furnaces. It had the latest improvements with a mantel and column base, and a cylindrical plate-iron casting. It had a 6-foot crucible, 16 foot bosh, a 9 foot opening at the top, and was 54½ feet high. In addition it was equipped with a bell and hopper charging apparatus. In this it differed from the older furnaces which had open tops. Player iron pipe hot blast stoves, duplex cylinder boilers and a 7 ft. by 7 ft. vertical I. P. Morris blowing engine together with a pneumatic hoist to charge the furnace, were added. This new furnace greatly increased the yield from 150 to 200 tons per week, when only anthracite coal was used for fuel. The amount of production was further increased by the use of ore that was specially prepared by roasting in Swedish Gjers or kilns, the first to be erected in this country. In 1883, when Arthur and Horace Brock managed the business, furnace No. 3 was remodelled and equipped with three Whitwell hot blast stoves. Coke was used for fuel and the production of pig iron increased to 700 tons weekly. B. Dawson Coleman and Edward Coleman came into control of the furnaces in 1894, and the following year they made changes in the furnace that increased the output to 1200 tons per week. The other furnaces had been remodelled from time to time but by 1898, both were dismantled and a new and improved blast furnace erected in their place. The Pennsylvania Steel Company purchased the furnaces from the Colemans in 1901, but retained Mr. B. Dawson Coleman as general manager. In 1904, the capacity of the two furnaces was more than 400 tons of pig iron a day.

Robert and William Coleman under the firm name of R. W. & W. Coleman began the erection of the first Cornwall Anthracite Furnace in 1849. It was located at Cornwall on land once owned by Peter Smith, north of the Big Ore Hill. No. 1 furnace was blown in 1851, and No. 2 furnace in 1854. The stacks were modelled after those of the North Lebanon furnaces and were of brick manufactured there. Anthracite coal was used exclusively in these furnaces until 1882, when some coke was substituted. After 1866, the Cornwall ore that had been used was supplemented by hematite ore and mill cinder. Pig iron was the principal product, though castings were made for the North Cornwall, Bird Coleman and Donaghmore furnaces. When William Coleman died in 1861 his interest in the property was retained by his estate and until Robert Coleman's death in 1864, the name of the firm was unchanged. Then the heirs operated under the name of R. W. Coleman Heirs & Company. Robert H. Coleman, one of the heirs, became sole owner of the plant in 1882 and sold it in

1894, to the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. The furnaces were abandoned in 1898.

The Dudley Iron company built the Dudley furnace, better known as the Donaghmore Furnace, in 1854. The company consisted of Simeon Guilford, John Krause, Levi Klein, John Weidman and Jefferson Shirk. The site of the plant was located west of the Cornwall Railroad, between Chestnut and Cumberland streets, Lebanon. Mr. Guilford was one of the engineers who had constructed the Union Canal and had manufactured pig iron at the Swatara furnace in Schuylkill county. He drew the plans for the Dudley company and used limestone to build the furnace stack, engine and casting houses. Anthracite coal and raw sulphurous Cornwall ore were used. Since roasted ore was then unknown the results in quality and quantity of pig iron were not always satisfactory. Robert W. Coleman, of Cornwall, purchased the furnace in 1857, and changed the name to Donaghmore furnace. His heirs remodelled it after 1873, by erecting two new, larger iron hot blast stoves, increasing the height of the furnace and equipping it with a bell and hopper charging apparatus instead of the open top. A number of ore roasting kilns were built also. The results during the period of Mr. Coleman's ownership and that of his heirs were satisfactory. In 1882 when the estate was settled Anne C. Alden, Margaret C. Freeman and Sarah H. Coleman bought the Donaghmore Furnace. In 1886, it was transferred to the Cornwall Iron Company, Limited, who abandoned it in 1890.

A charter for the Aurora Iron company was granted Artemus Wilhelm of Cornwall, D. S. Hammond, A. R. Boughter, William Shirk and P. L. Weimer of Lebanon in 1865. They erected a plant east of Fourth street, Lebanon, for the purpose of manufacturing butt weld wrought iron pipe. The company was unsuccessful and in 1882 reorganized as the Lebanon Iron company. Robert H. Coleman was president; A. Hess, secretary and treasurer; Thomas Evans, general superintendent; A. Wilhelm and D. S. Hammond, directors. The plant was enlarged and converted into a bar iron rolling mill. In July, 1889, the company merged with other companies into the American Iron & Steel company.

The Bird Coleman furnaces were built at Grassy Hill near the Cornwall ore banks by the heirs of R. W. Coleman in 1872-1873. The stack and casting houses were built of brown sandstone. Two furnaces were built and blown in by 1881. The next year, when the Coleman estate was settled, W. C. Freeman took charge of the furnaces and made H. C. Grittinger manager. The plant was remodeled in 1884



SCHAEFFERTOWN.





Old Zeller  
Indian Fort  
Newman's Point

Old Zeller  
Indian Fort

and 1885, and when completed was one of the finest in Pennsylvania. The stacks had been improved and equipped with new steel hoist towers, steam vertical hoists improved charging apparatus and the tops of the furnaces were connected with a steel bridge. The water supply was improved and the ore roasting kilns increased to 28. In 1885, the owners of the plant became known as the Cornwall Iron Company, Limited. In addition to the original members who have been named before W. C. Freeman, E. C. Freeman and C. Perry Alden were taken into the firm. In 1898, these furnaces were leased to the Lackawanna Iron & Steel company.

W. C. Freeman represented his mother Mrs. Margaret C. Freeman, in the erection of North Cornwall furnace on Furnace Creek one mile north of Cornwall Station, during the year 1872 and 1873. The Bird Coleman furnaces which were being built at the same time were modelled after the North Cornwall furnace. Mr. Freeman acted as general superintendent and Henry C. Grittinger served as manager. The plant was one of the most modern at that time, having been designed by P. L. Weimer and A. Wilhelm. Anthracite was used for fuel at first and in 1882, some coke was substituted. Cornwall ore was used continually and the output of the plant averaged from 120 to 140 tons per week at first, but when coke was put into use and the ore roasted it increased to 450 tons. Because the demand for pig iron became limited the furnace was not blown in until 1898. After that it came into the possession of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel company.

The Colebrook furnaces which were located in West Lebanon township, were erected by Robert H. Coleman in 1880-1881, on land that formerly belonged to Jacob and John Funck. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad, the Cornwall railroad and the Quittapahilla creek were nearby. The buildings were constructed of dressed limestone with sandstone trimmings. The furnaces were modern. Six Whitwell fire brick hot blast stoves were installed among other apparatus and were the first of their kind to be used in Lebanon county. Provisions for ore roasting were made. The Whitwell furnaces increased production after the two furnaces were blown in 1881 and 1882, respectively. The furnaces were enlarged in 1887 and 1889, and production increased from 70 to 125 tons of pig iron daily. In 1894, the Lackawanna Iron & Steel company purchased the property. Most of the Coleman interests had been bought and leased by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company so that in 1917, when that company's Lebanon interests were merged with those of the Bethlehem Steel company the

business developed by the Coleman family became identified with the greatest steel company of eastern Pennsylvania.

There were other forges and furnaces in the county, which grew up contemporarily with the Coleman plants. A forge was located in the Monroe valley about three miles northeast of Fredericksburg and began operations about 1835. Because of its location it was called Monroe forge and was erected by Jonathan Seidel. It was run by water power, was a bloomery and had a run out and four forge fires. The principal product was charcoal blooms although bar iron was frequently made from the blooms. For a time a charcoal furnace adjoined the forge but the scarcity of iron ore in the vicinity caused its abandonment. Henry B. Seidel, Philip W. Killinger and John W. Killinger were all interested in the venture until its abandonment in 1868.

Daniel Meyer erected the first foundry in Myerstown on North street in 1838. It was a small plant and was first blown by a blower or fan run by horsepower. After several years it was removed to the Union Canal, south of Myerstown. It is in operation at that place by the firm of Joseph Painter and Sons who employ 27 people in the manufacture of iron castings. When first operated the principal products were stoves and small castings for agricultural implements. William Meyers, under whose direction the plant was removed to its present site, enlarged it and ran it in connection with a steam grist and saw mill for a time. Judge Deppen and Jonathan Miller were successive owners until 1871, when fire destroyed the plant. The next year Joseph Painter purchased the site, rebuilt the foundry which was again burned in 1885. Painter then erected the present plant which is equipped to do all kinds of furnace and mill work.

The North Lebanon foundry was built in 1849, by John Shay, John Thomas and Cyrus Mutch on land that was leased from the Mifflin estate on what is now Eighth and Water street, North Lebanon. Mr. Shay left the company after a short time and Thomas' interest was purchased by Thomas Forster, who had managed the Cornwall Charcoal furnace, in 1851. The firm was known as Forster and Mutch until 1864, when Foster became sole owner. The business was a general foundry one and came into the ownership of Rosenberger, Light & Company, Reinoehl & Meily and Samuel Light, Ezekiel Light, Stephen Light, Gideon Light, Daniel W. Zellers and H. B. Westenger. The last named group sold the plant to the Lebanon Stove Works company on March 11, 1882, for the manufacture of stoves and other castings. The company has discontinued business.



William Weimer and his sons, P. L. and Lucien E. Weimer, began operations of the old Phraener foundry on Seventh street, Lebanon in 1856. The business was small at first and included foundry and machine work. Suitable buildings were erected the same year for a new plant east of Eighth street, facing the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. William Weimer retired from the business after four years and the firm name became P. L. Weimer & Brothers. In 1879, it became known as Weimer Brothers and in 1880, was incorporated as The Weimer Machine Works company. P. L. Weimer was president and chief engineer, while L. E. Weimer acted as treasurer and general manager. The firm does general machine and foundry business and manufactures from its own patents, specialties for furnaces. During the Civil War the shops operated day and night for nearly three years manufacturing gun lathes for the Scott Foundry at Reading, to manufacture cannon for the Government's use on fortifications and vessels. In addition they manufactured about 500 wrought iron field pieces. The works are the oldest in the county and in 1927 employed 14 people.

The Lebanon steam forge was the first of its kind to be erected in Lebanon county. Henry B. and John B. Seidel built it in 1857, on the northwest corner of Cumberland street and the Cornwall railroad. One large frame building in which six heating fires were placed, with steam boilers, engine, shears and trip hammers made up the plant. Wrought scrap iron, cut into lengths, piled and heated to a welding heat with charcoal as fuel was used in manufacturing. The products were composed chiefly of bar iron, and special shapes under the trip-hammer. The plant was owned, after the Seidel's sold it in 1863, by David Mitchell, William Wiley, William VandeSande, J. R. Evans and Jacob Capp. When the firm was known as VandeSande and Capp the plant underwent vast improvements. The forge building was converted into a merchant bar iron rolling mill and a new and large rolling mill erected in addition. In 1884, Capp, who had purchased VandeSande's interest, joined with T. T. Worth, J. H. Miller, Jacob M. Shenk, Henry Capp, George Ross, trustees, E. M. Woomer and Christian Shenk, in the formation of the West End Rolling Mill company. The company erected chain works for manufacturing chains of all sizes, particularly large heavy ones to be used on ship board for anchoring buoys and sold many to the United States government.

In 1867, the Lebanon valley furnace was erected between Forge street and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The original owners were John Meily, Henry J. Meily, Lyman Nutting, and Richard Meily. They operated under the firm name of Meily & Company. In 1874,

after Henry J. Meily and Lyman Nutting withdrew from the company the name became J. & R. Meily. Later the plant became identified with the Lebanon valley Furnace company. Casting and engine houses were built of brick and the base of the furnace stack was made of limestone. Cornwall ore was used after being roasted and desulphurized in four Swedish or Ggers kilns. Anthracite coal was used until 1883, after which coke was substituted. Improvements in 1883 increased the output of the furnace from 100 tons of pig iron a week, to 450 tons in the same time.

The first officers of the Lebanon Manufacturing company were Dr. C. D. Gloninger, president; John B. Rauch, secretary; E. A. Uhler, treasurer; J. M. Gettel, superintendent and David Mitchell, Henry Shenk, George Krause, William Eckenroth, Adolphus Reinoehl, George Rigler, Levi Wolf, directors. The company was chartered 1867 and erected brick buildings on North Tenth street, Lebanon. The original plan was to manufacture agricultural implements and the plant was generally known as the Lebanon Agricultural Shops. In 1870, the intention to manufacture implements for the farm was abandoned and the company entered into the construction of freight cars. After a fire in 1873, the plant was enlarged. In addition to freight cars, engines for furnace and mill work, the plant produced large quantities of castings for the furnaces at Lebanon, Cornwall, Robesonia and Pottstown. In 1904, men working in all departments numbered five hundred.

On August 21, 1899, the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, after purchasing two Reading and three Lebanon companies. The companies included in the transaction were J. H. Sternbergh & Son, Reading, National Bolt, Nut & Rivet Works, Reading, Pennsylvania Bolt & Nut company, Lebanon, Lebanon Iron company, and the East Lebanon Iron company. Capital involved at the time of incorporation amounted to \$20,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 was in preferred stock with preferential and cumulative dividends of 5%. \$17,000,000 was in common stock on which \$5 a share was paid. The par value of the shares was \$50 and the stock was listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The company was authorized by its charter to "manufacture iron or steel, or both, or any article of commerce from iron or steel or wood or both." A general office was established at Lebanon with a business office at No. 813 Drexel building, Philadelphia. Arthur Brock, of Lebanon, was president of the company; J. H. Sternbergh, of Reading, chairman of the executive committee; Horace Brock, of Lebanon, treasurer; W. W. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, secretary and

assistant treasurer; James Lord, of Lebanon was made general manager with Herbert M. Sternbergh, assistant manager for the Reading division and H. J. Hayden, assistant manager at Lebanon. Captain H. M. M. Richards became general auditor; H. C. Gable and H. A. Wagner, sales agents; H. H. Light, purchasing agent and C. L. Hallman, chief clerk. The executive committee with Mr. Sternbergh as chairman consisted of Horace Brock, James Lord, H. H. Light and Charles W. Wilhelm. The first board of directors included J. H. Sternbergh, Horace Brock, H. M. M. Richards, John W. Brock, C. W. Wilhelm, Arthur Brock, W. W. Gibbs, James Lord, H. H. Light, H. M. Sternbergh and H. J. Hayden. On September 1, 1899, by order of the president, The Lebanon Iron company became known as the West Works of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing company, The Pennsylvania Bolt & Nut company became the Central Works. The East Lebanon Iron company became the East Works. In Reading the business formerly conducted by J. H. Sternbergh & Son, became the Reading Works and The National Bolt, Nut & Rivet Works were known as the North Reading Works. Business increased rapidly so that the Central and West Works at Lebanon were united as the Central Works. After 1901, it was decided to transfer the machinery from the North Reading plant to Lebanon and centralize the company's efforts. In May 1902, a labor strike impeded the work of the company. Labor agitators tried to unionize Lebanon county labor. As a result iron puddlers demanded increased wages. The company had made liberal increases previously and the demands of the workers were ignored. The strike followed. Strike breakers, many of them colored men, were imported, and coal and iron police organized to protect them. The strikers made repeated attacks on the men and on September 22, 1902, a mob, made up of strikers and dissenters in general, attacked the West Works where three officers of the company remained near the strike breakers. The mob attacked and wounded the treasurer and some of the colored men. The timely arrival of the Second Battalion, 12th Regiment, N. G. P., commanded by Lt. Col. C. M. Clement accompanied by J. L. Swayze and the local sheriff saved the works from destruction and the strike ended. After this period of uncertainty in labor conditions it was most unfortunate that on November 13, 1902, an explosion in Boiler No. 3 at the puddle mill in the West Works set fire to a greater part of the mill and killed or wounded 30 of the 150 men working there. On January 4, 1908, a new office building was erected at Front and Cumberland streets. In 1911, plans were made for the erection of a new foundry and the extension of the cold punch department. Two years later a new building was put into use on Front street for the wire drawing



and annealing departments, and the erection of a new steel plant was recommended. By August, 1915, the plant, with its new additions was complete and under normal conditions employed 4000 people. 3000 of these worked at the Lebanon plant and 1000 at Reading. The products of the concerns that make up the company were of such quality that first prizes were awarded for exhibits at Philadelphia in 1876, Chicago in 1883, New Orleans in 1885, Paris 1889, Brussels 1892, Chicago 1893, Philadelphia 1897, Paris 1900 and St. Louis in 1904. The company owned 115 acres of land, buildings and equipment valued at \$7,000,000. The mills had a capacity to produce 160,000 tons of iron yearly. The annual sales of the material varied from 6 to 7½ millions of dollars. In 1917, the Bethlehem Steel company took over the property of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company, and the interests of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel company in Lebanon. The Lebanon mills of the Bethlehem Steel company in 1927 manufactured bolts, nuts and rivets and employed 2,326 persons. Many of the statistics used in the account of the development of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company are taken from an article appearing in the *Lebanon County Historical Society publications* and prepared by Captain H. M. M. Richards at one time auditor for the company.

*Chocolate.* Another outstanding industry that affects the economic life of the entire valley in the manufacture of chocolate at Hershey. Unlike the iron industry it does not have its origin in the 18th and 19th centuries but belongs to the 20th. Milton S. Hershey, founder of the town of Hershey and originator of the Hershey Chocolate company located there, manufactured caramels at Lancaster in 1886. In 1893 he undertook to manufacture chocolates also. In 1900 he disposed of the caramel business and began the construction of the chocolate manufacturing plant at Derry church (Hershey). The business was first operated there in 1905 and the plant has been entirely rebuilt since. The factory buildings cover 45 acres of floor space, are of daylight construction and are surrounded by well kept grounds, part of which make up the well known Hershey Park with golf courses and swimming pools. The water that supplies the plant is drawn from a reservoir at Pat's Hill north of the town. A model town, created for the employees, has grown up around the plant. Its wide streets, beautiful homes, well equipped schools, public library and the aforementioned amusement park make Hershey a unique center. Milk for the chocolate company is provided in part by the Hershey Farms, model in every respect. Independent farmers throughout the valley depend upon the Hershey plant as a place of disposal for their extra

dairy products. The Hershey Department store serves many people throughout the valley yearly. The Hershey Traction company links the town with Harrisburg, Lebanon and Lancaster through the improved street railway system where the five cent fare is operative. In 1905 the Hershey Trust Company was organized with M. S. Hershey as president. The building in which the Trust Company is located serves as a center for the offices of all the Hershey companies. Three theaters and a convention hall seating 4000 persons, a Mother's club, Men's club and a well equipped Y. W. C. A. building afford opportunities for social development that are unusual. After the rapid development of the plant with the subsidiary organizations at Hershey, a sugar plantation in Cuba was purchased to assure the supply needed for the manufacturing of chocolate. In 1916 ten thousand acres of land on the north coast of Cuba 28 miles from Havana, became the property of the Hershey Chocolate company. A modern community grew up around the sugar plantation, during the grinding season, was erected. In addition to the property owned by the company ten thousand acres of land were leased. In 1920 the adjoining Rosaria sugar mill, of 250,000 bags capacity, and plantations of nineteen thousand acres owned, and five thousand leased, were purchased by the Hershey company. This additional property made the grinding capacity of both mills 450,000 bags during the six months of the grinding season. Approximately 3,000 bags or 975,000 pounds of sugar are produced daily during this season. The plantations in Cuba cover 69 square miles of territory and furnish employment for 5,000 persons. In 1927, the Hershey Chocolate company at Hershey in Pennsylvania employed more than 1800 people and the Hershey Lumber Company 239, in the manufacture of boxes.

#### INDUSTRIES—GENERAL

During the 18th century the inhabitants of the Lebanon valley were largely occupied in agriculture. Internal improvements such as the turnpike, canal and railroad came in the early middle period of the 19th century, bringing with them the proverbial business booms and failures. Nevertheless some enterprising persons attempted to introduce and develop new industries in the 18th century, some of which will be referred to here. In 1742, Peter Grubb took advantage of the valuable ore deposits at Cornwall and built the first furnace in the valley there for the manufacture of pig iron. The subsequent development of that industry under the Colemans is the subject of a more detailed discussion in another part of this chapter. John Casper Stoeber, Lutheran minister, engaged in the milling business at Sunnyside between the years 1737 and 1740.

A clover hulling mill for the purpose of securing clover seed was operated at Syner in the early part of the 19th century. Brigadier-General John Harrison, who represented Lebanon county in the state senate and house of representatives, owned a fulling mill for wollen manufacture at East Hanover then. It is said to have been the first woolen factory in the county and to have been located near Lemberger's church on property now owned by the I. L. Bowman estate. A paper mill was also operated at East Hanover in 1805. These are some of the scattered industries that are long since defunct.

Womelsdorf was a center for wool hat manufacturing for nearly one hundred years. A tannery and gun factory were also in operation there. Teams shipped the products to Philadelphia but with the construction of the Philadelphia and Reading (Lebanon valley) railroad, one mile south of Womelsdorf, early products were gradually discontinued and the manufacture of cigars begun. After 1857 however, there was a decided abatement of industrial development for 40 years because nearby towns were in easier access to the railroad. The cigar factory of A. S. Valentine & Son was opened in 1852 and continues in operation in 1927 employing 51 persons. Henry F. Fidler entered the cigar business in Womelsdorf in 1880 and developed the product until 3,000,000 cigars were manufactured yearly by 75 employes. Under the firm name H. F. Fidler & company, 29 people are now employed. Hebray D. Hackman began the manufacture of cigars in 1891 and in 1906 employed between 40 and 50 persons who produced 1,500,000 cigars annually. The cigars were hand made, Havana filled in many popular brands, and were retailed throughout Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Other firms engaged in the manufacture of the tobacco product are Ibach & Rader at Stouchsburg and Womelsdorf employing 12 persons; Charles S. Peiffer at Stouchsburg employs 12 persons; M. H. Smaltz & Son at Stouchsburg and Womelsdorf with 40 employees. George Moyer, Christman Brothers, E. A. Shenk, Claude Taylor, and Charles M. Petree all engaged in cigar manufacturing at some thing during the development of that industry in Womelsdorf. The manufacture of cigar boxes came in natural sequence after the introduction of the cigar industry. In 1890 M. S. Weidman employed 4 persons to produce 500 boxes weekly. In 1906, the working force had increased to 30 hands who manufactured 10,000 boxes per week. In 1927, there was one firm engaged in this business, notably C. H. Williamson who employed 39 people. The manufacture of cotton and wool hosiery was instituted in Womelsdorf in 1900, by Darius Hiester and John D. Horst. After 1907 the



firm was owned by Wilson and William Dundore. In 1927, William Dundore conducted the mill and employed 24 people. The Nolde & Horst company manufacturers of silk hosiery with the main plant at Reading operate a factory here. J. J. Moyer was also engaged in hosiery manufacturing for more than twenty years before 1909. In 1923, the Womelsdorf Hosiery Mills were operated by Harvey Stambach, proprietor and Harvey Brendle, superintendent. This firm discontinued business in Womelsdorf. The Vogue Knitting company, manufacturers of underwear, are located at Womelsdorf and afford employment for 45 people. The Standard Chemical Works employed 17 hands in 1927. In 1923, J. P. Hennerly was president of the company and Sherman Dietzler, secretary and treasurer. The Lavino Refractories company manufacture fire brick at Womelsdorf, employing 66 persons. Robert Patterson was superintendent in 1923. Wagner & Emerich manufacture flour, W. Theodore Miller conducts a lumber, coal and cement business, and Rothermal Brothers are contractors and builders. Many Womelsdorf residents are employed at the Robesonia furnaces.

The construction of the Union canal brought prosperity to the Tulpehocken region. The Conestoga wagon was replaced in transportation after 1827 by the canal boat. Store houses were built along the banks of the canal near Myerstown. Farmers brought produce there for shipment and returned to their farms with coal and lumber purchased from the thriving merchants in canal towns. In 1822, John Loose opened a tannery business in Myerstown. It was continued by members of his family throughout the century. Tannery street and Tannery creek derive their names from this business. Between 1867 and 1906, the town was a center for the purchase and sale of horses. Among the prominent traders were Messrs. Behney, Hershberger, Peiffer, and Bescher. In 1867, Myerstown had three cabinet makers, four tinsmiths, five blacksmiths, one tailor, two shoemakers, six coach-builders, one wagoner in addition to several hatters, weavers, marble cutters, boat builders, a butcher shop, bakery, tannery, bark mill, grist mill and four hotels. In 1927 the following industries offered employment to Myerstown's citizens: Myerstown Fertilizer Works; Albert Brothers; H. C. Fink, bakers; Pretz-Sticks Baking company employing 65 persons; Myerstown Planing Mill and H. F. Schaeffer & company, planing mill products; S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc. and Phillips-Jones Corporation, shirt manufacturers; Myerstown Silk company; Dubble & Zinn, Myerstown Foundry & Manufacturing company, Inc.; Joseph Painter & Sons, manufacturers of iron castings; Brenner Engineering company, manufacturers of machinery and parts; Myerstown

Marble & Granite Works; Harry B. Donley; A. S. Valentine & Son, Inc. and Witter Brothers, cigar manufacturers; S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., laundry work, cleaning and dyeing. In addition the quarries near Myerstown give employment to many people.

Schaefferstown was a thriving industrial center in the late 18th and early 19th century. Its location at the intersection of roads leading north from Lancaster and west from the lower counties brought many of the traders of the state there. Before the Berks and Dauphin turnpike was constructed to detour traffic through Lebanon, freight lines from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were directed through Schaefferstown and had offices there. Then too, it had the advantage of being near the Cornwall ore mines, forges and furnaces that employed miners, teamsters, colliers and furnace men, who made their homes in Schaefferstown. It was a way station for ore teams going to the furnace at Robesonia from the Cornwall mines. The completion of the Union Canal, six miles distant, made the erection of a boat yard for the construction of canal boats practicable. Peter Moore was the builder, and he hauled the finished boats to the canal on hay ladders. Schaefferstown supported the usual craftsmen found in every growing village before the development of the complexities of modern industrial society. There were wheelwrights, saddlers, harness makers, tanners, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, coopers, dyers, weavers, hatters, gunsmiths and locksmiths. An ancestor of the prominent Philadelphia Pepper family owned the Pepper brewery and Malt house in Schaefferstown before entering into more extensive business in Philadelphia. The Pepper brewery manufactured English strong beer instead of the German beer as might be expected. In 1930, Schaefferstown is a quiet country village bearing little resemblance to the bustling town of a century ago. Improved highways and railroads have diverted the traffic of the valley farther north. Twentieth century industries common in every small town are found here. W. M. Smith's bakery; Henry Huber's grist mill, A. B. Horst's stone company and cigar factories operated by George P. Miller, the Olympus Cigar company and the Rush Manufacturing company, Inc., are the only Schaefferstown industries listed in the *Sixth Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* published for the year 1927 in 1928. Of the cigar factories the Rush Manufacturing company employs the largest number of persons, 130 in all.

Information concerning the industrial history of some of the towns of the valley is lacking. The names of industries active in 1927, in these centers give an insight into 20th century business developments. Mount Gretna, the Mount Gretna Brownstone company; Bunker Hill,

Keystone Sand Products company; Avon, Lebanon Drop Forge company, Charles Z. Weiss, flour; Quentin, A. Blumberg & Bro. manufacture shirts; Rexmont, Wm. H. Noggle & Sons, Inc., manufacture women's and children's coats, dresses, suits, and waists; Sheridan, H. K. Sherk, flour, Calvin S. Leitner, cigars, Lavino Furnace company, manganese; Richland, Richland Knitting Mill, J. S. Mohler, crushed stone, J. M. Steiner, baked products, M. H. Wiest & Son, cigar boxes, Lloyd H. Layser, M. J. Klopp & Bro., Seth Layer and John S. Steinmetz, cigars; Campbelltown, Aaron Gingrich, baked products, D. S. Peters & Son, slaughterers and meat packers; Cleona, Arnold Candy company, Cleona Paper Box company, Imboden Harrow & Roller company; Fredericksburg, C. M. Gassert, Ira Rudy, baked products, W. C. Spanmuth, grist mill, S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., shirt factory, Daniel C. Mohn, cigars; Jonestown, J. G. Gerhart, baked products, John Frank Hazeltine, men's coats and suits, Boltz Bros., marble and granite works, Lebanon Hide and Rendering Works; Newmanstown, Keystone Shirt Works, Newmanstown Hosiery company, Ibach & Rader, John H. Witter & Son, W. W. Stewart & Sons, manufacturers of cigars; Robesonia, Robesonia Roller Mills, I. X. L. Hosiery Mill; Wernersville, Robert W. Wertz, flour manufacturer, Industrial Hosiery Mills, Wernersville, Lime & Stone company; Bethel, H. W. Anthony & company, hosiery manufacturers, Bethel Shirt Works.

In Greble, originally Albert's Mills, then Greenville, in Bethel township on the Swatara creek, two grist mills were operated before 1844. In that year one of them was destroyed by fire. A saw mill produced many hundred thousand feet of lumber. Isaac Garman was a miller and wheelwright there while Christian Treida prospered as a blacksmith in 1860. Now Greble is best known as a center for Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. summer camps.

Prosperity came to the little town of Heilman Dale, north west of Lebanon, when the Union Canal was completed. By 1793, a paper mill had been erected there by John Adam Heilman, 2nd. Between the years 1793 and 1835 John Adam Heilman 3rd operated it, and sold paper to the state government. When the canal was widened, between the years 1854 and 1856, the old mill was removed to the west side of Cat-Tail Run. The manufacture of paper was discontinued. In 1843, John Heilman built a saw and lathe mill. Logs were floated, by way of the Susquehanna river to Middletown and then on the canal, all the way from Clearfield county. The mill was constructed so that logs of greater length could be cut there than at any other saw mill on this side of Williamsport. Much of the lumber manufactured at Heilman Dale was used by Lebanon



contractors in the construction of houses, churches and the North Lebanon furnaces. A unique industry, that of extracting oil from flax seeds, prospered in Heilman Dale at one time. The seeds were crushed between two large stones, the lower of which had been hollowed out like a big bowl into which the upper stone fitted and was rolled around on its edge, by means of a beam through its center to one end of which a horse was attached. This oil mill later became the seat of grist, gypsum and flour mills. Dietrich Niebling, a local nailsmith, made wrought iron nails with large, broad heads, particularly useful for lenching purposes. Heilman Dale was the home of Lindsay Black, said to have been the first importer in this part of the state. The canal brought workmen such as lock-tenders, engineers, boatmen and superintendents to live there. On March 7, 1870, the Lebanon and Pinegrove railroad was completed through Heilman Dale. As a result telegraph, express and post offices, a grain warehouse, grist mill, coal yard and creamery were added to the community. But the 20th century business developments seem to have avoided Heilman Dale, for there were no industries there in 1927 and in 1930 only a few houses near the railroad.

In 1840, Annville was typical of the period. The manufacture of silk and felt hats was the leading industry conducted by Charles Arndt, Jr., P. & D. Stein on the south side of Main street near the east end of the square and by William Fegan on West Main street. Since the town was located on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, stage coaches brought visitors to Lewis Gilbert's Hotel on the south side of Main street west of the square where President Van Buren stopped in 1839, to the Golden Swan kept by Jacob Boehm at Main and King streets, to the Black Horse Hotel, conducted by Adam Miller, Sr., on the south side of Main street west of Chestnut, and to the Eagle Hotel, kept by Jacob Henning, at the corner of Main and Whiteoak streets where the Pennway Hotel is now located. Jeremiah Boehm, Christian Hoverter, Jr., and John Kinports his clerk, John Schertzer & Brother were leading merchants in 1840. Abraham Herr and Abraham Raiguel Jr., conducted the mills that provided flour and feed for the community. There were many craftsmen in the village, such as Thomas McGinley, Walter Clarke and Daniel Stroh, chairmakers; Adam Miller Jr., and his four helpers, George Peter, Henry Peter, Isaac Fry and Henry Black, shoemakers. Samuel Achenbach and Martin Funk conducted shoe making businesses themselves without employing helpers. John Troxel was a cabinet maker before the Saylor's developed the business that grew into the firm of D. L. Saylor & Sons. Fred Gelbach

was the saddler then, Peter Berry, a gunsmith, George Hix manufactured brooms and baskets, Joseph Smith was a cooper, Daniel Bingaman a carpet and linen weaver, Joseph Andrews, clock and watch maker, John D. Biever a tanner on South Whiteoak street, Stoffel Rueckert a dyer, David Black a stone mason, and Christian Hoverter, Sr., the blacksmith. Carpentry and undertaking were conducted by Leonard Nye and his son William. John Ward and John Uhler were the village tailors and John Stroh and Henry Fisher the wheelwrights. Descendants of these craftsmen have had to adapt themselves to changing economic conditions. In 1930, shoe manufacturing in Annville is conducted by the A. S. Kreider company which employs more than 700 people. Fink's Bakery employing 12 persons and the Pennway Bakery with 25 employees manufacture on large scales and supply rural communities of the valley. Heilman Brothers have made the pretzel industry in Annville productive. The Meyer Milling company, H. E. Millard Mills, D. G. Brandt & Sons manufacture flour or grist mill products. Andrew R. Kreider's hosiery mill aside from employing 212 people maintains a high standard in its modern buildings and equipment. The Annville Ice company, the Lloyd Forge company and the Annville Lime company, Inc., are all industrial developments of late years. The Herman Handkerchief company with main factories at Lebanon operates a branch factory at Annville. The manufacture of silk was introduced in 1930 when the vacant factory building on South Lancaster street near the Quittapahilla creek was leased by an Easton firm. The development of the Millard quarries west of the town have brought many immigrants from Italy, Austria and Hungary. Notwithstanding the industrial development of the community, Annville retains the cultural atmosphere characteristic of all small college towns.

Palmyra is one of the most progressive towns in the Lebanon valley. Proximity to Hershey and native civic pride have done much to stimulate its development. Between the years 1847 and 1852 Anthony Harter, a German, was the landlord of the oldest tavern. In addition he conducted a huckstering business, sending teams to Philadelphia with butter and eggs. There were two other taverns in Palmyra and the one commonly called the "Upper Tavern" served as a meeting place for drovers and was kept by Philip Matter. Palmyra citizens were less interested in the development of the turnpike than they were in the Union Canal. Several men purchased a boat, named it the "Palmyra Hornet" and without chartering it launched it on the canal at Laudermilchs, formerly Dixon's Ford, north of Palmyra. None of the men were

expert boatmen and the steering apparatus is said to have been out of order before the boat had gone a mile. One mile east of Bindnagle's church it ran aground and was wrecked. In 1907, Palmyra celebrated "Old Home Week" depicting the growth of the town with particular emphasis on its industrial development. In 1927, the manufacturing of shoes was the predominating industry of the borough. A branch of the A. S. Kreider company is located there and other plants operated by W. L. Kreider's Sons, Landis Shoe company, M. Myer's Sons employ more than 500 workers. In addition the Pennway Concrete Works, Walter T. Bradley Company, lime manufacturers, the Eagle Bakery, J. B. Curry Sons, flour manufacturers, the Palmyra Bologna, the Palmyra Planing Mill, the Valley Lumber company, Palmyra Paper Box company and the Schneider Printing company, employ much labor and supply products for the surrounding country.

Hershey, west of Palmyra, is active in the manufacture of chocolate. Swatara Station is a community adjoining Hershey on the west, that has grown up around the limestone quarries now owned by H. E. Millard. Waltonville, just east of Hummelstown, is dependent upon the brownstone quarries there that produce stone for building purposes. This business conducted by the Hummelstown Brownstone company employed in 1927 about one hundred persons. Hummelstown has made notable progress industrially since the Indian Echo Cave along the Swatara creek, north of the borough, has been explored and put into condition for sightseers. Thousands of tourists have visited the place since this new cavern was opened in 1928 and 1929.

It is obvious that the industrial life in the Lebanon valley has undergone great change. The great diversification of the industries here give evidence of its tremendous resources. The citizens are conservative but have shown themselves capable of adaption when new ideas and methods have proved successful.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

A history of a county written a hundred years ago would have contained no chapter on public utilities. There were few water companies then, no electric light plants, no telephone nor gas companies. Water, in the early days, was carried from the village pump.

The first public water works in the Lebanon valley, and perhaps in the United States, were those at Schaefferstown, which were probably constructed before 1750. The water is brought from a spring,



located at about the middle of the northern slope of Tower Hill, by underground pipes to Market street, then along Market street north to the northwest corner of Market square. Two fountains, some distance from one another, are placed there. This water system is still in use, together with one of more recent construction.

For many years the question of an adequate water supply perplexed the borough of Lebanon. Until 1869, the matter of a water system for Lebanon was discussed pro and con. Town meetings were held with no result. At an election held on March 15, 1869, 449 citizens voted for water and 68 against it. As a result of this meeting the Town council employed H. P. M. Birkinbine, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, to make the necessary surveys, prior to determining where an available source of water could be secured and at what probable cost. The report presented by Mr. Birkinbine to the Council, March 29, 1870, stated concerning the source of water supply, "All the sources which were believed to be available have been carefully examined, and over forty-two miles of surveys run to determine the practicability of obtaining a supply from the following sources: First. The Little Swatara creek by pumping. Second. Schnitz creek by pumping. Third. South Mountain by gravitation. Fourth. Quittapahilla creek by pumping."

Further discussion followed Mr. Birkinbine's report. The Swatara creek, as a source of supply, was opposed by some on the grounds that it was tainted with sulphur from the coal mines and that to be procured by pumping would be too expensive. Although some held that the South Mountain flow was too limited, the majority favored this source of supply, and it was finally selected by the Council.

But the people of the town continued to make the water question the subject of conversation, discussion and controversy. The Council had introduced into the Legislature a bill creating a water commission for Lebanon. The citizens were not in favor of the commission, urging that the matter be allowed to remain in the hands of the Borough council. At a Town meeting held March 4, 1871, 454 voted against the commission, and 350 for it, making a majority against the commission of 104. The Council approved the plans and specifications drawn up by Mr. Birkinbine, proposals were advertised for and the contract was awarded to P. F. Jones and company for \$174,000.

Again the citizens agitated against the action of Council, a town meeting was held, and the councilmen who had voted for the contract were asked to resign. The contract was finally awarded to D. F.

Minnehan of Hartford, Conn., for \$152,560. H. P. M. Birkinbine was elected chief engineer to supervise the work.

The contract was finished in September 1872 and on the morning of September 15th the water reached Lebanon. A public gathering was held on September 20th in celebration of the event. On that evening the Perseverance band marched to the Court House where John Benson, Esq., a member of Council, addressed the people. A parade followed, led by the Perseverance band, followed by Chief Burgess Adolphus Reinoehl, Council members, Union band, Union Fire company, Hook and Ladder company and the Perseverance Fire company. The procession later returned to the Court House to hear an address delivered by Jacob Weidle, Esq., a member of the Council. Then at the fire hydrant at Eighth and Cumberland streets, a test of the water pressure was made. The pressure registered sixty-five pounds. A stream of water from the hydrant was thrown over the Court House steeple, through a one and one fourth inch nozzle.

The first applicants for permits for the introduction of water were George D. Rise and George H. Uhler. W. Howard Hoke was the first applicant to introduce water into his property at 40 North Fifth street. The Council experienced difficulties with its water system in those early days. In the winter time the hydrants froze; in the summer the water supply was low; in other seasons the dam leaked. Curious demands had to be imposed upon the citizens. On July 7, 1874, notice was given "that no person be allowed to open Borough fire hydrants for any purpose, except in case of fire, without permission of the Water Board."

In May 1883, the Board of Directors, upon the request of Council, secured Henry T. Kendall, engineer of Reading, to prepare plans for increasing the water supply. Following Mr. Kendall's report plans were made to construct a new reservoir. William Call of Reading was awarded the contract.

When Lebanon became a city in 1886, the city council appointed four Water commissioners in place of the three Water directors. The first Water commissioners in the city of Lebanon were, John H. Oswald, John H. Shaak, Col. John B. Embich and John A. Uhler. John H. Shaak was elected president and R. J. Sherk, superintendent. Mr. Uhler later resigned his position and Frank E. Meily was elected secretary and clerk.

Again difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient pressure. The new dam was declared faulty and on October 4, 1890, W. J.

Burnside was authorized to make the profile, plans and specifications of the proposed new dam. Mr. Call was awarded the contract to construct the dam under Mr. Burnside's supervision.

At a meeting of the Board held May 10, 1892 a bill passed by Council, "creating the Water and Lighting Department of the City of Lebanon and defining the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners and officers thereof" was presented to the Board. At the same meeting the Board was notified "that a special election had been held in the City of Lebanon to decide the question of the City owning its own electric light plant; that it was carried in the affirmative and that the Board shall advertise for proposals for the erection of a complete plant, and submit said received proposals to Council."

Artesian wells were finally drilled in an effort to increase the water supply. By September 20, 1898, three of these wells were ready for testing.

On June 8, 1900, the Board of Directors reported to the Council that having made an investigation for the best location of a pumping station which sometime before had been suggested, they agreed that in the vicinity of the point where Popular run empties into Hammer creek at the Horseshoe pike, was the most desirable as there water from Popular run could be taken for the city's use. In the event that that water would be insufficient, additional water could be taken from Hammer creek. This proposition was accepted and work on the plant was begun. This is the history of the Lebanon Water company from its inception to 1905. With the exception of minor changes the water system is the same as that of twenty-five years ago.

In 1927, there were three municipal water companies in the Lebanon valley. In addition to that of the city of Lebanon are the Richland Borough Water plant located at Richland, and the West Lebanon Township Water company, with offices at Lebanon. Private companies in 1927 were: Wernersville Water company, main office at Reading; Womelsdorf Consolidated Water company, plant and offices at Womelsdorf; Myerstown Water company, plant at Myerstown, main office at Harrisburg; Annville Water company, plant and office at Annville; Cleona Water company, plant and office at Cleona; Fredericksburg Water company, plant and office at Fredericksburg; Heidelberg Township Water company, plant and office at Schaefferstown; Lebanon Consolidated Water company, plant at Jonestown, main office at Bethlehem; Londonderry Water company, plant at Palmyra, office at Harrisburg; Millcreek Water



company, plant and office at Sheridan; Mount Gretna Heights Water company, plant and office at Mt. Gretna; Newmanstown Water company, plant and office at Newmanstown; North Annville and Gravel Hill Water Supply company, plant at Palmyra, office at Harrisburg; Hershey Water company, plant and office at Hershey; Hummelstown Water and Power company, plant at Hummelstown, office at Harrisburg. The Campbell Water company, capitalized at \$20,000 was organized in 1922. It supplies water for the town by gravity from a reservoir with a capacity of 130,000 gallons, which in turn is fed from springs located in the hills, south of the town.

Gas was first introduced into the Lebanon valley in 1856, when the Lebanon Gas company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. In the *Lebanon Courier* of November 28, 1856 we read: "The gas company of Lebanon is taking a fresh start. We are assured that its improvements will go on with the opening of Spring, notwithstanding some rich old fogies give it the cold shoulder." In the issue of April 10, 1857, is the following notice: "From what we see going on around us, it begins to look as if the day (or rather night) for gas in Lebanon was near at hand. Gas fitters are busy at work introducing pipe into dwellings. The President of the Gas company, Esquire Weidle, very appropriately led off in having the fixtures applied and others are following suit as fast as 'pipe layers' can gratify them." On June 5th we read that "the gas pipes are delivered along our streets." Again on June 12th we find this statement: "We observe that gas fitters have been introducing pipes through our Court House."

The charter of the Lebanon Gas company authorized the corporation to supply the borough of Lebanon and its vicinity with gas light. The gas company manufactured and distributed coal gas until May 4, 1906, when the franchise of that company was deeded to the Lebanon Gas and Fuel company, incorporated February 26, 1906. The territory which they supplied was practically the same as that served by the Lebanon Gas company. The main office of the Gas and Fuel company was in Lebanon.

On March 7, 1910, the Annville and Palmyra Gas and Fuel company was organized to manufacture and supply gas for Annville and North Londonderry townships. The main office was also in Lebanon.

The Hummelstown Gas and Fuel company was incorporated August 31, 1910, for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas for Derry and South Hanover townships and for the Borough of Hummelstown. The main office was at Hummelstown.

The Lebanon Valley Gas company was formed by a merger and consolidation of the Lebanon Gas and Fuel company, the Annville and Palmyra Gas and Fuel company, and the Hummelstown Gas and Fuel company, by agreement dated December 22, 1925, although the actual consolidation of the three companies was not effective until October 1, 1926. The authorized capital stock of the company at the time of consolidation was \$1,150,000.00. The company's headquarters are in Lebanon.

The Lebanon Valley Gas company supplies Hummelstown, Hershey, Palmyra, Annville and Lebanon and contiguous territories.

When the Lebanon Gas and Fuel company was in existence, it operated a coal gas plant at Lebanon. There was a small water gas plant at Palmyra, which until several years before the companies merged, when gas was obtained from Lebanon, supplied the Annville and Palmyra Gas and Fuel company and the Hummelstown Gas and Fuel company.

Following the consolidation to form the Lebanon valley company, arrangements were made to purchase gas for the Lebanon territory from the Harrisburg Gas company. As a result the coal gas plant was discontinued in June 1926. The plant has been dismantled and the equipment removed from the old building, which has been renovated and is now used as a storeroom, distribution shop, meter room and garage.

The gas purchased from the Harrisburg company, is delivered to the customers in the Lebanon valley after it has been purified at Harrisburg, through a high pressure main system, which comprises eight-inch pipe from Harrisburg to and through Hummelstown to the western end of Hershey, six-inch through Hershey, Palmyra and Annville, to Lebanon, with an eight-inch high pressure main which partially loops the city of Lebanon. Governor stations are located at advantageous points. The supply line from Hummelstown to Lebanon is equipped with valves, located in manholes.

When the present company was formed there were 2,002 live meters in service. Figures of the Lebanon company in 1929 showed that there were 4,118 live meters on the company's lines, an increase of 2,116 since the acquisition of the three independent companies. These are located as follows: Lebanon, 2,781; Annville, 205; Palmyra, 390; Hershey, 429; Hummelstown, 313; total 4,118.

Since the consolidation of the independent companies, 43.20 miles of mains have been laid, consisting of 14.57 miles of three-

inch; 6.39 miles of four-inch; 12.79 miles of six-inch and 9.45 miles of eight-inch. The number of services laid in the same period was 1,595. The sales for the year 1928 were, 120,852,900 cu. ft. as follows: domestic, 71 per cent; industrial, 27 per cent; house heating, 2 per cent.

The main office of the company is at 25 N. 9th street, Lebanon. Warren A. Norris is president of the company, Earl W. Neff, head of the commercial department, and Russell W. Uhler head of the business department. There is a branch office at Palmyra where collections of accounts in towns outside of Lebanon are conducted. The merchandise sales of the company from the time of the merger until January 1, 1929, amounted to \$197,501.00.

Since the consolidation, the company has maintained a system of periodic serving of customers' gas-consuming appliances. Increased efficiency in the use of these appliances as well as increased sales is the result. Further increase in gas sales resulted following the introduction of a new heating rate, March 1, 1929. Two reductions in the company's rate schedule have been made in the past few years, which have been an added stimulus to the use of gas.

Perhaps the most practical invention of the last fifty years is that of the telephone. The first telephone in Lebanon was installed in the home of Lucian E. Weimer about 1885. This telephone was connected on a grounded circuit from Harrisburg to Reading. The first switchboard in Lebanon was located on the third floor of the Nitrauer building at 839 Cumberland street about 1887. The late Mrs. William Scott, formerly Miss Clementine Benson, was the first operator. Mr. Benson, train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania railroad, is still a subscriber.

Some of the first subscribers to the telephone in Lebanon were: C. M. Bowman, then editor of the *Lebanon Daily News*, who is still a subscriber; George Krause, Sr., of the Krause Hardware company, still a subscriber; Weimer Machine company, still a subscriber; Wills Grocery company, no longer a subscriber; William C. Freeman, B. D. Coleman and the Cornwall Furnaces, all subscribers in 1930.

At the present time (in 1930) Lebanon is the only community in the valley which has an underground cable. The Bethlehem Steel company uses the telephone more than any other company or individual in Lebanon. They have approximately 234 incoming calls and 256 outgoing calls each day.

Two of the first subscribers to the telephone in Palmyra were



Dr. S. D. Bashore and William Henry, both of whom subscribed in 1885, and are still subscribers. Later the telephone was installed in the W. L. Kreider Shoe company and in the Railroad House.

The largest number of calls made and received in Palmyra are by the Schneider Printing company. They have approximately 20 incoming calls and 8 outgoing calls each day.

Two of the first subscribers in Annville were Dr. I. K. Urich, the Eagle Hotel and Dr. E. B. Marshall. Dr. Marshall is still a subscriber. The first agent for the telephone company in Annville was the A. Smith Hardware company.

The Lebanon valley was connected by telegraph with the outside world about 1857. As early as 1848, telegraphic communication was seriously considered. We quote the following from the *Lebanon Courier* of December 2, 1848:

"We think it probable that next summer there will be a line of Telegraphic wires put up from Reading to Harrisburg, passing through Lebanon. We understand that a charter will be applied for this winter for that purpose, and as we don't think Gov. Johnston looks upon such line as very dangerous arrivals, it is not probable he will veto it. It will be recollected that a bill was passed last winter for this purpose but the then Governor put his foot upon it."

But it was not until 1857 that a telegraphic line was established, for in the *Courier* of March 27th of that year we read:

"The poles are up a considerable distance between Harrisburg and Reading for a telegraphic line, via Lebanon, between those places. Lebanon should have had a telegraph before this, but it is better late than never."

In 1927, electric light and power companies in the Lebanon valley were: Hershey Electric company, plant at Hummelstown, main office at Hershey; Annville and Palmyra Electric Light company, plant at Annville, main office at Reading. Since that time the Annville and Palmyra company has merged with the Metropolitan Edison company which serves Lebanon and vicinity.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### MINES AND QUARRIES

Mr. Swank in his "History of Iron Working in Pennsylvania" says, "Cornwall Furnace, located within the limits of the now celebrated Cornwall Ore Hills on Furnace creek in Lebanon county, a few miles south of Lebanon, was built in 1742, by Peter Grubb, whose descendants to this day have been permanent iron-masters. He is a son of John Grubb, a native of Cornwall, in England, who immigrated to this country in 1692, disembarking at Grubb's Landing on the Delaware, near Wilmington, at which latter place he is buried."

In a letter to Henry C. Grittinger, dated February 28, 1900, in reply to inquiries, Henry B. Grubb, Esq., of Burlington, New Jersey, a great, great grandson of Peter Grubb, says, "Peter Grubb was the youngest son of John Grubb, who took up land on the Delaware, where Chester now is, in 1679, coming from Cornwall, England, shortly before Peter was born at Marcus Hook 1707-1708. He died in 1754. I think the date 1742 for the building of Cornwall Furnace the most correct—that is to say, the first blast. It may have been some years in building."

Mr. Swank further writes, "There is record evidence that Peter Grubb was already an iron master before he built Cornwall Furnace, as a tradition in his family says that in 1735 he built a furnace or bloomery, most likely the latter, about five-eighths of a mile distant from the site of Cornwall Furnace."

Evidences of a small experimental furnace or bloomery a short distance east of the settlement in Cornwall borough called Miners' Village, can still be found. The site is about a mile from Cornwall Furnace. That this furnace was an experimental affair is evident from its location by the side of a small spring run, too small to furnish water power to run the bellows, which probably were worked by hand. The furnace was located in a narrow ravine. No indications that buildings had been erected can be found. It is doubtful whether the first furnace was built by Peter Grubb, for in 1739 he leased the Cornwall Ore lands to Samuel Grubb and Joseph Taylor. In the lease Peter Grubb is styled an "iron-master," and it is further stated "that he intends to build an iron furnace" on land adjacent to that leased to Samuel Grubb and Joseph Taylor. The proposed

furnace was undoubtedly Cornwall Furnace, erected in 1742, and probably the experimental plant was built by Samuel Grubb, for on May 19, 1744, he took out a warrant for a tract of land embracing the site on which the plant was erected, and afterwards sold it to Peter Grubb, who already owned the adjoining tract on which Cornwall furnace is now located. Peter Grubb may have acquired the title of "iron-master" from the fact that he took up a tract of land on what is now called the Hammer creek, about six miles southeast of Cornwall on April 4, 1737. Here he built the two Hopewell forges, but the date of their erection is not known.

Both Cornwall furnace and the experimental plant were located near the old road that had been the original thoroughfare through the southern part of what is now known as Lebanon county, between Harris' Ferry and Philadelphia. On some of the old maps of the Cornwall estate this road is called "The Paxton Road." According to tradition this name was applied locally to the road because "the Paxton boys" marched over it on their way to Philadelphia, at the time of their insurrection in February, 1764. Since that time portions of the road have been changed, and others substituted most of the thoroughfare having been occupied by the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike.

Acrelius in his history of New Sweden states the following in reference to Cornwall or Grubbs Iron Works in Lebanon county: "The Mine is rich and abundant, forty feet deep under the earth's surface. This ore is somewhat mixed with sulphur and copper. Peter Grubb was its discoverer. Here there is a furnace which makes four tons of iron a week, and keeps six forges regularly at work,—two of his own, two belonging to Germans in the neighborhood and two in Maryland."\*

In speaking of the yield of iron in a general way, Acrelius states, "That a good furnace yields from twenty to twenty-five tons weekly, on an average, for the whole time they are in blast. That in the year 1753, Reading forge gave eight hundred and fifty tons and Warwick seven hundred and twenty tons of bar iron. One forge with three hearths in good condition and well attended to, is expected to give two tons a week, and a clear profit of £16,125., 8d., sterling." Of the workmen employed Acrelius says, "The workmen are partly English and partly Irish, with some few Germans, though the work is carried on after the English method. The

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\* The two belonging to Germans in the neighborhood were Quittapahilla, afterward called New Market Forge on the Quittapahilla creek and Charming Forge on the Tulpehocken creek.



pig iron is melted into 'geese' ('goesar') and is cast from five to six feet long and a half foot broad, for convenience of forging, which is the Walloon style. The pigs are first operated upon by the finers (smelters). Then the chiffery or hammer-men take it back again into their hands, and beat out the long bars. The finers are paid 30 shillings a ton; the hammer-men 23 s. 9d., per ton, that is to say, both together, 2 pounds, 13 s., 9d. The laborers are generally composed partly of negroes (slaves), partly of servants from Germany or Ireland bought for a term of years. A good negro is bought for from 30 to 40 pounds sterling, which is equal to 1500 or 2000 of our dollars koppar mynt. Their clothing may amount to 75 dollars k. mt., their food 325 ditto, very little, indeed, for the year. The negroes are better treated in Pennsylvania than anywhere else in America. A white servant costs 350 dollars k. mt., and his food is estimated at 325 more, of the same coinage. For months in the summer when the heat is most oppressive all labor is suspended at the furnaces and forges. The wood in the country is very abundant, and will not be readily exhausted, as it grows rapidly although it does not live long. Charcoal from the hickory is used as the best, next to that of ash and white oak, but still more of black oak as that is more abundant and can best be spared. The country is everywhere cut through by running streams, which are in many places navigable and the waterfalls are not difficult of passage. Iron ore in Pennsylvania is more abundant than the people will ever make use of. On the best ground for farming are found stones which contain iron, of which the rain washes out particles, which are seen in long streaks along the public highways. The Delaware river, which receives so much running water, throws up, during storms, black iron sands upon the strands, so that a great quantity of it can be gathered up, which is attracted by a magnet and is only used as writing sands."

Peter Grubb built the Hopewell forges on the Hammer creek, one of which is said to have had a finery or run out fire, where the pig metal was converted into blooms, and the other a chafery forge, where the blooms were re-heated and hammered out into bar iron. Speedwell forge was also located on the Hammer creek, a short distance below the Lower Hopewell forge, and was built about 1760 by James Old, on land purchased by him from David Caldwell who had purchased it from Jacob Huber, who also first owned and built Elizabeth furnace. This was a chafery or bar iron forge and with the Hopewell forges passed into the hands of Robert Coleman about 1790. The three forges were kept in operation for

a number of years when they were abandoned and dismantled. The last of these forges in operation was the Speedwell forge which was abandoned about the year 1865. The property attached to the forge is now a portion of the Cornwall estate.

The second Cornwall furnace was built on the site of the present charcoal furnace which was rebuilt in 1856, the power to run the blowing apparatus by means of a water wheel being furnished by Furnace creek up to the year 1841. After this year the water wheel was supplanted by a steam engine. Swank, speaking of the characteristics of the early furnace plant says: "Cornwall and Warwick furnaces were each 32 feet high, 21½ feet square at the base and 11 feet square at the top. All the works were operated by water power; at first large leather bellows were used exclusively to blow both the forges and the furnaces, but afterwards, about the time of the Revolution, wooden cylinders or tubes were used. It was not until the beginning of the present century that steam power was experimentally used to produce blast at either furnaces or forges in Pennsylvania or in any other state. In 1840 steam power for driving the blast was successfully introduced at Conewingo furnace, the boiler being placed at the tunnel head, and soon after it was successfully applied to Cornwall furnace by the manager, Samuel M. Reynolds. Warwick and Cornwall furnaces, two of the best of the last century, retained their long bellows until the present century. The Cornwall bellows were 20 feet 7 in. long, 5 ft. 10 in. wide across the breech and 14 in. wide at the insertion of the nozzle. Only one tuyere was used. The fuel used was exclusively charcoal and the blast was always cold. Schoepf says, 'about 400 bushels of charcoal were required to produce from the ore a ton of hammered bar iron.' He also says that mahogany was used to make the moulds for the castings of the furnaces, 'because it warps and cracks the least.' "

During the Revolutionary war cannon were cast at the Cornwall furnaces for the Continental army. Shot, shell and stoves, were also cast at the furnace during the war, for the army. The furnace was at that time owned by Messrs. Curtis and Peter Grubb. In the Journal kept at Cornwall furnace at that time, the first entry relative to cannon cast there was made October 26, 1776, when John Smith was credited with hauling one cannon to Philadelphia for which he received five pounds. On October 28th George Zinn is credited with hauling one, and on November 2 Christian Gingry is also credited with hauling one to Philadelphia, for which services they each received five pounds. In March, April and June, 1777,

the furnace teams are recorded as hauling four more. This includes all the entries made in that book. However, by the Pig Iron book, under date of August 14, 1777, it is recorded that ten tons additional were hauled by Capt. Elton, wagon-master, and in October following, the same number of tons were hauled by Capt. Davis, all to be delivered to Charles Lukens at Philadelphia. In the Journal referred to, on the 7th of July, 1777, there was credited to twenty-two Hessian prisoners, "6 months 24½ days at 8/ per week and 4 prisoners at 45/ per month." Under date of December, 1777, the Continental Congress is charged with "1 ton small ten-plate stoves sent to Sheffers Town per order of Dr. Shippen, £125." In February, 1782, the United States are charged with a quantity of "8 & 10 inch shells and 12 & 18 pound shot" that were made at Cornwall furnace. As negro slavery was legalized by William Penn quite a number of slaves were owned by the Messrs. Grubb prior to and during the Revolutionary War, and at the time of the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania in 1780 they owned about two dozen slaves of both sexes. Some were house servants, others were furnace men, laborers, wood-choppers and colliers. One of the colliers was named "Governor Dick" and tradition says he lived at the foot of the high hill east of what is now Mt. Gretna. The hill was then referred to as "Governor Dick's Hill" but has since been called simply "Governor Dick's."

The land on which the ore banks are located was included in the original grant of the charter to William Penn by Charles II, King of England, etc., dated March 4, 1681, and called in the charter, Pennsylvania. William Penn died in 1718 leaving the title to his chartered rights in Pennsylvania to his sons John, Thomas, and Richard Penn. On the 8th of May, 1732, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, for the sum of five hundred pounds, money of Pennsylvania, granted a warrant for five thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania to Joseph Turner, of the city of Philadelphia, who afterward assigned it to William Allen. William Allen, by agreement, dated April 5th, 1734, sold three hundred of the five thousand acres of the land called for in the warrant to Peter Grubb for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five pounds, which said land was surveyed April 8th, 1734. On the 28th and 29th days of November, 1737, William Allen by Deeds of Lease and Releases, granted and conveyed the said tract of land containing three hundred acres unto said Peter Grubb, his heirs and assigns in fee, who procured a Patent Deed for it from the properties on the 30th day of November, 1737. As this grant to Peter Grubb, however, did not entirely embrace the ore hills he was granted a warrant by the Properties of Pennsyl-



vania on December 2, 1737, on which was surveyed and returned in his name, two tracts of land, contiguous to the three hundred acre tract and containing together one hundred and forty-two and one half acres, thus making the whole tract which was in the form of a parallelogram (two hundred perches north and south, and three hundred and eighty east and west) contain altogether four hundred forty two and one half acres of land as per said returns.

The ore banks are composed of three hills, called the Large Iron hill or Big hill, Middle hill, and Grassy hill. The area of the Big hill according to the Clark survey is fifty-eight acres, seven perches; that of the Middle hill which contains the principal body of ore is thirty-five acres, one hundred and sixteen perches and that of the Grassy hill ten acres, forty-nine perches. The Weidle location of the Clark survey makes the total quantity about four acres more. The deposit forms a contiguous body, from the top of Big hill to the west side of Grassy hill, a distance of about four thousand six hundred feet. The original height of the Big hill above the level of Furnace creek which flows between it and Middle hill was three hundred and twenty-six feet; that of Middle was one hundred and forty-eight feet and that of Grassy hill was one hundred and twenty-three feet. The ore deposit on Big hill was about one thousand four hundred feet in length and averaged about four hundred feet in width at the top. The footwalls of trap rock, however, converged so rapidly that it did not extend to any great depth and now since the ore has been nearly all removed it has left a V shaped trough sloping downward, in a southwesterly direction. The deposits on the Middle and Grassy hills, while showing that a great portion has been removed, are still quite large and it will take some years until the foot of the wall is reached at the southwest corner of Middle hill.

The early mining operations were quite primitive and up until the time of the construction of the North Lebanon, now Cornwall, railroad in 1856, all the ore removed was hauled by wagons direct to the furnaces in the neighborhood, and even as far as Mt. Vernon furnace at Conewago, Manada furnace in Dauphin county and Reading furnace at Robesonia. A quantity of ore was also shipped to points east and west on the Union canal, the ore being hauled by wagons and delivered to different landings along the canal at Lebanon. The Lebanon and Mt. Hope Plank road was built in 1852 to accommodate the delivery of ore. The heavy hauling at all seasons kept the road between Lebanon and Cornwall (leading by Zinn's Mill) in an almost impassible condition. After 1858 nearly

all the ore mined was shipped by rail. Improved methods of mining came into use from time to time. Before the formation of the Cornwall Ore Bank company each individual owner mined and removed ore from whatever place he pleased. All preferred the surface ore which was oxydized and desulphurized by exposure to the elements, but some of the heaviest and best ore, known by the name "Nigger Head Ore" was rejected as being too rich, and quantities of this ore were used to fill up holes that the wagons made in the roadway. Considerable copper ore was mined in the upper strata of the Mine hills, particularly on Middle hill. Early its surface was honey-combed with shafts and drifts that were dug for the purpose of removing it and hundreds of tons were sent to the smelters at Phoenixville and Baltimore. Since the removal of the upper strata, very little copper can be found, except in the form of pyrites and that not in sufficient quantity to pay for its selection and preparation. Beautiful specimens of native metallic copper, with a fern-like appearance, have been found in the fissures and crevices of the upper strata. After the formation of the Cornwall Ore Bank company in 1864 still further improvements in mining were introduced. A spiral railroad, with laterals, was projected by William Lorenz, and built to the top of the Big hill, and other laterals were run into Middle and Grassy hills, by means of which ore was loaded direct on cars as mined, instead of first loading it on wagons and hauling it to the ore landings along the Cornwall railroad and then loading it on cars, as had formerly been done. The spiral railroad, which, at the time of its erection, was considered a feat of engineering, was abandoned probably thirty-five years ago.

Rock drills, at first run by steam and afterwards by compressed air, were added to the mining equipment, which with new and powerful blasting compounds have greatly changed the appearance of the ore hills. The system of mining in terraces with railroad tracks, arranged as switch backs from higher to lower levels, has been adopted.

The ore is now (in 1930) obtained by underground methods, part of the mining being by shaft in addition to open pit. The prosperity of the Cornwall mines is assured by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel corporation of which Charles M. Schwab is chairman, has first option on the output of the mines.

*Quarries.* The Lebanon valley lies in a rich limestone region. At Myerstown in the eastern section of the valley the limestone is two miles wide. Practically all of the quarries which have been opened along its outcrop are owned by Harry E. Millard, whose father,

Jacob B. Millard entered the business of quarrying in 1884 when on July 15 he purchased the quarries of Denny, Watts and company. Jacob Millard's rise from a farm hand who earned six cents a day to the owner of vast limestone quarries is phenomenal. On September 8, 1885, Mr. J. B. Millard received the contract to quarry stone for the Coleman estate, managed by Arthur and Horace Brock for Edward Coleman who was not then of age. The Millard quarries continued to supply stone for the Colemans until they sold to the Pennsylvania Steel company. In 1889, Mr. Millard leased the Tulpehocken Reformed church and the Benneville Bennetch quarry at Myerstown. They shipped stone from this quarry November 1, 1890. In 1897 the quarry business was extended to West Virginia when Mr. Millard purchased and operated quarries at Martinsburg. Mr. Millard bought the Biever and Batdorf quarries, west of Annville, in 1898 and built a stone crusher there to crush stone for the Lebanon furnace. In 1900, when his son Harry E. Millard became of age, the quarries were operated under the firm name J. B. Millard & Son. In 1903 the Levi Miller farm at Myerstown was purchased and quarrying was begun there. On April 1, 1917, Mr. Millard sold his interest to his son and the firm is now known as the Harry E. Millard Quarry company. The company in 1930 controls quarries at Swatara Station west of Hershey (formerly the Bradley quarries), the quarries west of Annville and those at Millardsville, east of Myerstown. Millardsville, a small community settled by workers in the quarries received its name from the owners. Many Italian, Austrian, Hungarian and Polish workers have been attracted to the Lebanon valley by the quarries. As is their custom they form their own communities. The largest of these are at Millardsville, at Cold Spring northwest of Annville and at Little Italy, west of Hershey.

In the early days of quarrying, lime was used principally for fertilizer and in stone construction. Later it came to be used extensively for fluxing and open hearthing. The new high school buildings at Cornwall and Annville are built of limestone taken from the quarries in the valley.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### AGRICULTURE

Long before the German Palatines came down the Susquehanna river, up the Swatara and Tulpehocken creeks from Schoharie valley, New York, Scotch-Irish pioneers had discovered the limestone soil in the western end of Lebanon valley. They were hardy folk, accustomed to the pastoral life of Scotland and the large acres of land in Ulster, Ireland, from which they could wrest a living with little effort. They were unaccustomed to cramped quarters, had never needed to practice economy in the tilling of the soil, so they retained easy going methods in the new world where land could be taken up anywhere, in almost any number of acres. Through the Republican principles that characterized their church, they acted as pioneer forces ever moving into new country. When they settled down they influenced the political and religious life of the colonies and nation. Intense agriculture had little attraction for them and gradually Scotch-Irish names disappeared from farms near Campbelltown and Derry Church, while German names replaced them. Some of the Scotch-Irish moved to the cities. More moved up the Shenandoah valley as far as the Carolinas, then turned west to Kentucky and Tennessee. Germans began taking up farms in the Lebanon valley as early as 1727. These Germans, or Palatines as they were called, had come from the Rhine valley in Germany to England, then to the colony of New York. After one bitter disappointment upon another Conrad Weiser and his father led them to the Swatara-Tulpehocken valleys in Pennsylvania. Here they found a country agreeable to them. There were mountains on the north and on the south while all along the southern end of the valley lay a great area of rich limestone soil. The western section had been partly cultivated but not so intensely as the German colonists could do it. As Germans poured into the valley and took up the farming land, late comers sought new fields and turned south through the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys. The Scotch-Irish had already moved through the Cumberland Gap to the west and the few who had made permanent settlements were living on hillsides and farming scattered areas of land in their easy going way. By the time of the American Revolution the German farms were in a high state of cultivation and furnished grain supplies for the American army. Frederick Jackson Turner calls their limestone farms "the wheat granary of the country." Albert B. Faust in his publication, *The German Element in the United States*, gives the following statistics

for German farms products in the colonies in 1751. Farmers exported 86,000 bushels of wheat, 129,960 barrels of flour and 90,743 bushels of Indian corn.

The Germans usually took up farms that seem small in proportion to the amount of unoccupied land that was available. It must be remembered that they came from thickly settled communities where every available spot of ground was tilled to produce the maximum in crops. Much of the land they selected for their farms was thickly overgrown with forests. They knew that abundant growth on land was indicative of bumper crops if properly grubbed and cultivated. They carefully cut down the trees, saving some for shade or future growth, and grubbed out the stumps. It was economical for them to remove all impeding roots at first so that there was less danger of breaking a valuable farm implement while cultivating. In 1729, Conrad Weiser and his family chose land one mile east of Womelsdorf for their homestead. It was located in one of the most fertile spots in the valley. The settlers before 1733 held the land without title and were in a sense squatters. After that they could secure patents to land through the colonial government. The wonderful limestone section south of the present William Penn highway, in the Tulpehocken region was rapidly populated. The beautiful Millbach region in the southeastern part of Lebanon county filled up next. Gradually the limestone area in the present Cornwall, South Annville and East Hanover townships became dotted with farms. Londonderry township had been settled by the Scotch-Irish so the farms there were merely bought by the Germans. It may seem strange that settlements or farm communities such as were common in Europe did not develop. Instead of living, as they were accustomed, in villages from which they went daily to their fields, the farmers in Pennsylvania found it possible to live in economic independence on their lands. In the valley of the Millbach an Irishman named Newman made an early attempt to organize a community center, when he founded the town that took his name. Schaefferstown was first a Jewish trading center. But settlements of these types by the Germans were delayed, perhaps, in addition to their economic freedom, because the ground rent system then in vogue was not popular with the thrifty farmers. The best description available of the economic life of Pennsylvania German farmers of the Revolutionary period comes from the observation of a keen and brilliant Philadelphia contemporary, Dr. Benjamin Rush. His admiration for the domestic economy of the Pennsylvania German is expressed in the following excerpts from *An Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Written in 1789*.

(1) (*Housing horses and cattle.*) "In settling a tract of land the Germans always provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they lay out much money in building a house for themselves. The next generation builds a large and convenient stone house. The maxim exists among them: 'A son should always begin his improvements where his father left off.' The Pennsylvania German farmer has even been reproached for taking better care of his stock than of the members of his family, but certain it is that sleek and well-fed cattle were a source of greatest pride to him. The housing of them brought far better results than leaving them to run wild."

(2) (*Good land.*) "They always prefer good land, or that land on which there is a large quantity of meadow ground. By attention to the cultivation of grass, they often grow rich on farms, on which their predecessors have nearly starved. They prefer purchasing farms with some improvements, to settling on a new tract of land."

(3) (*Methods of clearing land.*) "In clearing new land they do not girdle or belt the trees simply, and leave them to perish in the ground, as is the custom of their English or Irish neighbors; but they generally cut them down and burn them."

(4) (*Good feeding.*) "A German horse is known in every part of the state. Indeed, he seems to feel with his lord the pleasure and pride of his extraordinary size and fat."

(5) (*Fences.*) "The fences of a German farm are generally high and well built so that his fields seldom suffer from the inroads of his own or his neighbor's horses or cattle."

(6) (*Use of wood.*) "The German farmers are great economists of their wood."

(7) (*Comfort of cattle.*) "They keep their horses and cattle as warm as possible in winter by which they save feed, for those animals when they are cold eat much more than when they are more comfortable."

(8) (*Economy.*) "The Germans live frugally in their homes with respect to diet, furniture and dress."

(9) (*Gardens.*) "Pennsylvania is indebted to the Germans for the principal part of her knowledge in horticulture."

(10) (*Wagons.*) "A large and strong wagon covered with linen cloth is an essential part of the furniture of a German farm. In this wagon, drawn by four or five large horses of a peculiar breed, they



convey to market over the roughest roads 2,000 or 3,000 pounds of produce. In September and October on the Lancaster and Reading roads it is no uncommon thing to meet fifty to one hundred of these wagons on their way to Philadelphia, most of which belong to German farmers."

The German farmers of the Lebanon valley brought with them from Europe, many superstitions that found place in their occupations. They were not unlike other Europeans who brought with them to the new world tales that passed from generation to generation to be used as regulations in daily life. Eggleston in his volume *The Transit of Civilization*, discusses the superstitions applied as rules in the homely practise of medicine, in sciences and trades not developed. Many of these superstitions were based on the experience of whole races of people who could not explain them scientifically and because they did not understand them credited them to natural phenomena. The "up signs" and the "down signs" by which the farmer planted or harvested crops, built fences, or shingled barns were commonly known among farmers of the Lebanon valley a century ago. These signs referred to the waxing and the waning of the moon. While on the increase or the "up sign" it was believed unwise to build fences. Farmers who did so were said to find their fence posts had come up out of the ground in a few years. Neither onions nor potatoes were to be planted in the "up sign," for if this were done they would all grow to tops. The almanac was consulted religiously to determine the best signs under which to plant crops. It was thought that if cabbages were planted in the sign of Leo they would develop the largest heads. Wednesday was considered an unlucky day on which to begin new chores. Farmers would take in at least one load of hay or spread one load of manure late on Tuesday rather than chance the ill-luck sure to befall those who began such duties on Wednesday. A calf or colt unfortunate to be born on Wednesday had a bit of its ear or tail cut off and thrown backwards by the owner who uttered the words, "Do Mittwoch husht di shtick," meaning, "Here Wednesday take your piece." Ascension day was considered an unlucky day on which to do farm work. A North Annville farmer attributed the death of a valuable cow to the fact that he had worked on Ascension day. Ground Hog day, the second of February, was generally believed to be the day upon which the character of the weather for six weeks following, depended. A wet Ember day was thought to indicate plenty of rain for the following three months. In like manner a clear Ember day foretold a dry season. Dr. Grumbine in an article entitled, "*Folklore and Superstitious Beliefs of Lebanon County*," published in the reports of the Lebanon County Historical Society, is

authority for some of the beliefs and practises mentioned above. The introduction of scientific research in agricultural courses in high schools and colleges has done much to dispel superstition from the Lebanon valley. Nevertheless, age old ideas persist, proof of the contention that local institutions are hardest to uproot.

Lebanon valley farmers provided grain for armies through the Civil and World wars. Gradually farming became more scientific with the introduction of labor saving devices, the organization of the Grange and the location of federal farm bureaus throughout the country.

### ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE OF THE LEBANON VALLEY

By JOHN H. LIGHT

Prior to, and immediately following, the Civil war, agriculture was the calling of the greatest number of men throughout the Lebanon valley; it has held more than its own from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill and from the Blue to the South mountains, since the days of 1870. Even now the entire valley is dotted with progressive farms, and these have remained during an industrial era covering more than two decades. The encroachment of mills and factories has wrought little havoc to agriculture in the Lebanon valley since the eighties, beyond the increase of labor costs. Blast furnaces have come and gone, while the general plan of agriculture of the nineteenth century has evolved into specialized forms of farm practice. Dairying in its most modern form is carried on, throughout; horticulture has advanced to an almost perfect state, and lately the potato industry has assumed the proportions of a big business venture. Lebanon county potatoes are not only known, but valued in metropolitan markets.

The last half of the nineteenth century is noted for the trend towards the organization and cooperative effort in many lines of endeavor. This period has witnessed the organization and perfection of the giant American Federation of Labor. Industrial groups have become more or less solidified for their common ends, and even agriculture has found the need of organized effort. Many attempts at organization were made earlier and there are records extant of preliminary skirmishes that lack sufficient interest for record. It was not until after the Civil war that agricultural organizations came into being. Principally, attention is directed to the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. The organization was an aftermath of the war. It followed the war as a constructive agency to rebuild what the war had destroyed. The war had alienated from each other, the north and the south, and the Grange was conceived as the agency to magnify the

spirit of fraternity and to exemplify the need of a great national brotherhood. With this background the Grange movement made rapid strides from its beginning, in 1867; and, 1873 found Pennsylvania prepared to organize its State Grange.

September 18, 1873, in the city of Reading, was held the first Pennsylvania State Grange meeting. Twenty-two out of twenty-five Granges were represented. The record states; "The assembly was one of more than ordinary intelligence and the manner in which the discussions were conducted and the various questions disposed of, proved that our agricultural people are as capable of meeting the great issue of the times as any other class, and that the influence of their deliberations will result in good in all parts of the state is beyond doubt." This prediction has undoubtedly become truth, for since that day the Pennsylvania State Grange has been a great moral force and few things can be named for the farmer's benefit in which the influence of the Grange has not been present.

The Lebanon valley has been identified with this body from its inception. The first master of the State Grange was David B. Mauger, of Berks county. He became a charter member of the first subordinate Grange in Berks county, Amity Grange No. 4, organized July 5, 1873, in Amity township. Deputy J. Wilkinson organized Adams Grange No. 18, at Douglassville, August 30, 1873, and the records show that Brother Mauger then became a charter member of this, his home Grange. Less than three weeks afterwards, when the delegates met at Reading and organized the State Grange, he was elected the first master.

Lebanon county shared an almost equal honor with Berks in the first official family of the State Grange. At the Reading session, above mentioned, C. P. Steinmetz represented Grange No. 17, of Annville, Lebanon county. He was elected a member of the executive committee and served with the master, D. B. Mauger, during that important formative period. The Lebanon valley was the scene of much activity in this organization period, and the following Granges were formed: No. 17, Annville Grange at Annville; No. 94, Mt. Nebo Grange at Ono; No. 120, Iona Grange at Schaefferstown; No. 156, Naomi Grange, North Lebanon township; No. 201, Mt. Zion Grange at Mt. Zion; No. 202, Jackson Grange at Myerstown; No. 253, Swatara Grange at Jonestown; No. 268, Lebanon Grange at Lebanon; and No. 270, Bunker Hill Grange at Bunker Hill.

*Annville Grange.* Especial mention must be made of Grange No. 17, of Annville, Pa., the eighth Grange to be organized in Pennsylvania. J. Wilkinson, of the National Grange, organized this sub-



ordinate body on August 30, 1873, with 14 charter members. C. P. Steinmetz was the first master and William Beaver, the secretary. Prominent persons of the town of Annville comprised the charter list: viz., George W. Black, Moses Shirk, D. D. Ulrich, Amos Heilman, Samuel Seigrist, H. K. Moyer, A. K. Moyer, John A. Heisey, D. B. Gingrich, Peter Forney, Amanda Black, and M. M. Steinmetz. It is a noteworthy fact, that the Grange has always attracted men and women who were outstanding personages in their communities. It may easily be assumed that, because of this fact, the Grange has always wielded an influence for uplift. Men and women with vision have usually been identified with the order. Naturally, progressive agriculture and Grange work have gone hand in hand.

*Mt. Nebo Grange.* It is but natural that Ono, situated north of Annville, should be the scene of the second Grange in the Lebanon valley. On February 3, 1874, Milton Cooper became master of Mount Nebo Grange No. 94, and David Elliott was elected secretary. E. M. Fausnacht, Nathaniel McGill, Daniel Walter, John Raber, E. Shneider, George Krall, John Wengert, John Hauer, Mathias Gernert, John Ohnmacht, Joseph Fees and Jacob Bixler, comprised the list of charter members. It is readily seen from this list that, here again we find identified with the Grange movement, leaders of the East Hanover region. The names McGill, Walter, Krall, Wengert, Hauer and all the rest have left their impress in this community. A large and extensive agricultural area like the East Hanover region is still a fertile field for agricultural development and organization.

*Iona Grange.* The scene now shifts to the far south of the valley, and the historic Schaefferstown region feels the spell of Grange activity. On February 20, 1874, Iona Grange No. 120, comes into being, with Elias Kapp as master, and Henry L. Kapp as secretary. Here again, the outstanding farmers see the need of cooperation and the following become members of the new Grange: D. B. Zeller, H. M. Snyder, Henry Dundore, Henry Mase, Samuel Ebright, M. Kurtz, Daniel Beck, John H. Spengler, Moses Yingst, W. B. Strickler, Henry Peifer, Evan Shaak, Monroe Strickler, Edward Smaltz, Uriah Zeller, Samuel Breidenstein, Elias Auman, Mrs. Salinda Kapp, Mrs. Mary A. Zeller, Mrs. T. S. Beck, Mrs. Amanda Kapp and Elizabeth Spengler. Agriculture in South Lebanon and Heidelberg townships has always been reputed to be of a high order. Rich limestone soil and the best farm practice of the folks who became members of the Iona Grange, are directly responsible for the high type farming in that region. The names linked with Iona Grange are still found in that region and seed sown in 1874 has brought forth fruit for future usefulness in the posterity of those members.

*Naomi Grange.* Names are usually significant and generally Grange names have represented towns, townships or communities in name. However, it is not infrequent to find poetic and other names given to Granges. This was the case with Naomi Grange; doubtless, named for a scene in an initiatory degree of the Grange. On March 12, 1874, North Lebanon township saw the organization of Naomi Grange, with Henry C. Snavely, master, and A. F. Heilman, secretary. The membership comprised H. S. Heilman, W. M. Heilman, Reuben Heilman, E. M. Uhler, J. G. Heilman, Cyrus S. Gingrich, Moses Gingrich, G. A. Boyer, A. L. Kreider, A. S. Gingrich, S. Reigle, Joseph McConnell, N. B. Light, Emma Heilman, Sally Snavely, Carrie Heilman, Mary Boyer, Elizabeth Heilman, Susan Snavely and Amanda Heilman. This description cannot be passed without especial mention of the manhood and womanhood of that body. First, we name H. C. Snavely, agriculturist, horticulturist, legislator and a gentleman of high order. He had a true Grange vision and identified with him was a galaxy of strong characters of the North Lebanon region—the Heilmans, representing brain and brawn, the steadfast E. M. Uhler, the loyal Gingrichs, the Kreiders and others. These folks were the leaders in local affairs of North Lebanon for more than a decade, and fused the agricultural thought with Grange ardor that has left its impression to this day. The influence of Naomi Grange extended far beyond the confines of the Lebanon valley. Its representative in the State body was always active in behalf of the larger interest.

*Mt. Zion Grange.* The pendulum now swings to the north, and Mount Zion finds the Grange succeeding another organization. On April 9, 1874, W. W. Glick and E. A. Glick became master and secretary, respectively, of Mount Zion Grange No. 201. Their associates were H. D. Hoffman, J. B. Hartman, John Spangler, John Wolf, Philip Fink, Joseph Moyer, Edward Peiffer, Sara Glick, Agnes Glick, Diana Glick and Mary Moyer. In days of yore Mount Zion, as the capital of Bethel township, was the center of all activity in that region. Here the Farmers Alliance, the Society of Equity, debating societies and school functions always held forth. A distinctive country hamlet, with churches, store, hotel and physician's office, it was apt to be the center of affairs. In the days of 1874, the Grange was doubtless not understood as today. Farm problems which bother us now did not then exist. If the Grange work was imperfect and the objects to be attained did not materialize quickly, it mattered little. It was still the "horse and buggy age" and the day of impassable roads of mud and snow. The Grange at Mount Zion lingered and died soon for want of activity, but the seed planted has brought to this age a pop-

ulace from that district that is the nucleus of the largest Grange in Pennsylvania.

*Jackson Grange.* The organizer now goes to Myerstown and regards not borough lines, but organizes Jackson Grange No. 202 in that town, on April 10, 1874. Again, he selects a real leader in Valentine D. Urich for master, and C. K. Bucher is made secretary. The list of those named as charter members are: Eliás Walborn, Franklin Stoudt, John H. Mathew, Jacob Peiffer, S. C. Sherk, F. T. Hibshman, William Ziegler, Samuel Shell, G. W. Uhrich, Henry J. Spangler, Jeremiah Feese, Josiah Urich, Francis Miller, Edward Zartman, Henry Shell, Adam M. Nace, Emma E. Uhrich, Sara Uhrich, Amelia Spangler, Amanda M. Urich, and Amanda Sherk. This Grange has passed on and in its stead, we find North Jackson, several miles to the north of Myerstown. Agricultural organizations rarely succeed when organized in a growing town. To this day it is evident that the distractions of the town are not conducive to a successful country meeting. In 1874, Myerstown was not a modern community in the light of the present day thought; but, even then the movement was towards industrial activity. The Union canal had brought some ideas of commerce, earlier; and the Reading railways was the indirect means of bringing industry to the town. Nearby limestone quarries were opened and the trend was towards industrialism and away from the farm. Foundries and furnaces were agoing and residents of the town were wont to forget the country and its needs.

*Swatara Grange.* A more or less permanent setting for future Grange development was effected through the organization of Swatara Grange No. 253, at Jonestown, on May 12, 1874. Here, William A. Hedrich took up the leadership and S. J. Woelfly became secretary. Twenty-four charter members comprised the list, and included representatives of most of the prominent families of Jonestown. It is interesting to note that some of the following list retained their membership all through life. The list included Edward J. Snyder, H. G. Walter, J. S. Richards, George Felty, J. Stees, A. L. Shannon, Oscar Bender, Mrs. M. A. Sherk, Mrs. Catherine Stees, Miss Sally Long, Mrs. Annie Shaud, Mrs. Sally A. Snyder, Miss Emma Stees, Henry Rank, J. C. Cooper, Joseph Long, E. H. Frantz, George H. Bender, Morris J. Hedrich, John H. Shaud, Edward Deitzler and Richard Jedrich.

*Bunker Hill Grange.* Two weeks later, the old Bunker Hill Grange was organized, the exact date being, May 26, 1874. The leading officers were G. Light, master, and S. L. Bean, secretary. Those who signed as charter members were the above officers and D. S.



Boltz, Morris H. Boltz, I. R. Gingrich, Sol. E. Boltz, Moses Blouch, Sol. Lerch, Joseph Lerch, Mrs. Emma Boltz, Miss Malinda Lerch, Miss Rebecca Yeagley, Mrs. Louisa Krall, Mrs. Leah Lerch and Mrs. Elizabeth Greth. It will be noticed that a larger percentage of women became members here, than elsewhere.

*Lebanon Grange.* The population of the borough of Lebanon in 1874, did not justify its being regarded as more than a good sized town. In fact, there were but few industries and the populace was still considerably rural minded. So that it was deemed advisable to organize a Grange there, and on May 21, 1874, an organization was effected with Wm. M. Breslin, master, and Wm. J. Burnside, secretary. There was a matchless array of talent besides these two outstanding citizens of their day. Wm. B. Kreider, J. H. Westenberger, George Motzer, A. Reinoehl, J. Witmer, Sr., Theo. P. Frantz, A. H. Embich, J. W. Harbeson, Henry Fortnay, O. M. Speicher, John H. Stover, Joseph McConnell, Samuel Riegel, Henry S. Heilman, Mrs. M. E. Breslin, Mrs. E. C. Riegel, Mrs. S. C. Frantz, and Mrs. Elizabeth Heilman were charter members. It is doubtful if another similar list of prominent men and women can be found to interest themselves in a rural project. In the day, every one of them made some valuable contribution to the native town, through their business and professional connections.

This early organization period must not be concluded without reference to Granges organized at the extreme boundaries of the valley. No. 229, Lower Paxton, at Linglestown, organized April 30, 1874, while not in close proximity to the center of the stage, had its effect upon future history. Almost continuously there has been some sort of rural community centered in this region, largely the indirect result of these early efforts. The officers of this Grange were John J. Stewart, master, and John E. Heckart, secretary.

Nor can we pass, without referring to No. 288, organized at Bernville on June 15, 1874; Tulpehocken Grange, No. 382, at Rehrersburg, November 4, 1874; and Eureka Grange, No. 432, at Shartlesville, December 30, 1874. It is true that they have all passed on, but in most cases they blazed the way for future work and there are thriving Granges at Bernville, as well as at Shartlesville, today, wielding a strong influence in Berks county Pomona.

This early period of organization, during the years 1873 and 1874, was but a part of the general membership increase throughout the nation. The National Grange was in its seventh year and the order was growing by leaps and bounds. The work of organization excited

the wonder of even members of the order, as well as those outside. As usual, the newness, and the order for those "interested in agricultural pursuits" found a great many folks, who were suddenly interested in agricultural pursuits. These were hordes of speculators, demagogues, small politicians, merchants, lawyers, and others. After the novelty of the affair was worn off, these, of course, forsook the ranks, as well as others, and a period of decline followed the mushroom growth of 1874. The National Grange has always held it to be of prime importance to maintain the strength of that body; that, the subordinate Granges be kept up to a high standard of efficiency. The purification process that followed 1874, resulted in the splendid organization that was built in later years. Lebanon valley Granges felt the decline in sympathy with others of the state, and it was not until 1908 that the superstructure of the Grange in Lebanon county was built. Between 1873 and 1908, certain agencies of a more or less agricultural type prepared the way for the efficient manner of the Grange work today. Chiefly, these were: The debating club or society, the farmers' institutes, as conducted by the old State Board of Agriculture, and the growing need of specialization in agriculture. The modern Grange is an almost perfect community organization. Its program of work covers the social needs, and the marketing and purchasing interests of its members. Its literary work far exceeds anything that the debating society ever attempted. It is often termed the "Farmers High School" and this is no misnomer.

It is interesting to note that Annville was again in the front line of this period of rejuvenation. First came Bunker Hill Grange No. 1368, organized February 27, 1908, followed by Gravel Hill No. 1370 at Annville, March 3, 1908. Others followed, and the present progressive Granges of the Lebanon valley are built upon these subordinates. The success of the Grange depends largely upon the charter list, and, because of this fact, and to show the type of farmers who are associated with the order, these Granges and charter lists are of interest.

*Bunker Hill Grange* No. 1368, organized February 27, 1908, at Bunker Hill, with the following members: M. M. Boltz, master, William J. Bean, secretary, Peter R. Boltz, S. L. Bean, Moses Blauch, D. H. Light, H. O. Garnet, H. W. Blauch, H. G. Bean, J. C. Umberger, J. L. Shuemaker, D. H. Rank, John H. Rank, M. G. Gingrich, G. B. Gingrich, Milton Lutz, Aaron S. Hartman, Harvey W. Shuey, H. G. Brandt, John H. Boltz, Harvey K. Light, Joseph Hartman, John Hartman and Alvin Blauch.

*Gravel Hill Grange* No. 1370, organized March 3, 1908, at

Annville, with the following members: Samuel W. Heilman, master, M. H. Snavelly, secretary, Cyrus Boger, D. H. Snavelly, Irvin T. Meyer, Jacob I. Keller, Mrs. Samuel W. Heilman, Garfield Shuey, John F. Light, A. D. Miller, D. H. Meyer, Mrs. D. H. Meyer, Miss Lydia Keller, Mrs. Grant M. Herr, Miss Anna Miller, A. S. Shanaman, Grant Herr, David H. Heilman, Mrs. A. D. Miller, Frank Longenecker and Mrs. Mary Keller.

*Campbelltown Grange* No. 1400, organized February 26, 1909, at Campbelltown, with the following members: C. B. Gingrich, master, J. E. Evans, secretary, Prof. E. E. Sloat, E. S. Swope, William Stover, Ray Heagy, E. R. Dissinger, Harry Swope, William Neidig, B. H. Brunner, Ross Schaffer, Harvey Leinaweaver, J. B. Brandt, Mrs. E. R. Dissinger, Mrs. E. E. Sloat, Miss Miriam B. Brunner and Miss Murvie Bachman.

*East Hanover Grange* No. 1453, organized February 22, 1910, in East Hanover township, with the following members: Grant E. Alber, master, Robert H. Albert, secretary, John S. Dotter, William T. Gerberich, Mrs. William T. Gerberich, Mabel Hower, Mrs. Sallie M. Albert, Solomon K. Sattazahn, D. H. Kreiser, Harry F. Miller, John A. Shell, J. Henry Yordy, E. D. Houser, R. J. Emerich, D. B. Behney, Emma Kreiser, A. B. Shuey and Eva Sattazahn.

*Heidelberg Grange* No. 1504, organized February 10, 1912, at Schaefferstown, with the following members: Frank B. Horst, master, Alvin Bamberger, secretary, Alvin Binner, John H. Kreider, E. L. Stohler, Uriah B. Horst, S. H. Bomberger, George F. Corl, Harry R. Fetter, Jacob Netzey, H. J. Mase, J. Henry Bennetch, John K. Dierwechter, M. H. Bennetch, Edwin Hartman, Ephraim Sechrist, John B. Bennetch, Hiram Bamberger, John H. Bennetch, Frank Stohler, Mrs. John H. Kreider, Mrs. H. K. Beard, Mrs. S. H. Bomberger, Mrs. A. H. Bomberger, George A. Corl, J. M. Horst, R. W. Horst, A. G. Horst, Mrs. F. B. Horst, Arthur B. Kreider, Elizabeth B. Kreider, John Wunderlich, John Mock, Isaac Mock, Thomas Mock, Henry V. Bamberger and Effie R. Bamberger.

*Iona Grange* No. 1507, organized March 4, 1912, at Iona, with the following members: Ira J. Light, master, Henry V. Bamberger, secretary, Jacob K. Brubaker, Frank Fernsler, Moses Gible, Adam J. Shaak, Aaron Engle, Alfred J. Mase, Jerome Dundore, Paul Brubaker, Allen E. Fernsler, Adin G. Light, Myra Light, Amy E. Shaak, Amy Bamberger and Almeda Engle.

*Fredericksburg Grange* No. 1528, organized May 31, 1912, at Fredericksburg, with the following members: David J. Darkes,



masters, Edwin H. Behney, secretary, Levis S. Peiffer, Wallace C. Bensing, J. H. Grumbein, C. H. Boeshore, Pierce Smith, C. H. Wilhelm, Ephraim Dareas, Benjamin W. Strouse, Amos M. Behney, Edward Behney, C. C. Bensing, John B. Light, Abraham Shirk, Hiram Rudy, Minnie Stroh, Mrs. C. H. Boeshore, Mrs. Hannah Brightbill and Mrs. L. S. Peiffer.

*Kimmerlings Grange* No. 1529, organized May 30, 1912, at Kimmerlings, with the following members: John H. Light, master, Harry Yiengst, secretary, John Yiengst, Mrs. John H. Light, Mrs. Stella Yiengst, Mrs. Harry Yiengst, John Rabel, Ambrose Seyfert, Jacob Seyfert, Andrew Seyfert, Hattie Seyfert, Benjamin Seyfert, Mary Seyfert, Charles Seyfert, Amos Rabel, Mrs. Amos Rabel, Stella Rabel, Charles Trump, Mrs. Charles Trump, Ruth Trump, C. J. G. H. Wolfe, Jerome Arnold, Adam Arnold, Augustus Arnold, William J. Arnold, Marie Arnold, Simon Reinsel, Seranus Thierwechter, John Steckbeck, Frank Blouch, John Rittle, David Baum, Mrs. John Steckbeck, Calvin Rittle, George Spangler, Mrs. George Spangler, Michael Snyder, John H. Kauffman, John A. Kauffman, Dawson Harnish, John Brandt and Frank Light.

*North Jackson Grange* No. 1740, organized May 12, 1917, at Jacksonville, with the following members: William C. Rinehart, master, Nellie E. Bardorff, secretary, Thomas J. Gassert, Joseph M. Strause, Calvin R. Deck, Harry A. Sattazahn, W. W. Hunsicker, William B. Batdorff, Emma R. Batdorff, Luella Boyer, H. F. Gassert, Mrs. Maurice Gassert, Milton Brightbill, Mrs. Minnie Walker, Mrs. C. E. Gassert, C. E. Gassert, M. J. Garloff, John H. Becker, William M. Gassert, Mrs. Mary Gassert and W. S. Hunsicker.

*Sand Hill Grange* No. 1773, organized January 14, 1919, in North Lebanon township, with the following members: Henry Tschudy, master, Ralph Daubert, secretary, Harry Hower, Charles Light, Charles Sholly, Raymond Donmoyer, Paul Tice, Mrs. Paul Tice, Mrs. Charles Sholly, Charles Sando, Mrs. Henry Tschudy, Mrs. Abraham Lentz, Mrs. William Eisenhaur, Robert Bentz, Henry Blouch, Ella Sando, Daniel Sattazahn, Earl Sholly, Theodore Arnold, Harry Budwash, Elias D. Tice, Penrose Dengler, Mary Tschudy, Amos Sholly, Floyd Boyer, Charles Budwash, William Bishop, Elias Sando, Edgar Light, Michael Andrews, William Eckert, Abraham Lentz and William Eisenhaur.

*Fontana Grange* No. 1866, organized November 10, 1920, in South Annville township, with the following members: John H. Hershey, master, Ralph R. Hershey, secretary, Elmer R. Schenck,

Hershey Elrich, William Reist, Mae Hershey, Allen Bamberger, Philip Graby, William Schaeffer, John Reist, Mrs. William Reist, Elsie Brubaker, Elizabeth Iba and George Shirk.

*Londonderry Grange* No. 1879, organized March 28, 1921, at Palmyra, with the following members: Harry S. Forney, master, David S. Ensminger, secretary, Irvin Longenecker, George M. Horstick, Allen E. Reist, Cyrus H. Ellenberger, Daniel H. Wilhelm, Allen H. Mengel, J. L. Graybill, Mrs. Amy Ensminger, Peter S. Bomberger, Galen G. Grubb, Frank G. Bean, B. C. Tutwiler, Carl J. Longenecker, Aquilla F. Mengel, Mrs. H. S. Forney, Cyrus J. Forney, Mrs. J. L. Graybill, Mrs. Daniel Wilhelm, Marcha Mengel, Morris Davis and Daniel W. Lutz.

*Conewago Valley Grange* No. 1945, organized March 24, 1926, at Lawn, with the following members: Samuel G. Myers, master, G. M. Niemond, secretary, Harry M. Gruber, Mrs. S. G. Myers, Mrs. J. R. Heilman, Mrs. E. H. Erb, Miss G. R. Pyreferry, M. D. Hollenbaugh, Charles H. Reed, Mrs. C. H. Reed, J. S. Stoner, C. C. Gingrich, William G. Fasnacht, Joseph Wolgemuth, Harvey Good, M. S. Martin, B. H. Grubb, Joseph M. Brandt, Charles Dively, Mrs. Charles Dively, Mrs. B. M. Niemond, George B. Heisey, Mrs. G. G. Heisey, H. F. Gruber, I. M. Killian, Mrs. I. M. Killian, Mrs. C. C. Gingrich, Alice Brubaker and Mrs. Hollenbaugh.

It was not until December 11, 1909, forty-two years after the Grange was founded, that the county, or Pomona Grange of Lebanon county was organized. The charter members of this group were of necessity all members of subordinate bodies, and comprised the following members: Hon. G. H. Moyer, H. C. Snavely, M. H. Snavely, Mrs. M. H. Snavely, Edward Shuey, Mrs. Edward Shuey, E. E. Sloat, S. W. Heilman, Mrs. S. W. Heilman, P. R. Boltz, Mrs. P. R. Boltz, Milton M. Boltz, John H. Boltz, C. B. Gingrich, M. G. Gingrich, E. R. Dissinger, J. B. Brandt, J. L. Shumaker, M. D. Grumbine and Cyrus Boger. The Pomona Grange of Lebanon county has always been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the valley. Possibly more through the Pomona than any other agencies, have been brought about advancement and improvement. The Pomona was known to cooperate with the farmers institute work in every activity. When the agricultural extension work, as advanced by state and national legislation, was introduced, prominent Grange members became members of the executive board. Since its inception, John H. Bennetch, a member of Heidelberg Grange and a prominent farmer, has held the chairmanship of the extension work. In every phase of the extension department has the Grange cooperated. It

has been a strong supporter of Pennsylvania State college, and through its delegates has participated in the election of trustees of that institution, for a number of years. Both Pomona and subordinate Granges afford the means and opportunity for much of the agricultural extension work of the county agent. He is a member of the Grange and has free and ready access to Grange work and methods.

In matters of public concern, the membership, as well as the Pomona, is active. Its membership is identified with every line of agricultural activities. Many of them are influential men in the potato growers, as well as the fruit growers groups of the valley. Many prominent Grange men hold office of public trust.

The direct economic contribution by the Grange to agriculture is the least to be emphasized. In this respect it has upheld the declaration "We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require." As a direct consequence of adherence to this fundamental principle of the Grange, agriculture in the Lebanon valley has benefitted directly by many thousands of dollars. Car loads upon car loads of feed, fertilizer and twine have been purchased cooperatively, at great savings.

A distinct contribution of the Grange in the Lebanon valley has been the social service that it has rendered. By its program of work and activity it has rendered direct community service. It has supplemented the work of the Christian church; it has brought both educational and social advantages through its well equipped modern Grange hall service. An outstanding Grange hall, modern in every respect, is the North Jackson hall, near Myerstown, costing upwards of \$20,000, it is easily comparable with any other of its class in the state. Kimmerlings Grange No. 1529, has a well equipped plant, and, in point of membership, it is the largest Grange in Pennsylvania. Besides its many activities, its cooperative purchases amount to many thousands of dollars, yearly.

During all these years the Grange has attracted the purest, the strongest and noblest men and women within the farmers' ranks. These not only know from actual experience the wants and needs of farmers, but their devotion prompts them to make sacrifices for agriculture and the Grange. They have given serious thought to the agricultural problems and, by their loyalty and vision, have directed the affairs of the order and thereby have made a contribution to the advancement of agriculture in general.



## LEBANON COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The Lebanon county Farm Bureau was organized in March, 1917, in fulfillment of the requirement of the Smith-Lever act passed by Congress in 1914. Alvin C. Berger has been county agent since the founding of the bureau. A committee of eight men, interested in agricultural pursuits are elected each November to supervise the work of the organization. The county superintendent of schools and one of the county commissioners serve as members ex-officio. The work is carried on as an extension department under Pennsylvania State College, which in turn is under the jurisdiction of the federal department of agriculture. The main purpose of the farm bureau is to bring experimental results directly to the farmer. The farm agent makes visits to the farmers in his district at the request of his constituents, and is in his office Saturday each week for consultation. The first definite projects sponsored by the Lebanon county Farm Bureau were, a seed corn survey, pig feeding clubs, hog pastures, home economics, tractor ploughing, oats smut eradication, pruning demonstrations, farm accounts, farmers' auto tour, livestock judging contest, food exhibit at county fair, increase wheat acreage campaign, poultry culling demonstrations, corn variety tests and balanced dairy rations. Special war work was done by the farm bureau and included, nitrate soda purchase from the government, applications for furloughs for soldiers needed on the farm, threshers' reports and the united war work campaign to stimulate farm production. Increased interest in the work of the farm bureau is shown by the continuation of work along the lines set by the first projects. More farmers kept account books as advised by the farm bureau and agriculture is taking on the semblance of a regular business enterprise. Soil improvement was taken into consideration in 1920 when demonstrations of various sorts of fertilizers were made on seven plots of wheat grown on the farm of the Lavino furnace company near Sheridan. High schools in which agricultural departments are maintained have aided in testing seed corn in the laboratories. Interest in potato growing has been increased since the farm bureau gives advice in the matter of spraying and choice of seed potatoes. Township product shows are encouraged to arouse competition and general interest in gaining high grade products. The public schools have been instrumental in organizing livestock clubs among the boys and girls in the rural sections. The introduction of new varieties of products such as soy beans is part of the farm bureau's work. The value of cooperative buying for mutual profit, among farmers has been encouraged and practised by the Grange for a long time. The farm bureau advises and assists such organizations as the County Fruit and Vegetable Growers Associa-

tion, in much the same way. Some of the clubs that have grown from farm bureau projects are in 1930, Iona Baby Beef club, 25 members; Annville Baby Beef club, 16 members; Corn club, 28 members; Celery club, 6 members, and a Dairy Calf club, and a County Cow Testing association with 537 cows under the observation of Jacob N. Smith, tester, and A. C. Berger, county agent. Members of the executive committee look after the finances of the bureau, coordinate the programs of the different communities, guide and direct the general policies in the work. J. H. Bennetch of Millbach has been president of the executive committee since the introduction of the bureau. Other Lebanon county citizens who have been active on the committee continually or at various times are: Peter Boltz, Harry Longenecker, Jr., Harry Phillips, Frank E. Krause, D. U. Wolff, S. W. Heilman, Harry Yingst, F. P. Hammar, J. W. Snoke, J. H. Gingrich, E. J. Hartman, Harry Moyer, I. J. Light, Edward Shuey, John H. Light, state secretary of the Grange, and Miles Horst, one of the editors of *The Pennsylvania Farmer*.

## CHAPTER XX.

### SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The records on file in the Department of Military Affairs at Harrisburg, show that Lebanon countians in the Spanish American war enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment. The company was commanded by Capt. Marshall L. Case. The following is the general history of the regiment as given in the Record of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish American war:

On April 28, 1898, pursuant to General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., the Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, reported at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa., for the purpose of volunteering in the service of the United States in the war with Spain. On May 9th, Company B was mustered into the United States service, being the first company of infantry mustered from Pennsylvania. Companies A and D were mustered the same date. The remaining companies, C, E, F, G and H, were mustered in during the morning of May 10th, the entire eight companies making 24 officers and 600 enlisted men, the field and staff in the afternoon, and the entire work of muster-in of the regiment was completed before that of any other regiment of the State, the regiment thus having the honor of being the first to enter the United States volunteer service from Pennsylvania.

On the night of Wednesday, May 11th, the regiment received instructions from the War Department through Governor Hastings to prepare for movement to New York City and there to take transport for Key West. On the evening of May 12th this order was countermanded by telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War.

On the evening of May 14th, the regiment was ordered to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it arrived during the morning of May 16th, reporting to Major General Brooke, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, being brigaded with the Third Illinois and the Fourth Ohio regiments. On the 23d of May the regiment participated in a review of the Division by Major General Wilson, commanding the Division, and Major General Breckenridge, Inspector General of the Army, and on the 25th participated with the brigade in a series of practice battle movements. Governor Hastings visited the camp June 11th.

Early in June, Captains Willits and Medlar were detailed to recruit the eight companies to the maximum of 106 men to a company,



and within ten days the recruitment was completed by recruits from the home stations of the several companies. Later the third battalion was determined upon, the companies to compose it began to arrive. Company I, of Harrisburg, Captain Calder, being the first, July 2; Company K, of Columbia, Captain Smith, July 2; Company L, of Lancaster, Captain Whitson, July, —, and Company M, of Pottstown, Captain Missimer, July 8.

Orders were received on July 4th, directing the Second Brigade to proceed to Charleston, S. C., each man to take 50 rounds of ammunition and 150 rounds per man to be shipped there. The regiment broke camp at Chickamauga Park, and moved at 9:30 A. M., Friday, July 22, 1898; arrived at Rossville, Georgia, at 12:00 noon; embarked on trains at 12:30 A. M., Saturday, July 23d; arrived at Newport News, Va., at 6:30 A. M., Monday, July 25th, and established a temporary camp, named Camp Brooke. Here the regiment remained until Wednesday, the 27th, when they embarked on board the "City of Washington" and "The Seneca." Friday afternoon at 1:45 P. M., the transports passed out of the harbor, bound for Porto Rico. The transports arrived at Guanica, Porto Rico, at 11:30 A. M., August 2d, anchored about five miles off shore, weighed anchor and sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, at 2:30 P. M., arriving at Ponce at 5:00 P. M., and remained in the harbor all night. Next morning orders were received from General Brooke to proceed to Arroyo, a port about fifty miles further east and there disembark. This disembarkation took place while the "St. Louis," the cruiser "Cincinnati" and the "Gloucester" were shelling the hills back of the town. It was near midnight before the entire regiment reached shore. A temporary camp with shelter tents was pitched along the Guayama road about one mile northeast of Arroyo, and on August 4th a permanent camp was made one-half mile east of Arroyo. Ten companies of the regiment were placed on outpost duty, five companies alternating daily, commanded by field officers on the Patillo and Guayama roads, and on the road leading from Arroyo northward into the mountains. Company I, Captain Calder, was detached for provost duty at Arroyo, and remained there until relieved to join the regiment to proceed home for muster-out. During this camp the regiment was equipped with the Model 1896 .30 caliber magazine rifle.

The forward movement of the Brigade began on August 6th, the Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois advancing on the town of Guayama, and the Fourth Pennsylvania forming the reserve of this movement. The battle that followed and the capture of Guayama

was accomplished, however, without the regiment being actively engaged.

General Brooke sent for Colonel Case on the night of August 12th and advised him that on the following day he proposed to move on the enemy in force and attack his strongly entrenched position on the mountain north of Guayama, using the military road to Cayey for the main attack, with a flank movement by the Fourth Ohio. Colonel Case was ordered to move two battalions of his regiment early on the morning of the 13th, with two days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition for each man, one battalion to move at 4:00 o'clock A. M. to Guayama, and halt at the outskirts of the town on the military road until it received further instructions from the Major General commanding, the other battalion to move at 6:00 A. M. to the same point, where it was to halt and remain to cover the town. The Third Battalion was to remain at Arroyo to cover and protect that town. Saturday, August 13, 1898, the first and Second Battalions broke camp at Arroyo at 4 A. M. The First Battalion and wagon train, under the command of Lt. Col. C. T. O'Neill, moved at 5:45 A. M., and marched to the iron bridge about one mile northwest of Guayama, where they lay as the support of the advancing force consisting of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, four dynamite guns, Batteries: A, of Missouri; A, of Illinois; B, of Pennsylvania; and the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Battery. Half an hour later the Second Battalion, under the immediate command of Colonel Case, moved to the same point, the Third battalion remaining at Arroyo. Information was received that the enemy were executing a flank movement on the Fourth Ohio. The Second Battalion of the Fourth Pennsylvania was placed on high ground commanding the entire country from the Cayey road to the road on which the Fourth Ohio was operating, and Company F, Captain Dyson, was sent forward in extended order to cover the front. Company B was detached and took possession of the barracks and public buildings in the town. While engaged in this work news came of the Peace Protocol, and General Brooke ordered the First and Second Battalions to withdraw to a point on the Ponce road just south of the edge of the town. Here the regiment remained on outpost duty until the order came, on August 28th, to break camp and march to Ponce. The column of the regiment as they left camp consisted of nearly 1,200 men, ambulance wagons, 28 army wagons and 10 ox carts. The first afternoon the regiment marched 10 miles and the next two days about 20 miles each. On the night of the 30th, the regiment encamped within the limits of the city of Ponce, and the next day marched to the Porte de Playa. The loading of the trans-

port "City of Chester" occupied all of the 31st of August and part of the next day. At 2:00 P. M. of the 1st of September the vessel weighed anchor and the regiment was homeward bound, the sick of the regiment being removed to the hospital at Ponce. Captain Martin H. Smith, Company K, died within one day of New York, where the regiment arrived on the 6th of September. It was then learned for the first time that the regiment was to have sixty days' furlough preparatory to muster-out.

On the 27th of October the regiment, over a thousand strong, participated in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia, and was finally mustered out November 16, 1898.

A more detailed history of Company H, taken from the Records of the Department of Military Affairs, Harrisburg, follows: Battery "H", 213th Coast Artillery (A. A.), P. N. G., Lebanon, Pa., (formerly Company "H", 4th Regiment Infantry.)

Originally formed as a civilian military organization, under the name of the "Lebanon Rifles," at Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., in 1893.

August 11, 1893, made application to the Governor of Pennsylvania to be admitted to the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a Light Artillery Company. Application received and filed in A. G. O. Pa., August 15, 1893. No further action taken on application until July 6, 1896.

By resolution of the members of the "Lebanon Rifles," held at their armory in Lebanon, Pa., on May 15, 1896, the application of the company, to be admitted to the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a Battery of Light Artillery, changed to read "As a Light Battery of Artillery, or Company of Infantry, as the Governor may see fit."

Application approved by the A. G. O., Pa. and the company assigned to the 4th Regiment Infantry, 3rd Brigade, N. G. P. as Company H, July 6, 1896, to replace the original Company H, 4th Regiment Infantry, located at Slatington, Pa., which was disbanded July 1, 1896.

Company in the United States volunteer service during the Spanish-American war, May 10-November 16, 1898, as Company "H", 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in Porto Rico, August 2-September 6, 1898. In Federal service on the Mexican Border, July 8, 1916-January 16, 1917, as Company "H", 4th Regiment Infantry, Pa. N. G. U. S. Called into Federal service for World war, with Pennsylvania National Guard, July 15, 1917, as



Company "H", 4th Pennsylvania Infantry; transferred and redesignated Company "D", 107th Machine Gun Battalion, October 11, 1917 and transferred and redesignated Company "D", 109th Machine Gun Battalion, December 20, 1917; served in France with the 28th (Keystone) Division, A. E. F., May 7, 1918-April 29, 1919; and demobilized, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 5, 1919.

Reorganized after the World war on July 9, 1920. Federal recognition July 23, 1920 as Company D, 2nd Separate Battalion Infantry, P. N. G.

Transferred to Special Troops, 28th Division, P. N. G. as Headquarters Company, 28th Division, P. N. G., December 15, 1921, for the purpose of completing the number of units for the Special Troops, and required for Federal recognition of the 28th Division, P. N. G. Federal recognition December 15, 1921.

Transferred and designated Battery H, 213th Artillery (A. A.), C. A. C., P. N. G. May 1, 1922. Federal recognition May 1, 1922.

Note: This company was NOT the "Coleman Guards" of Lebanon, Pa.

The "Coleman Guards," 5th Division, N. G. P. (Captain J. P. S. Gobin, commanding—later Major General, commanding Division, N. G. P.), was organized at Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., on July 19, 1871. Assigned as Company G, 8th Regiment Infantry, 4th Division, N. G. P. June 30, 1874.

This company, and Company A, 8th Regiment Infantry, located at York, Pa., were disbanded September 5, 1877, by reason of "having neglected and refused to obey the orders given them by the Division Commander on July 23, 1877." The said orders directed the companies of the 8th Regiment Infantry to march to Harrisburg, Pa., for duty as a guard to protect the arms and ammunition and other State property stored in the Pennsylvania State Arsenal in that city during the Railroad Riots of 1877. (Report of Major General J. K. Sigfried, commanding the 4th Division, N. G. P., published in the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, for the year 1877).

Note: There was no unit of the N. G. P. at Lebanon, Pa., from September 5, 1877, when Company G, 8th Regiment Infantry ("Coleman Guards") was disbanded, until July 6, 1896 when "Lebanon Rifles" was assigned to the 4th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., as Company H.

*Muster Roll.* Capt. Marshall L. Case, enlisted April 28, 1898; 1st Lieut. Jay M. Shindel, April 28; 2nd Lieut. Royal W. Wynings, April 28; 1st Sgt. Harry W. Grumbein, April 28; Reuben H. Michael, April 28; Sgt. Paul S. Ulrich, April 28; Sgt. Paul F. Kochenderfer, April 28; Sgt. Charles H. Hare, April 28; Corp. Howard M. Bright, April 28; Corp. Frederick H. D. Heilman, April 28; Corp. Edward Mellman, April 28; Corp. Clarence A. Jones, April 28; Corp. George F. Reinhard, April 28; Corp. Samuel A. Wolf, April 28; Mus. John Michael, April 28; Mus. William Michael, April 28; Pvt. Samuel J. Adams, April 28; John F. Allwein, June 17; Irwin A. Beck, April 28; William D. Bechtel, May 8; Henry J. Batsche, May 8; Royal W. Brenize, April 28; Fred. A. Brill, April 30; Edwin A. Brooks, May 8; Edwin C. Blouch, May 7; Thomas Burnish, June 17; Robert S. Brown, June 17; Benj. Bills, June 17; Henry M. Billman, June 17; Albert F. Clemens, April 30; Jacob Cooper, June 17; Cyrus G. Donley, April 28; Samuel L. Ditzler, May 7; Cornelius, Dressler, May 8; Edwin S. Ebur, May 8; John E. Faber, April 28; Henry D. Fox, April 30; Thomas B. Foster, May 8; Frederick W. Fuhrman, May 8; John T. Fertig, June 17; Robert F. Garrett, April 28; Irvin A. Garrett, April 28; Martin A. Guave, May 9; Anthony Gates, May 8; Harry Greenawald, May 8; William G. Golds, June 17; Charles E. Gebhard, June 17; George Gerberich, June 17; Howard G. Henry, April 30; John E. Hockley, April 28; Levi Huber, June 17; Harry V. Hafner, June 15; William H. Heberling, June 17; George Harpel, June 17; Lyman D. Imhol, June 17; Howard I. James, April 28; Theodore R. Jones, May 8; Arthur Jenkins, June 17; Jacob L. Kimmel, April 28; William S. Kidder, April 28; Charles E. Kochenderfer, April 28; Harry M. Krumbein, May 8; Joseph H. Kloff, May 9; Albert F. Kline, May 9; Walter H. Klopp, June 17; Edward C. Lenhart, May 9; Andrew J. Light, May 9; Harry P. Martin, April 28; William S. McDivitt, April 28; Robert L. McDonell, April 28; Andrew R. Morgan, April 28; Robert S. Musser, April 28; Charles Mondy, Jr., June 17; Ralph S. Nebinger, May 9; John G. Oswald, April 28; John O'Neill, June 17; Cyrus Pepper, Jr., May 9; Seneor A. Phillippi, May 9; William E. Phreaner, May 9; George D. Reidel, May 9; Robert E. Sattazahn, May 9; George H. Schaner, May 9; Rudolph J. Sherk, Jr., May 8; Edward B. Short, April 28; Harry H. Shaffer, May 9; Morris W. Spangler, April 28; William J. C. Struble, April 28; Francis A. Storm, May 8; Bruno F. Sultenfuss, April 28; Walter M. Swope, April 28; Robert E. Sweeney, April 28; Walter Shay, June 17; Harvey Snyder, June 17; Edward C. Smith, June 17; Frank Smith, June 17; Lynn Trafford, May 8; William B. Ulrich, April 28; Frank Ulrich, June

17; William Van Lear, April 30; Oscar A. Van Scheetz, June 17; William Wildermuth, June 17; James Wolf, June 17; Robert A. Werner, June 17; Jessie A. Weidler, June 17; Edward A. Yeagley, April 28; John Yorty, May 8; Allen M. Yingst, June 17; Isaac B. Zeigler, May 9; Robert M. Zweitzig, June 17.

One of the best known citizens of the Lebanon valley who became honorably identified with the navy during the Spanish American war was Captain H. M. M. Richards. He volunteered in April, 1898, and his service being accepted he resumed his old position as lieutenant, (senior) in the United States navy. He was a Guantanamo Bay, off Santiago, with the "Cristobal Colon" at the Jacuro Anchorage, on the blockades of Manzanillo and Cienfuegos, at the Isle of Pines, on the blockade off Bahia Honda, Cabanas, Migiel, Havana (during the last engagement of the war), Matanzas, Cardenas, and at San Juan and Palominos Island, off Porto Rico. He carried his vessel safely through the vortex of a terrible West India hurricane on the way to San Juan. He reached Gibara, Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities, just as the only surviving Spanish man-of-war, "La Infanta Isabella," had entered, and anchored beside her, and was probably the first United States naval officer to exchange friendly greetings with a free Spanish naval officer, on the close of the war. Some months after the close of the war he was given his honorable discharge, with the thanks of the Government.



## CHAPTER XXI.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### POLITICS 1813—1930

The only resident of Lebanon county to become Governor of the Commonwealth was John Andrew Schultze, son of the Rev. Christopher Emanuel Schultze, and himself an ordained minister of the Lutheran faith, but required because of ill health to suspend his ministerial labors in 1802. In 1813, he was tendered the position of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, but declined the offer, after which he was appointed register, recorder, prothonotary, clerk of the Orphans' Court and Clerk in the Sessions Court of Lebanon county which he accepted. Resigning in 1821, he was elected to represent Lebanon county in the General Assembly and the following year was chosen State Senator in the Dauphin-Lebanon District. While serving in the Senate he was nominated by the Democratic party for Governor and in the ensuing election defeated Governor Heister by a large majority.

In 1826, Governor Schultze was re-elected almost unanimously, his opponent receiving only 1,175 votes in the entire state, and according to newspaper accounts of the day none whatever in Lebanon county.

The eminent John Sergeant leader of the Philadelphia bar was his opponent but in the "Era of Good Feeling" of Monroe's administration the opposition to the Democratic party was feeble.

In his first message he expressed sympathy for the Greek Revolution, protection to American Industry and legislation favorable to universal education. It was during the administration of Governor Schultze that General Lafayette visited Pennsylvania and was welcomed by the Governor.

Governor Schultze later identified himself with the Whig party, and was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated General Harrison for the Presidency, at Harrisburg, Pa., in December 1839.

In State and National politics in the middle period of American history, Lebanon county and the Lebanon valley generally supported first the Democratic-Republican policies of the successors of Jefferson and also the policies of Andrew Jackson, later the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidates, and still later the Know-Nothing or American party and finally the party of Lincoln.

It is impossible to give election statistics for this period in full, but a summary of the elections from 1832 to 1860 indicates the attitude of voters in the Lebanon valley on the issue of this momentous period.

In the Presidential election of 1832, the voters of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks counties supported Andrew Jackson in preference to William Wirt the Anti-Masonic candidate; but in the contest for Governor the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon supported Ritner, Whig and Anti-Mason, as against Wolf, the Democratic candidate. From this time down to the Civil war the support of Dauphin and Lebanon counties went consistently to the Whig, Know-Nothing and Republican candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania and for President of the United States, while Berks remained steadfast to the Democratic candidates.

In 1834, the two counties in the congressional election supported the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidates.

In 1835, the majority of the votes of Lebanon county were cast for Ritner, the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor.

In 1836, in the Presidential election, the vote of the county of Lebanon was cast for Harrison against Van Buren and the same condition prevailed in the famous hard cider and log cabin campaign of 1840.

In 1844, Dauphin and Lebanon supported Clay as against Polk. while Berks gave the latter a majority.

In 1848, the same alignment was registered. Berks supported Cass, while Lebanon and Dauphin preferred "Old Rough and Ready."

In the election for Governor in 1851, Johnston secured more votes than Bigler who was elected.

In 1852, Dauphin and Lebanon supported Gen. Scott in his ill-fated campaign, although the state at large supported Pierce by a large majority. In fact the only counties carried by Scott were Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Union, Adams, Franklin, Huntingdon, Beaver, Somerset, Indiana, Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence and Erie.

In 1854, Lebanon county gave a large majority for James Pollock who had the support of the Know-Nothing Lodges of the state. In this election the Democratic candidate received the support of only twenty counties.

In 1856, Fremont electors were preferred to those of Buchanan. In all of these contests from 1836 to 1860, the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware consistently voted for the candidates of Whig and Republican parties, while Berks supported Democratic candidates.

When the election of a Republican President was threatened in 1860 the Dauphin-Lebanon district was represented by the Hon. John W. Killinger. At this time Pennsylvania was more interested in a protective tariff than in the anti-slavery movement. Killinger was an influential congressman and so clearly expressed in a speech in Congress the attitude of this section toward the great issues of the day that we quote the following:

“Mr. Chairman: During the protracted contest for the Speakership, I was often tempted to exclaim, with the Roman orator ‘How long, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience?’

“The expressions of disloyalty to our Federal Union, which were so profusely fulminated from the Democratic side of the House, seemed so utterly repugnant to every sense of patriotic duty, that I could not sit in my seat without words of rebuke leaping to my lips and struggling for utterance. So, too, when I, in common with others, was arraigned for opinions which we do not entertain, and for events which we deprecate, it required great forbearance to withhold my immediate denial, and hurl back my indignant defiance. But impressed with the conviction that all our proceedings, with the exception of the ballots for Speaker, and the successive adjournments, were irregular, I managed to hold my peace.

“I am one of those who do not despair of the Republic. After two months of persistent effort, we succeeded in electing a Speaker of this House; and that event, with concomitant circumstances proved a complete answer to the important threats and vapoing harangues to which we had been subjected during that period of time. Since then, the public creditors, who were so clamorous for their dues, have been satisfied; the wheels of the Government move smoothly on their freshly-greased pivots; and the African has been left to quiet repose! Had the Helper book not been dug from its obscurity by the *New York Herald* a week before Congress met, some other appliance would have been resorted to, with a view to the renewal of the negro agitation. Some men and some parties prefer strife to peace. They live in contention and they thrive in tumult. The political dodge that succeeded so admirably in 1856, was attempted to be renewed here. Under the pressure of the Union-



saving process, many patriotic citizens were successfully duped into voting for Mr. Buchanan; and thereby he attained the summit of his lifelong aspirations, and became a minority President. Under his administration of the Government, the party which elevated him to power has become demoralized, and is conceded to be powerless in almost every free State. He has effectually accomplished what his political opponents had hitherto failed to accomplish; he has extinguished the Democratic party North, and has sectionalized it, so that it has virtually become the mere parasite of the slavery propaganda of this country. And now, in this hour of dire distress, that their columns are broken, their legions are scattered, and the proud memories of their past history are falsified, the discovery is again made, that the Federal Union is in imminent danger of going to pieces.

“Southern gentlemen have strangely misconceived the spirit and purpose of the great movement now pervading the masses of the North ‘at every point, like an atmosphere.’ It has been argued here as though the mad attempt of John Brown to run off negroes held to servitude in Maryland and Virginia had received the countenance of, and was approved by, the masses of the Northern people. It has even been suggested that the animus of the great opposition party to the Democratic Administration was the abolition of slavery where it now exists by force of positive law. Such assertions are entirely unfounded in point of fact. I am not commissioned to speak for any people but those I represent here; but I think I know the general and prevailing sentiment of my whole State well enough to declare that our people do not regard negro stealing as any part of their platform, nor negro equality as any remedy for political grievances.

“Our people do not preach insurrection, nor practice violence. They do not make forays upon sister States, nor set at defiance the established authority of their neighbors. They cultivate relations of peace and friendship with all, and would rather cement than loosen the ties of fraternity and good will. As our great State is geographically central, so she is equally removed from fanaticism and folly. There need be no apprehension felt anywhere as to her loyalty; for there is no sentiment more deeply imbedded in the hearts of her people than devotion to the Constitution and Union. We interfere not with the right of any State, but cheerfully concede all that are guaranteed in the Constitution. No subject can be introduced here during this Congress, that I am aware of, that can justify the intemperate harangues to which we have been com-

pelled to listen since first we met here. The enforcement of the laws, as we find them on the statute book, and expounded by the Federal Judiciary, until altered or amended by competent authority, has always been a cardinal doctrine with the party with which I am acting; and I know of nothing that has occurred to change its correctness or the binding force of its authority. That great party is eminently national and conservative. Progressive, it is nevertheless sure and steady in its progress; fearless in the avowal of its principles, it is yet moderate and conciliatory. It seeks, by a united effort among its supporters, to dislodge the Democratic party from its possession of the Government, and to restore the policy of the Republican fathers in its administration. The main elements of this party's strength are, opposition to the cardinal vices in the doctrines and practices of the Democratic party. These are, its anti-American or free trade theories, and its anti-free-labor or pro-slavery policy.

"The protective policy is, in my judgment, the life-blood of the body politic, and especially so in our own great State. Whatever prominence may be given to other great questions, this is the paramount one with our people. Our soil is fertile to the hand of intelligent labor; and whatever surplus we have to sell of our vast productions, we prefer to sell in a regular and steady home market, constant in its demands, and not subject to the fluctuations of foreign trade. Stored away in treasuries strong as her ancient hills, yet of easy and cheap approach, our State holds mineral wealth, in the enduring forms of coal and iron, of exhaustless amount and incalculable value. The two are in such close proximity that they will always aid to elicit and elaborate each other. This vast treasure lies so near her cereal regions, and both are so readily approached from all important centres of trade and manufactures, that there, more readily than anywhere else, may the five great industrial classes—the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer, the carrier, and the tradesman—exchange their labor and possessions for their mutual comfort and advantage. To aid her in developing this measureless wealth, and in enriching her own citizens instead of Europeans, by the profit made between the cheap material and the rich result, Pennsylvania has vainly petitioned the national Congress for many years. Her facilities, if unhindered by the hostility of the Democratic party, are unequalled in the world; and yet her mines and mills and forges, in their best estate, have only been half worked, and we have imported manufactured iron, when we ought to have supplied it to half the civilized world.

“Look, for a moment, at my own, the capital district of the State. Its northern boundaries are the great anthracite coal regions, extending throughout the central and eastern portions of Pennsylvania, containing an amount of undeveloped wealth which passes the imagination of man to conceive. Its southern boundaries comprise the Cornwall hills; strewn along which, in profuse abundance, are the largest and most valuable deposits of iron ore in this country. Not less than fifty million tons of the raw material lie there, awaiting the hand of the miner and the skill of the manufacturer. And between these two ranges of coal and iron mountains lies a valley of agricultural beauty, and fertility unsurpassed in the world. With railroads passing through it, easy of access to the seaboard, and containing water power of rare excellence, that valley seems to be pointed out, as if by Divine significance, on account of its great natural and artificial advantages, as the locality best adapted to the establishment of the National foundry, so long in contemplation, and, I trust, now soon to be firmly fixed in its ‘local habitation’ in this, the garden spot of Pennsylvania!

“Pennsylvania is a free-labor State. She was among the first, in her calm, deliberate way, to abolish human bondage within her own borders. The brows of her hardy yeomanry are moist with the sweat of honest labor, and their palms are browned with exposure to toil. Instead of being esteemed ‘mud-sills,’ in consequence thereof, we regard them as the salt of the body politic, ‘leavening the whole lump,’ and the equals, in every noble attribute that belongs to our manhood, of the proudest in the land. Many of our free laborers seek homes in the broad territories which stretch beyond the Mississippi, and we are anxious that they should there retain the dignity of freemen. Our great metropolis, already the first manufacturing and second commercial centre of the Union, is interested in having those broad territories prosperous like Ohio, and not uncultivated like Arkansas. But our great State is equally bound to her southern and northern sisters by the ties of blood and patriotism, and wishes to perpetuate forever, and brighten continually, the golden chain of peace and harmony. She is considerate, and willing that other states shall enjoy their preferred constitutions and their constitutional rights, as she wishes to enjoy her own. She pours out no gratuitous upbraidings on her neighbors; sharpens no pikes, and loads no rifles, for southern insurrections. She simply demands that the weight of the national government shall be thrown in the scale of human freedom, rather than in the extension of human bondage; or that, at least, fair play be exercised; so that Oregon, with less than fifty thousand people, be not warmed and fed at the paternal fireside, while Kansas,



with one hundred thousand, stands out in the cold, because her people do not choose to be Democratic and pro-slavery.

“I have a thorough and earnest conviction that the protective policy is the only road to national and financial independence; the only practice by which we can reach the stability and strength which it was the design of our forefathers that we should attain. It is, emphatically, a question of independence; whether we shall gather strength and enjoy prosperity under the system that was the theme of Henry Clay, and elaborated by his great mind and glorious patriotism, or whether we shall sink into drivelling dependence, worse than our former colonial condition. I believe, for my own part, that protection is the first duty of Government. We give our allegiance to Government as the correlative of protection. Why do we ride a navy on the seas? To protect commerce. Why do we build light-houses on our coasts? To protect commerce? Why do we erect expensive fortifications on our frontiers? To protect the citizen and his property. Why do we maintain a Patent Office? To protect genius in the fruits of invention. When these are the features of the political system under which we live, I demand that he who disembowels wealth from the earth, that the farmer who raises his crops for the market, or the miner who penetrates the surface, and sinks the shaft for mineral wealth, shall also, each and all, be protected. There is no true philosophy in the negative of the proposition. And just so often as we depart from the proposition itself, we are overtaken by languor in the body politic, distress among those who represent labor, and find our Government plunging into embarrassment and difficulty.”

It has been said that a one time Lebanon editor, John P. Sander-son, in the Republican National convention of 1860, at Chicago, was the emissary of the Cameron forces in bearing to the Lincoln managers the offer to throw their support to Lincoln in return for the promise of a cabinet position. The result was the nomination of Lincoln on the third ballot. Of this alleged offer and promise Lincoln had no knowledge.

The loyalty of the citizens of the Lebanon valley during the Civil war is recorded in another chapter. It should be stated, however, that before President Lincoln's inauguration, but after the secession of South Carolina and other southern states, Representative John W. Killinger presented a petition signed by 300 of his constituents praying for the passage of the Crittenden Compromise.

In 1864, at the Presidential election, Lebanon county was an interesting battle ground in which the contest was fought out with

great bitterness. Governor Curtin spoke in Lebanon as did also the interesting and dynamic preacher of the Evangelical association, Moses Dissinger, who ridiculed the opposition in an address in the Lebanon Court House that was the theme for discussion in nearly every home in the county for many years. The vote of the county was cast for Lincoln.

The following served as Senators in the State Legislature from Lebanon county since its organization, February 16, 1813, to date. (The following is taken largely from Dr. Bierman's article on Lebanon county in the State Legislature).

John Sawyer, Representative from 1815 to 1817, two terms, and Senator from 1818 to 1822, one term, was born in Londonderry township, September 20, 1772. From September, 1814, to March, 1815, he served as private in Capt. Peter Snyder's company, Second Regiment, First Brigade, State Militia, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Ritscher. He died May 5, 1837, and his body lies buried in the old Hanover Presbyterian graveyard.

John Andrew Schulze, Senator from 1822 to 1823.

John Harrison, Representative from 1817 to 1818 and from 1821 to 1822, two terms, and Senator from 1823 to 1824, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, January 8, 1775. In the war of 1812-14 he was a member of Captain Thomas McIlhenney's company of volunteers, and later was a brigadier general of volunteers. After serving one year in the State Senate he resigned for some unexplained reason. Near his business locality he established a school for the children of his workmen and others who might wish to attend. He died at his residence, in East Hanover township, February 28, 1837, and his remains repose in the old Hanover Presbyterian graveyard, near Grantville.

Adam Ritscher, Representative from 1818 to 1820 and from 1822 to 1823, three terms, and Senator from 1824 to 1826, was born in Lebanon, July 13, 1767. He was a successful manufacturer of woolen hats, which business he followed nearly all his life. In 1814-15 he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, State Militia. In 1814, he was elected president of the first fire company of Lebanon, called the "East End;" in 1816, he was coroner of the county; in 1821, a member of the first borough council, and from 1830 to 1837 served as prothonotary of the county.

George Seltzer, Representative from 1818 to 1819, and from 1822 to 1824, three terms, and Senator from 1826 to 1830, was born at Jonestown, October 16, 1782, and in youth received the usual educa-

tional training that the schools of his day afforded. In 1837-38, he, with Jacob B. Weidman, Esq., as associate, represented this county in the Convention to revise our State Constitution. He died in the town of his birth, February 19, 1840, aged 57 years.

Jacob Stoever, Senator from 1830 to 1834, was born in the town of Lebanon, June 10, 1787. He was the son of Frederic Stoever and the grandson of the Rev. John Caspar Stoever; and the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. He died at the residence of his son, William, near Myerstown, Jackson township, December 4, 1862, and his remains lie buried at Kimmerling's church, in North Lebanon township.

John Harper, Senator from 1834 to 1838, was born September 9, 1791, at what is known as Harper's Tavern, near the junction of the Swatara and Indian creek. He was a grandson of Adam Harper, who settled here prior to 1740, erected a substantial log house, and who kept the first public house in this entire region. He died March 26, 1865, and his body rests among his kindred in the Reformed cemetery at Jonestown.

John Killinger, Representative from 1837 to 1838, one term, and Senator from 1838 to 1840, was born February 22, 1797. After the usual school advantages of his day he entered business life at Annville as a merchant which he successfully followed for many years. After serving in the Senate for some time he resigned in 1840. He was a man of high integrity and excellent business qualifications. His death occurred September 17, 1860, and his remains rest in the Evergreen cemetery at Annville.

Levi Kline, Senator from 1841 to 1845, was born at Wrightsville, York county, October 14, 1811. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Withers Kline. At the age of fifteen his father died and he was placed in the care of his brother George W., who was a practising attorney at Lebanon. After the necessary literary preparation he began to read law under the direction of his brother and on November 6, 1834, was admitted to the bar. He entered the Senate in 1841 to complete an unexpired term, and was afterwards elected to serve a full term. Lebanon, September 17, 1863, mark the place and date of his death.

John P. Sanderson, Representative in 1845, one term, and Senator from 1846 to 1848, was born in Lebanon county, February 13, 1818. After receiving a thorough literary training he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Lebanon soon after reaching his majority. September 23, 1839. In the early forties he was editor and publisher of the *Lebanon Democrat* a German weekly



journal; afterwards he was associated with Jno. W. Killinger and Edward M. Paxson in the publication of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, and in the gubernatorial campaign of 1857, was a strong advocate of the election of the Hon. Isaac Hazelhurst as Governor. He was a fine lawyer, an able editorial writer and an author of note. He was an officer in the Union army during the late Civil war, and the author of *Views and Opinions of American Statesman on Foreign Immigration*, and of *Republican Landmarks*. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, October 14, 1864, and with his wife is buried at Springfield, Ohio.

Daniel Stine, Representative in 1843 and 1844, two terms, and Senator from 1849 to 1851, was born in East Hanover township, November 23, 1812. Was a brigadier general in the State Militia for nearly five years. Served as speaker pro tem of the Senate during the session of 1851. He was an enterprising business man, a prudent justice of the peace and a wise legislator. He died at Myerstown, May 29, 1851.

John W. Killinger, Representative in 1850 and 1851, two terms and Senator from 1855 to 1857, was born in Annville, September 18, 1825, and after the necessary preliminary preparation entered Marshall college at Mercersburg, and was graduated in 1843, being then a little less than eighteen years of age. Studied law and was admitted to the Lebanon county bar, November 3, 1846. He died at Lebanon June 30, 1896.

Amos R. Boughter, Senator from 1861 to 1863, one term, was born in Cumberland county, this State, March 4, 1824. He entered the State Senate in January, 1861, and served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He died March 2, 1879, and is buried in Mt. Lebanon cemetery.

George Dawson Coleman, Representative in 1863 and 1864, two terms, and Senator from 1867 to 1869, one term, was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 13, 1825. He received his preparatory education at Princeton, N. J., entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from that institution in 1843. In 1846, he and his brother Robert came to Lebanon and erected the North Lebanon furnaces, the first anthracite furnace built in this county, and engaged in the manufacture of iron, and from that day to the day of his death these furnaces were operated by him. During all this time he was widely known as a successful businessman. He was president of the First National bank of Lebanon for many years. Though having a natural distaste for politics, he felt it his duty to respond to a call of the people to represent them in the legislature during the late Civil war, two sessions in the House and three sessions in the

Senate. His course in these legislative bodies was marked by a faithful and conscientious discharge of all his duties. He died at Lebanon, September 9, 1878, and his remains lie buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

By an Apportionment Act, passed in 1874, Lebanon county was constituted the seventeenth senatorial district and entitled to one Senator.

Jacob G. Heilman, Representative in 1868 to 1869, two terms, and Senator from 1873 to 1876, was born in Jonestown, May 26, 1836. He was the son of Jacob and Susanna Stroh Heilman, and was educated in the Lebanon academy and a Classical school at Lititz, Lancaster county.

After spending a few years in mercantile life he was elected secretary of the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance company, in 1862, which position he filled acceptably for many years. He was twice in military service during the Rebellion, and was captain of Co. E, Eighth Regiment, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania during the railroad riots in 1877. In 1873, he entered the Senate and served a full term of three years, and was re-elected to serve one year under the Constitution of 1873. He was an attentive and honest legislator and popular with the people. His death occurred at Jonestown, March 11, 1890, where his remains rest in the Lutheran cemetery.

George F. Meily, Senator from 1877 to 1880, was born at Jonestown, September 8, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was engaged for many years in the coal and lumber business. He was the first Senator from this county that served a full senatorial term under the new constitution. Being a man of strong common sense ideas and practical business tact, he made a useful Senator. He died in his native town, November 29, 1893.

Cyrus Resley Lantz, Senator from 1881 to 1884, was born in Cornwall township, August 26, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and in the Annville academy, now Lebanon Valley college. Taught in the public schools of the county several years, and read law under Hon. Josiah Funck, and was admitted to the bar, August 19, 1869. He was president of the school board for two years, member of the town council several years, and district attorney from 1872 to 1875. He served in the late Civil war, and was captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for eight years.

John Peter Shindel Gobin, Senator from 1885 to 1899, was born in Sunbury, Pa., January 26, 1837. He is the son of Samuel S. and

Susan Shindel Gobin, and descends from an ancestry noted for patriotic services to our country. He was educated in the public schools of his town, learned the printer's trade, taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as first lieutenant, became captain and by successive promotions has reached the grade of brigadier-general. Served as a provost judge at Charlestown, S. C., and as judge advocate general of the Department of the South. After the war he settled at Lebanon, and was admitted to the bar, April 16, 1866. He assisted in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1897, was elected commander-in-chief of the organization of the United States. During the Spanish-American war he was a brigadier general of volunteers. He served as State Senator continuously from 1885 to January, 1899, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of Lieutenant-governor of the State, which office he filled from January, 1899, to January, 1903.

Samuel Weiss, Senator from 1899 to 1904, was born in South Lebanon township, August 20, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, Lebanon academy and Millersville State Normal school; studied medicine under Dr. William M. Guilford, entered Bellevue Medical college, New York City, and was graduated a doctor of medicine in 1871. He served as county physician for sixteen years, is a director of the People's National bank and of the Valley National bank, and has been on the surgical staff of the Good Samaritan hospital since its establishment in 1893. On February 21, 1899, he was elected State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jno. P. S. Gobin to assume the duties of lieutenant governor, and in 1900 he was elected to serve a full term of four years.

Daniel P. Gerberich, Senator 1905 to 1916, was born in East Hanover township, October 1, 1855.

Lebanon county and part of Lancaster county became District XVII by new apportionment.

Horace L. Haldeman, Senator 1917 to 1920, was born in Conoy township, Lancaster county, September 16, 1847.

Cleon N. Berntheisel, 1920 to 1924.

William C. Freeman, Senator 1924 to date, was born at Cornwall, January 27, 1881.

The apportionment bill of 1815, accorded two Representatives to Lebanon county, the bill of 1829 reduced the number to one, and that of 1874 increased the number to two again.



Jacob Goodhart, Representative from 1814 to 1817, three terms was born in Reading, Pa., February 25, 1779.

John Uhler, Representative from 1817 to 1818, and from 1819 to 1821, three terms, was born in Lebanon, February 26, 1779.

Joseph Barnet, Representative from 1820 to 1821, one term, was born June 1, 1787, in Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Gottlieb Orth, Representative from 1823 to 1824, one term, was born in Lebanon township, February 23, 1764. He was a grandson of Balser Orth, who came to America about the year 1725, a nephew of Adam Orth, who was a Representative from this district in 1785-86, and father of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, a member of Congress from Indiana for ten years and United States minister to Austria under President Grant's administration.

Charles Gleim, Representative from 1824 to 1826, two terms, born in New Holland, Lancaster county April 7, 1775.

James Bell, Representative from 1824 to 1827, three terms, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county in 1772.

Philip Wolfersberger, Representative from 1826 to 1829, three terms, was born in Londonderry township, June 5, 1775.

By an Apportionment Bill, passed by the Legislature during the sessions of 1828 and 1829, the representation of Lebanon county was reduced from two members to one.

Isaac Myers, Representative from 1829 to 1830, one term, was born at Myerstown, March 1, 1787. He was the only son of John Myers, who was the only son of Isaac Myers, the founder of Myerstown.

William Reily, Representative from 1830 to 1831, one term, was born at Myerstown, August 16, 1792. He was a son of Captain John Reily.

David Mitchell, Representative from 1831 to 1834, three terms, was born in Londonderry township, January 30, 1792.

John Krause, Representative from 1834 to 1836, two terms, was born December 17, 1796.

George Weidman, Representative from 1836 to 1837, one term, was born near Ephrata, Lancaster county, February 10, 1806.

Gottlieb Kintzle, Representative from 1838 to 1840, two terms, was born in Jackson township, September 13, 1777. He was elected a members of the House in the fall of 1838, and served during the exciting scenes of the famous "Buckshot War." When the House met

on December 4, 1838, for organization both parties, the Democrats and the anti-Masons or Whigs, claimed a majority. The seats of the eight members from Philadelphia who hold the balance of power, were in dispute but the eight Democrats held the certificates of election and were admitted and voted. The anti-Masons or Whigs alleged fraud and contended that they should not be admitted. Without them the Democrats had forty-eight votes and the anti-Masons or Whigs forty-four. Accordingly two Speakers were elected: William Hopkins, of Washington county, by the Democrats receiving fifty-six votes including the eight alleged fraudulent votes, and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver county, receiving the forty-four votes of the anti-Masons or Whigs. Each party recognized its own speaker and this fight was kept up until the Senate recognized the Hopkins or Democratic wing of the House as the rightful organization, and this ended the war. Mr. Kintzel voted with the anti-Masons and was not sworn in until Wednesday, December 27, and Thaddeus Stevens, who represented Adams county, and who led in the fight for the anti-Masons, was not sworn in till June 19, 1839, only six days before final adjournment.

The Constitution of 1838 provides in Section ten of Article one that "the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, in every year, instead of the first Tuesday of December" as heretofore. Hence the Senators and Representatives elected in the fall of 1839, met on January 7, 1840 for organization.

John Brunner, Representative in 1841 and 1842, two terms, was born April 5, 1803.

John Bassler, Representative in 1846 and 1847, two terms, was born October 19, 1794.

Adam Grittinger, Representative in 1848 and 1849, two terms was born in Londonderry township, January 1, 1800.

John Seltzer, Representative in 1852 and 1853, two terms, was born at Jonestown, October 12, 1815.

John Meily, Representative in 1854, one term, was born at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, September 9, 1826.

William A. Barry, M. D., Representative in 1855 and 1856, two terms, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1817.

Cyrus E. Hoffman, Representative in 1857, one term, was born at Schaefferstown, February 12, 1830.

John George, Representative in 1858, one term, was born in Lebanon, April 20, 1799.

Joseph Eckman, Representative in 1859 and 1860, two terms was born in Eden township, Lancaster county, February 20, 1814.

Jacob L. Bixler, Representative in 1861, one term, was born at "Lone Pine Place," the Bixler family homestead, near Fredericksburg, January 31, 1814.

Isaac Hoffer, Representative in 1862, 1865, 1875 and 1876, four terms, was born in Londonderry, now Conewago, township, Dauphin county, July 18, 1820.

Jacob B. Meily, Representative in 1866 and 1867, two terms, was born at Fredericksburg, April 22, 1828.

Jerome B. Deininger, Representative in 1870, one term, was born in Londonderry township, December 1, 1841. Received his educational training in the common schools and in the Palmyra academy.

Jonathan Zerbe, M. D., Representative in 1871, one term, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, July 31, 1812.

Anthony S. Ely, Representative in 1872, one term, was born in Lebanon, March 27, 1818.

William M. Kauffman, Representative in 1873 and 1874, two terms, was born at Moselem, in Richmond township, Berks county, in 1835.

William H. Hostetter, Representative in 1875 and 1876, two terms, was born near Myerstown, October 27, 1842.

Frank M. Bachman, Representative in 1877 and 1878, two terms, was born at Lititz, Lancaster county, July 14, 1841.

John Henry Miller, Representative in 1877 and 1878, two terms, was born in South Annville township, March 3, 1834.

George W. Hoverter, Representative in 1879, one term, was born in North Annville township, September 10, 1842.

John Etter, Representative in 1879, one term, was born in Bethel township, July 16, 1823, and was educated in the common schools and in the Myerstown academy.

Theodore B. Klein, Representative in 1881 and 1883, two terms, was born in New Cumberland, Cumberland county, August 22, 1831.

John B. Seidel, Representative in 1881, one term, was born in Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, April 12, 1813.

John J. Euston, Representative in 1883, one term, was born in North Lebanon township, February 13, 1835.

John H. Imboden, Representative in 1885, one term, was born in South Annville township, May 21, 1842.



Henry S. Gockley, Representative in 1885, one term, was born in Clay township, Lancaster county, January 1, 1854.

Thomas H. Capp, Representative in 1887, 1889 and 1891, three terms, was born in Jonestown, August 15, 1860.

Samuel M. Noll, Representative in 1887, one term, was born in Marion township, Berks county, March 5, 1845.

Henry G. Walter, Representative in 1889, one term, was born in Union township in 1848.

Thomas Walker, Representative in 1891 and 1893, two terms, was born in Jonestown, May 5, 1828.

John K. Reinoehl, M. D., Representative in 1893 and 1895, two terms, was born in the city of Lebanon, August 3, 1858.

George W. Ellis, Representative in 1895 and 1897, two terms, was born in Jonestown, April 11, 1850, and was educated in the public schools and Swatara Collegiate institute.

Philip H. Reinhard, Representative in 1897, one term, was born in Lebanon, August 28, 1830.

Thomas T. Zerbe, M. D., Representative in 1899 and 1903, two terms, was born in Schaefferstown, October 24, 1846.

Ezra Meyer, Representative in 1899, one term, was born in North Annville township, February 26, 1842.

Samuel Groh, Representative in 1901, one term, was born in Swatara township, January 6, 1856.

E. Benjamin Bierman, Representative in 1901 and 1903, two terms, was born near Reading, Pa., December 1, 1839.

John R. Fertig, Representative in 1905 and 1906, was born in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, December 11, 1856.

Gabriel H. Moyer, Representative 1905 to 1911, was born in Palmyra, November 9, 1873.

William C. Freeman, Representative, 1907 to 1913, was born in Cornwall, January 27, 1881.

Henry C. Snavely, Representative, 1911 to 1914, was born in North Lebanon township, November 14, 1844.

Frederick S. Kaufman, Representative, 1913 to 1914, was born in Jefferson, Schuylkill county, August 15, 1868.

Isaac K. Urich, Representative, 1915 to 1918, was born in Myers-town, May 3, 1863.

Asa A. Weimer, Representative, 1915 to 1918, was born at Lebanon, December 23, 1858.

Saylor L. Zimmerman, Representative, 1919 to 1920, was born in Annville, October 24, 1888.

Charles T. Hickernell, Representative, 1919 to 1920, was born at Schaefferstown, February 12, 1878.

Harry H. Barnhart, Representative, 1921 to 1922, was born in Annville, December 16, 1880.

Charles Z. Weiss, Representative, 1921 to 1922.

Lebanon county, was entitled to only one member by the Apportionment Act of 1921.

Ralph H. Behney, Representative, 1923 to 1926, was born in Lebanon, November 6, 1885.

Paul G. Adams Representative, 1927 to date, was born in Lebanon, June 16, 1883.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND LEGISLATION—LEBANON COUNTY—1813-1930

In the year 1813, when Lebanon county was organized, readers of Harrisburg newspapers throughout the valley no doubt speculated concerning the following advertisement:

“Perpetual Motion Machine—Lately invented, by the subscriber, and in complete operation, a machine which contains in itself power sufficient to turn mills, forges, furnaces, all kinds of water works, and will enable vessels of every description to run against wind and tide.

Middletown, Pa. June 16,” (1813), Jacob Hunchberry.

What a boon to furnaces and forges of the great Lebanon valley, Editorials were written commenting seriously on the great revolution which this machine might bring about. But unfortunately it was no more successful than that of the well known Redheffer.

Ventures along other lines were tried out in the valley. April 3, 1837, a bill was signed by the Governor of this Commonwealth incorporating the Lebanon Sugar and Silk company. The incorporators were empowered to manufacture beet sugar and silk.

This was the era of special legislation in Pennsylvania. Under the constitutions of 1790 and 1838, the General Assembly was empowered to legislate for towns and counties individually. This gave rise to so much log rolling and venality in legislation that the constitution of 1873 prohibited special legislation.

We shall now see how in the middle period of American History the Lebanon valley was affected by this type of legislation. An

act signed by Governor Wolf, Mar. 16, 1830, provided for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Lebanon. Under this act, Adam Ulrich, Philip Spittler, John Stauffer, Philip Teis, Jacob Arndt, Jacob Weiss, Michael Kohr, Leonard Knapp and John Harper were authorized to select a site.

April 6, 1832, a bill was passed for the regulation of auction sales in the county of Lebanon. Retailers were required under this act to secure license six months before selling goods, and goods were not to be sold more than once in any term of 12 successive months. The regulations applied to the borough of Lebanon and the different towns and villages of the county.

In 1846, north and south Annville were permitted to levy an additional road tax not to exceed 400 dollars.

In 1847, voters of Bethel township were permitted to vote on the erection of a new township to be called Washington. Evidently the project was defeated.

An Act of April 29, 1844, fixes the time for hunting buck, doe or fawn in Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin counties, repealing part of the Act of 1760.

April 17, 1861, an act of the General Assembly makes it unlawful for any person in Berks or Lebanon county to shoot, kill, or in any way destroy any robin, king bird, blue bird, swallow, martin or other insectivorous bird at any season of the year. A fine of \$2.00 for each offence was provided.

May 9, 1863 it was decided that gray, black and fox squirrels could be killed from December to January 1st only.

January 5, 1873 it was made unlawful to kill, shoot, take, trap or aid in doing so, any partridge or partridges for one year from Oct. 20, 1873.

August 24, 1864, an act known as the Bounty Act was passed. It applied only to Lebanon county and authorized borough authorities and school directors, boards of election officials to borrow money and issue bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness in the name of the said borough or township and to levy taxes to pay bounties to volunteers in the Civil war.

An act signed March 19, 1872, provided that teachers in the borough of Lebanon and in certain specified townships may be paid time and wages while in attendance at the County Teachers Institution.

Feb. 20, 1873, Governor John F. Hartranft signed a bill authorizing the organization of a Board of Health for the city of Lebanon.



May 4, 1871, a bill was passed authorizing the grading of certain streets in Richland.

The following acts of General Assembly illustrate the type of special legislation in vogue in this period:

#### AN ACT

To grade, curb and pave Main or Market street, in the town of Annville, Lebanon County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Daniel S. Earley, John Allwein, George Rigler, Rudolph Herr and Peter Forney be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or a majority of them, are authorized and directed to grade, or cause to be graded, in a proper manner, the Main or Market street, in Annville, from Herr's alley, at the west end of said town, on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, eastward to a point on the east side of John L. Saylor's lot, at the east end of said town, to curb, pave and regulate the same with gutters, sufficient to drain off the water from said street; the width of pavement to be twelve feet; the grade of the street and gutters, and all other matters connected therewith, to be regulated by a majority of said commissioners.

Section 2. That the commissioners appointed by this act, before entering upon their duties hereby assigned them, shall be sworn or affirmed, before some judge or justice of the peace, to perform their duties, as aforesaid, with impartiality and fidelity, and according to the best of their skill and judgment, and shall perform the duties assigned them without compensation.

Section 4. That after the work aforesaid shall have been finished, it shall be the duty of each property holder to keep the pavements and gutters, in front of their respective property, in good repair and free and unobstructed, except so far as may be necessary in the erection of buildings or otherwise: Provided, That in grading said street a passage shall be kept open for public use, and the said turnpike, when properly graded, shall be left in as good a condition as the same now is: And provided further, That when the proper grade is fixed by the commission, they shall give notice thereof to the property holders, whose duty it shall then be to set their curb stone according to grade, to lay their pavements with brick or limestone, so far as their respective properties extend, under the direction of the said commissioners; but if they neglect or refuse to do so, for the term of six months, then the said commissioners

shall have the same done, and charge the cost thereof to the parties delinquent, in the same way as above stated.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN P. PENNY,  
*Speaker of the Senate pro tem.*

This act was passed over the veto of Governor Curtin.

#### A SUPPLEMENT

To an act passed the twenty-ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An Act to grade, curb and pave Main street, in Myerstown, Lebanon county."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the owners of the lots or premises on the south side of Main street, in Myerstown, Lebanon county, from the lot or premises of William Wolf, on the south side of the said Main street to the lot or premises of John Gehring, on the southwest corner of said Main street and Mill street, be and are hereby authorized to remove or take up the side-walks or pavements in front of their said respective lots or premises, and lay or make new side-walks or pavements in front of their respective lots or premises to correspond and be in range with the side-walks or pavements in front of the said lots or premises of William Wolf and John Gehring aforesaid.

Section 2. That the owners of the said lots or premises be and are hereby authorized respectively to possess and occupy the ground adjoining the south side of the proposed new side-walks or pavements, and lying in front of their respective lots or premises.

Section 3. That the said owners of the respective lots or premises aforesaid, are hereby required to make the new sidewalks or pavements of a corresponding grade with the grade of the said Main street in front of their respective lots or premises, within six months after the passage of this act, and to curb them in accordance with the curbing required in the act to which this is a supplement.

ELISHA W. DAVIS  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JAMES L. GRAHAM,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JNO. W. GEARY.

## AN ACT

To authorize the laying of certain water pipes in Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That full authority is hereby granted to the owner or owners of springs, in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, to lay water pipes under and over the public road, in said township, leading from Palmyra to the Gravel hill, for the purpose of introducing the water therefrom into said town: Provided, That the expenses attending the said introduction of water shall be borne by the party or parties interested therein, and no part thereof shall be thrown upon the township aforesaid.

ELISHA W. DAVIS

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JAMES L. GRAHAM,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JNO. W. GEARY.

## BATTALION DAY

In the days of the Revolution all able bodied men in Pennsylvania between the ages of 18 and 53 were enrolled in eight classes selected by lot. This was done in order that while certain classes were called into service, the Militia enrolled in the other classes, remained at home. Regular boards were appointed similar to the draft board of the late war to decide questions of appeal.

The militia law underwent a number of changes but fines for non-attendance were imposed upon those who refused to perform the military duty required once a year of all citizens of military age.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the famous Battalion Day and any one acquainted with the newspapers of the period from 1820 to 1840 has seen the familiar announcements of which the following, taken from the Lebanon Republican of 1827, are typical:

“Troop Orders, Lebanon County Cavalry—You are ordered for drill (white pantaloons) on Wednesday the 17th of May at 10 o'clock



A. M. at the public house of Jacob Hauer, provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of *Captain J. B. MISH*

*Gen. H. BERGHANS, F. S."*

"Military Notice: The Independent Battalion composed of the companies called, the Lebanon Blues, Independent Guards, Myers-town Guards, Jackson Guards, and Lebanon County Cavalry, are ordered to meet in full uniform (white pantaloons) in the borough of Lebanon on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for Military Discipline, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

The commanding officers of each of the above companies are requested to furnish the Adjutant with a true copy of the rolls of their respective companies.

By order of *Lieutenant Colonel*

HENRY DOEBLER

ABRAHAM EMBICH, *Adjutant*.

May 8, 1927.

N. B. An appeal for the battalion will also be held on said 16 day of May next at the Public House of George Karch in the borough of Lebanon, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. when and where the commanding officers will bring in their lists of absentees of October 1826. The members to hold said appeal are the commanding officers of each of the above named companies."

A description of Battalion Day appears in the publications of the Lebanon County Historical Society having been written by Dr. George Mays. We quote the following:

"As long as I can remember Schaefferstown and Myerstown were the rendezvous for the militia of South Lebanon, Heidelberg, Jackson and Mill Creek townships, and the muster took place either in May or immediately after harvest.

On the appointed day the village was all astir, as you may well suppose, and it was a grand sight indeed to us boys to see the soldiers and people generally flocking into town from all directions. It was in fact the occasion of a general holiday throughout the whole military district.

By noon the inspecting officer made his appearance, arrayed in a very gaudy uniform and mounted on a prancing steed, accompanied by his aides, he would take his position in centre square

and order the "Roll" sounded, when immediately the men would scramble to get into line. The ludicrous scenes which generally followed this attempt beggars description, but left an impression on our young minds not soon to be forgotten.

As most of the soldiers had arrived in the early part of the day, ample time had been allowed them to imbibe enough spirits to bolster up their military ardor for the grand manoeuvre, and I can assure you few failed to take advantage of the opportunity. Men who drank very little, if anything, on ordinary occasions, would be found more or less intoxicated before the close of that day. Indeed, by the time the order was given to "fall in," many a poor fellow had already been placed hors de combat under the treacherous influence of "John Barleycorn," and I can distinctly picture to my mind the ludicrous appearance of the unsteady trooper in his desperate attempts to take a proper position in the line. No doubt Falstaff's recruits would have appeared quite respectable alongside of some of our military heroes. Fortunately for us boys we were of course too young to make such an invidious comparison, and naturally looked upon the whole proceeding as a necessary part of the program, watching it all the while with the most intense delight and interest.

For many years the writer's uncle, Gen. Wm. Reilly, of Harrisburg, who commanded the eastern military district of Pennsylvania, regularly attended the muster, accompanied by his Aid, Major Fred. Embick, of Lebanon. Major Embick was a model soldier, and several of his descendants occupied important positions in the army and navy during the Civil war.

If my memory serves me correctly, Col. Fred. Hoffman, of Schaeferstown, commanded the troops at the time I refer to. He was physically endowed with all the qualities of a soldier, while his powerful voice was sure to command the attention of all who came within its reach. I fancy I can still hear this doughty old warrior, as he rode up and down the line, giving the command. He lived on the outskirts of the town, and his residence was separated from my father's house by a meadow, across which the reverberations of his stentorian voice would frequently rouse me from my youthful slumbers, which fact, I have no doubt, had a great deal to do with my exalted opinion of him on "Battalion Day." It is said of him that he was an excellent disciplinarian, and that if it was at all possible to bring order out of chaos he was the man to do it; and from my recollection of him the reputation was no doubt a deserving one.

Next to Col. Hoffman came Capt. Peter Wolfersperger, senior Captain of the Brigade, who commanded the troops from South Lebanon township. He stood at least six feet in his stockings, and was well built in proportion. His massive form was always clad in a fine uniform on state occasions, with an immense plume perched on top of the gayest of chapeaus, which, as you may suppose, gave him quite a distinguished appearance.

At the period of which I am writing, the militia from Heidelberg were commanded by Capt. Geo. Carl, who commenced his military career as First Lieut. under Capt. Wolfersperger.

The company from Heidelberg was commanded successively by Captains Peter Wolfersperger, George Carl, Charles Obetz, Henry Murdock and Michael Phillipi. Levi Oberly was for a long time first Lieutenant of the company. For many years he kept the Franklin House at Schaefferstown, and was a lineal descendant of Alexander Schaeffer, the founder of the town. Oberly was a man of fine physique, but towards the latter period of his life the easy ways of "mine host" had wrought such a corpulent change as to unfit him eventually for the active duties of a soldier.

Capt. Jerome Moyer, of Myerstown, commanded the troops from Jackson Township. I remember seeing him at the muster, but know very little about him, although I am told by William Bobb, of Schaefferstown, who knew him intimately, that he was a very handsome man, and that he frequently served on the general staff. He was very popular, not only among his own men, but with the Brigade generally. I am furthermore informed that he was a man of undaunted bravery as well as a thorough tactician."

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IN THE VALLEY

It is well known that President Washington made at least two and probably three visits to the Lebanon valley. It is said that in 1792 he was the guest of Robert Coleman, and tradition records that a servant in the Coleman household related how he held the horse and stirrups of the illustrious first President on the morning of his departure.

In 1793, Washington visited Myerstown where he inspected the canal there in process of construction and was the guest of Col. Michael Ley. In 1794 he passed through the valley on his way to western Pennsylvania at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection.

In June 1839, President Martin Van Buren visited the Lebanon valley on his way from Harrisburg to Easton. He stopped in Annville and Lebanon.



During the presidential campaign of 1840, General William Henry Harrison spent a night in Lebanon. Coming from the east a company of Whigs accompanied him from Myerstown shouting for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The local committee of which the late Simeon Guilford, father of Dr. William M. Guilford now (in 1930) living in Lebanon in the ninety-eighth year of his age, was a member, had gone to Reading to meet him.

James Buchanan frequently visited Lebanon and was well known as a practicing attorney in the local courts. During the campaign of 1856, the Republicans had charged that unnaturalized Irishmen had been placed on the assessors' lists in Jackson, South Lebanon and other townships. These foreigners were employed by the Lebanon valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company. The Democrats however, denied the charge, stating that the fifty Irishmen who voted were naturalized.

However Buchanan won the presidential contest and in December the democrats celebrated the election by holding a large jubilee ox-roast at which the president-elect was the guest of honor and delivered an able speech.

General Ulysses S. Grant visited Lebanon on several occasions, always as the guest of Hon. George Dawson Coleman. One of these visits is referred to by the *Lebanon Advertiser* as follows:

"President Ulysses S. Grant arrived in Lebanon at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, (April 5th, 1873) in the New York train, accompanied by his wife and daughter Nellie and General Babcock. They were received at the depot by the Hon. George Dawson Coleman and driven in carriages to his residence. In the evening quite a number of our citizens called to see him, and owing to a severe rain-storm the members of the Liberty Fire company, Coleman Guards and the Washington Zouaves were prevented to pay their respects to the President and party. The President expressed a wish to see our industrial works and he was gratified by a look at the Donaghmore Furnace, Meily & Nuttings' Furnace, Van de Sande & Evans' Forge and Rolling Mills, Light Bro's. Rolling Mills, Weimer Machine Works, Lebanon Manufacturing Company's Works, Lebanon Paper Mills, etc."

President Rutherford B. Hayes, with a majority of the members of his cabinet including Evarts and Sherman visited in the valley probably in 1878.

In 1890, President Benjamin Harrison visited the Soldiers encampment at Mt. Gretna. Of this visit the *Daily Times* says:

"Yesterday was a red letter day in the brilliant record of Mt. Gretna. Many distinguished men have honored it by their presence on different occasions, but yesterday the top notch was reached when President Harrison, with his company of celebrities in civil and military life, arrived and became at once the central figure, all others paling away into insignificance beside the President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The special car 'Celtic' arrived there about 12.25, having left Washington at 8 A. M. There were thirteen persons in the presidential party as follows: President Harrison, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary of War Proctor, Attorney General Miller, General Scofield, Colonel Earnst, Lieutenant Andrews, Lieutenant Bliss, Captain Taylor, with James Rankin Young, ex-clerk of the Senate, and Mr. John Corson of the *Philadelphia Ledger* escorted by Colonels North and Krumbhaar..... The presidential salute was fired on their arrival."

Among the eminent lecturers in Lebanon were included Neal Dow author of the "Maine Law," brought here by the Sons of Temperance in 1853.

Horace Greeley in 1859 lectured under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

On October 25, 1860, Bayard Taylor lectured also under the Y. M. C. A. auspices. While in Lebanon he was entertained by Col. T. T. Worth who had been a fellow printers' apprentice.

John B. Gough, the great temperance advocate, lectured to audiences throughout the valley and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia was greeted by large audiences who came to hear him speak on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Among musical celebrities were Ole Bull and Blind Tom, and among magicians the celebrated Blitz was the most noted visitor to the valley.

### CONRAD WEISER PARK

The most interesting legislation relating to historical matters in the Lebanon valley was enacted in 1929 when the General Assembly of the Commonwealth authorized the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to take over the property of the Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Association.

The distinguished career of Weiser is too little known to our students of history. For this reason a brief account, taken from Dr. Croll's "Conrad Weiser and his Memorial Park," is pertinent.

“And yet there are those who ask who was Conrad Weiser? To fully answer this question, one would have to waken Robert Hunter, that tricky Colonial Governor of New York Province, and let him speak. One would have to call from their long slumbers the various provincial governors of Pennsylvania from Patrick Gordon down to William Denny (Gordon, Logan, Thomas, Palmer, Hamilton, Morris, Denny), the Penn Proprietors; James Logan and Richard Peters, long respectively president and secretary of the Provincial Council of Colonial Pennsylvania, as well as Governors Gooch and Dinwiddie of Virginia, and they would be able to give you intimate knowledge. Their testimony added to that of the pages of state papers and the Church Chronicles of his day, will tell us that his services were in constant demand during the years of land purchases from the Indians and the years of treaty-making with them, and again during the later stormy years of the French and Indian War. In church and state his services were sought; his diplomatic wisdom, his honesty and courage, his untiring endeavors and self-sacrifices were ever in demand. He was an indispensable agent, an inevitable leader and intermediary in the treaty settlements with the Indians, and the development and furtherance of the kingdom of Christian grace and light. Says Anne Ayres in her life of William Augustus Muhlenberg: ‘His (Weiser’s) record is that of a man of great probity and piety and of untiring industry in the service of his adopted country. In addition to his ardent official duties, he labored zealously for the conversion of the Indians to Christianity, associating himself for this purpose with such men as Spangenberg, Zeisberger and Count Zinzendorf.’

This leader’s life has its entire setting in the Colonial period and, therefore, the plastic years of our country, our state and national life. When he occupied his ripest sphere of influence, the greater part of our state was still a vast wilderness and interior America lay unexplored and largely owned by other nationalities. His years were spent as a frontiersman and pioneer, while husky men were clearing forests, building first roads and engaged in a three-fold struggle for existence, against the hostile Indians, the wolf of hunger and bodily needs and the elements and discomforts of primitive settlements. All his life and labors had the environment and atmosphere of the pioneer. Yet Weiser succeeded as a community leader and a recognized force in the rare art of nation building.

Though much has been said and written about Weiser, when one reads his biographies or ransacks the Colonial Records, one is convinced that he was more essential, more structurally important in the



making of Pennsylvania than the ordinary reader may fathom. One erudite student (Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, LL.D.) of his career credits him with having been the pivotal man who determined the course of our country's development when it hung in fate-fraught balance of the French and Indian war, and by his influence swung the scales in favor of Anglo-Saxon versus a Latin civilization. This war between England and France was carried from Europe to these American colonies, and here the aims and issues were for possession of these colonies. Had France succeeded, it would have colonized it with its stock of inhabitants, institutions and principles, which would have fastened upon their development the Latin type. Our country would then in time have developed into another Mexico or South America. But Weiser, by his wise diplomacy and with the suggestion and authority of the Provincial government, shrewdly won over the great Federation of Indian tribes known as the Six Nations, to the side of England and held them loyal to its policy, and thus made possible England's victory in this gigantic and bloody struggle and so helped to stamp the Anglo-Saxon type of enlightened civilization upon the growing colonies and the future nation for all time to come. It is great praise to give to one man but sometimes a suspended avalanche may be started by the sound of one man's voice; and so, according to this learned educator's opinion, America is what it is—so different from the Latin countries lying south of it—because of Conrad Weiser. Under God, we owe it to him that, at a most critical moment, he was able to throw the switch. It is in harmony with what 'the father of this country'—President George Washington—said, when on November 14, 1793, standing at the grave of this great leader, he declared that 'posterity cannot forget his services.' And so it comes that Weiser, though born near the close of the 17th century, casts his shadow into the 20th."

"In all the generations, since the death of Conrad Weiser, did his descendants, numerous dwellers, of Berks county, and well-informed students of history all over our land realize the greatness of this Colonial leader. His name was oft repeated in veneration. His homestead and grave were visited by the curious and reverent. On November 14, 1793, while President George Washington and a company of his personal friends were making a tour on horseback of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, the present Lebanon, Berks and Montgomery, having spent the previous night in Womelsdorf, the distinguished company, consisting of Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, Dr. William Smith, Tench Francis, Gen. Joseph Hiester and the President with his valet, turned aside the main travelled highway to pay due respect to the memory of this illustrious public servant and

nation-builder. They visited his private burial plot in a body, led by that eminent Berks Countian—General, afterwards Governor Joseph Hiester—and there, with bared heads and reverent attitude, did Washington give utterance to these words: 'Posterity cannot forget his services.' "

While this feeling of regard was kept up by members of the Weiser and Muhlenberg families, and certain historians of the 19th century, it was not until the 20th century that the spirit of showing due honor to the memory of this distinguished Colonial nation-builder and community-leader manifested itself in organized effort.

Hitherto these words of Washington had proven an unfulfilled prophecy. It looked as if he who "could not tell a lie" as a boy, after cutting down his father's cherry tree, had uttered a sentiment, as President of the Nation he had helped to create, which had proved a falsehood. The homestead and burial plot of Weiser's were being woefully neglected and his once illustrious name was being forgotten amid the rush and absorbing present-day interests of this utilitarian age, when efforts were put forth by a few historians and grateful students of the past to rescue this proud name of Berks from oblivion.

At the very beginning of this twentieth century it was when Prof. Wm. M. Zeehman, County Supt. of Public Schools, and Mr. Morton L. Montgomery, a lawyer, but absorbed in historical studies, began to fan the dying embers of remembrance of this great leader of Berks into a flame of reverent enthusiasm. They awoke the county to a sense of its debt to this commoner of wise and courageous action, this pioneer of a hundred hazards and sacrifices, by starting a movement among the school children of the county to collect pennies towards a fitting marker to his honor. Whilst this created a public awakening, the contributions by the school children yet resulted only in an amount sufficiently large to erect on the Stichter Store Building at 5th and Penn streets, Reading, Pa.—the site of the first store, known as "Weiser's Wigwam," later called the "White Store," in Reading—a bronze tablet with proper inscription, telling in brief outline the life and deeds of Weiser.

Following is the inscription on said tablet, which was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies during the sessions of the County Institute for Teachers, then being held in the City of Reading on October 30, 1907:

“Posterity Will Not Forget His Services”—Washington.

In Memory of

COL. CONRAD WEISER

Pioneer, Soldier, Diplomat, Judge. As Interpreter and Indian Agent he negotiated every Treaty from 1732 until near the close of the French and Indian War.

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The Weiser Building, where he often met the Indians in Conference, was erected by him on this site in 1751.

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Born in Germany in 1696, arrived in Berks in 1729, Died in 1760, near Womelsdorf, where his remains are buried.

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His unswerving honesty set a shining example to future generations.—Under the auspices of the Historical Society of Berks County this Tablet was erected in 1907 by the school children of the county.

But this awakening, still largely guided by Prof. Zechman and the Historical Society of Berks county, led the Camps of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America in Berks county to have carved and erected a beautiful Barre granite monument to Weiser's memory. It was the purpose of this Order to place the monument at the Weiser grave, but in this they failed, because the owner of the Weiser farm at the time did not fancy having the privacy of his family life invaded by a stream of visitors which the placing here of the monument would have involved. Hence it was not allowed. In consequence of this the Town Council and the School Board of the borough of Womelsdorf were besought for the privilege of erecting same, at least temporarily, upon the public school grounds of the town, which was granted. Hence there was erected and unveiled, amid elaborate dedicatory exercises at Womelsdorf on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1909, this beautiful stone tribute to the honor of Conrad Weiser. It was estimated that 8,000 spectators were present at the unveiling exercises. Suitable addresses were delivered by State President P. O. S. of A. Eugene F. Hendricks and County Solicitor H. Robert Mays, a native of Womelsdorf borough.

At this unveiling day of the monument a citizen of Womelsdorf is quoted as saying: “At last the monument to Conrad Weiser is a reality. I am glad that it has been erected in Womelsdorf. However, do you know that the labor of properly honoring him is not completed? Here stands the monument, but yonder is still his neg-



lected grave. Until his last resting place is properly preserved and cared for, the great man is not properly honored."

Whoever this public-spirited citizen may have been, in due order of time the Weiser farm came into the market by the death of its former owner and the settlement of his estate and was purchased by Mr. L. Roy Valentine, a lineal descendant of Conrad Weiser through the Muhlenberg-Shultze-Fidler line. It was now in friendly hands for future honors to this great pioneer.

Meanwhile the writer had come back from a forty-year absence, and, on his retirement from an active pastorate of forty-two years, hoped to spend his declining years here in the quiet and restfulness of a scenic, peaceful and historic community. But he soon drifted again into the current of affairs and, being somewhat of a faddist on local history, joined the County Historical society and in the fall of 1921 was invited as an honored guest to one of its pilgrimages by the Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club of Berks county. There were two addresses made by him that day—one to the Blue Mountain Zion's Union Sunday school at Strausstown and the other a formal address in the historic Lutheran church of Bernville on its founder, the Rev. John Casper Stoeber. At a post-prandial hour of toasts and talks which followed that evening at the hotel in Bernville, he happened to speak of the importance of honoring the great Indian interpreter with a fitting park about the neglected grave of this greatest of Berks' early citizens. He suggested that it was believed negotiations could now be entered into with Mr. Valentine, the present owner of the Weiser farm, to secure sufficient land for this purpose.

This seed-thought was at once taken up by members of the Historical society of Berks county, who were largely represented here, among them its president, Dr. C. R. Scholl, and its then Secretary, Mr. Cyrus T. Fox, and this memorial seed-thought soon began to grow and develop. Accordingly the way towards the purchase of the Weiser farm was felt to be feasible, and on September 8, 1922, on the 18th Pilgrimage of the Historical society at the Tulpehocken Christ Lutheran church, near Stouchsburg, Pa., a movement was made to form an association for the purpose of the Weiser farm and homestead. A committee was appointed to carry out the work consisting of Rev. P. C. Croll, Edward R. Ammon, Miles B. Dechant, E. R. Kemmerer, Jonathan Mould, Cyrus T. Fox and George M. Jones. Richmond L. Jones, Esq., was appointed solicitor. Dr. C. R. Scholl, President of society, was requested to act as chairman.

On June 4, 1923, a charter was granted the association with the following persons to serve as directors for one year: Dr. C. R. Scholl, President; Cyrus T. Fox, Lee S. Clymer, Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Jacob H. Mays, Chas. T. Davis, and Dr. H. F. Rentschler. A seal was adopted containing the date of incorporation and the signature of Conrad Weiser.

The park contains the original Weiser home, a museum, a large stone house and a statue of Shikellamy, erected by the Improved Order of Red Men and a monument to the Pioneer and Heroes of the Tulpehocken region, erected by Mr. Jacob H. Mays, of Weiser Park, Pa. Mr. Charles T. Davis of Reading is in charge of the park and is assisted by Mr. Darius Heister as guide, and Mr. John Palm as laborer, all working under the direction of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### CHRONOLOGY

- 1718—Names on Conestoga township, Chester county tax list later appear in Lebanon county lists for same section.
- 1720—Jewish settlement existed on present site of Schaefferstown.
- 1720—Scotch-Irish settlers in western part of the Lebanon Valley.
- 1723—In the spring the first group of Scoharie settlers came from New York to the valleys of the Swatara and Tulpehocken via the Susquehanna river.
- 1727, Oct.—Palatine settlers from Scoharie erected a log church and school house called Rieth (Reed) school house, just east of Stouchsburg.
- 1728—Conrad Weiser led the second company of Scoharie settlers to the Lebanon Valley.
- 1730—Prior to this date Jewish traders owned and operated the Lebanon Fur Trading Company. Traded with Indians.
- 1732, Sept. 7—The Delaware Indians signed treaty giving up lands not already settled, between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers east and west, and the Kittochtinny and Lechay hills, north and south.
- 1733—Land obtained by treaty surveyed and warrants given holders of few original deeds.
- 1733—Congregation of "church on the Quittapahilla" (Hill church) met as a Union church.
- 1735—Peter Grubb built first furnace or bloomery near Cornwall.
- 1735—Derry church, Presbyterian, served by first regular pastor, Rev. Bartram.
- 1736—Colony of Pennsylvania authorized building of road from Harris Ferry to Whiteland township, Chester county, by way of Pextan (Paxtang), Sweet Arrow (Swatara), and Quittapahilla creeks across the Brandywine, a distance of 68½ miles.
- 1738—Alexander Schaeffer built log cabin in Heidelberg township.
- 1740—John Caspar Stoeber moved to Sunny Side from New Holland to conduct a milling business in addition to his ministry.
- 1740-50—In this decade Gloninger's fort was built.
- 1740—George Steitz laid out town lots on farm.
- 1741—Oct. 30—Walter Newman, Irishman, purchased 234 acres of land in Heidelberg township and founded Newbury, later Newmans town.



- 1742—Cornwall furnace first operated.
- 1742—Count Zinzendorf, Conrad Weiser and others, plan mission for Indians at Shamokin.
- 1742—Heinrich Zeller built first log house near Mill creek, later used as fort and meeting house.
- 1742—Moravians established Hebron before this time.
- 1742—Kimmerling's church erected.
- 1743—May—Cornerstone of Tulpehocken (Christ) Lutheran church laid.
- 1743—Heidelberg, now Schaefferstown laid out by Alexander Schaeffer.
- 1743—Count Zinzendorf established Moravian congregation at Bethel, Lebanon county.
- 1744—Log church erected by Tulpehocken Reformed congregation 1½ miles west of Stouchsburg.
- 1744—Benjamin Spycher licensed as Indian trader in Tulpehocken.
- 1746—Frederick (John Barnhard) Stager, took 500 acres of land at Avon, east of Lebanon.
- 1747—First church in Mill Creek Center, joint Lutheran-Reformed church.
- 1747—First school house in Lebanon county erected in North Annville township by Reformed and Lutheran churches.
- 1747—Sept. 29—First Synod of Reformed church in America conducted by early Tulpehocken Reformed church pastors, Revs. Rieger, Boehm and Weiss.
- 1748—Bishop Cammerhoff journeyed through the valley on horseback in the interests of the Moravians that winter.
- 1748—Sept.—Rev. Dominicus Bartholomaeus regular pastor at Tulpehocken Reformed church.
- 1750—Moravian church built at Hebron.
- 1750—Organization of first Reformed church, Lebanon.
- 1750—Jewish settlers in Schaefferstown disappeared by this time.
- 1750—Oldest water works in country in use at Schaefferstown.
- 1751—Mar. 22—Henry Melchior Muhlenberg visited in Womelsdorf and climbed Eagle's Peak, South mountain.
- 1752—King George tavern (George Washington tavern after Revolution) erected in Schaefferstown by Alexander Schaeffer.
- 1752—Conrad Templeman of Rexmont ordained a minister in the Reformed Church of America.
- 1753—Jan. 27—Hans Bindnagle deeded land on the Great Swatara, north of Palmyra, for the use of Evangelical Lutheran congregation.

- 1753—May 22—George Steitz, German, received patent for land on present site of Lebanon from Penn's Proprietaries.
- 1754—Ziegel church built at Swatara.
- 1754—Nassau subsequently called Stumpstown and Fredericksburg, erected.
- 1754—Aug. 7—Indian fort erected in Jackson township, east of Myerstown.
- 1755—Regina, German girl living "back of Tulpehocken," taken captive by Indians.
- 1755—Reformed and Lutheran church established at Grubeland, (Grebbe).
- 1755—Oct. 27—Conrad Weiser reported Indian attacks on settlers along Swatara to Governor Morris.
- 1755—Oct. 31—Adam Reed raised force of men to protect settlers in Lebanon county against Indians.
- 1755—Nov. 16—Indian attack on settlement of Dietrich Six family, in Bethel near the Berks border.
- 1755—Busse's fort erected, (also called Fort Henry and Fort Swatara), at Swatara Gap. Named for Capt. Christian Busse, an officer in the provincial forces.
- 1756—Quittapahilla forge in North Annville township, operated prior to this time in manufacture of pig iron.
- 1757—John Spitzler killed by Indians 2 miles west of Fredericksburg.
- 1758—Rev. William Otterbein, founder of the United Brethren church, served as pastor of Tulpehocken Reformed church.
- 1759—Citizens of Lebanon petitioned Governor Denny to permit sale of lottery tickets for benefit of school to be taught by Charles Cornelius Raboteau.
- 1760—Deacons of "Dutch Presbyterian church" purchased land from George Steitz on S. Tenth street, Lebanon.
- 1760—Tabor (Dutch Presbyterian) Reformed church and Salem Lutheran church granted lots by George Steitz, founder of Lebanon.
- 1760—Provincial Council of Pennsylvania authorized survey of the Lebanon Valley for an inland waterway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Revolution ended the plans.
- 1760—Campbellstown founded by John Campbell.
- 1761—Williamsburg, now Jonestown, planned by William Jones.
- 1762—Millerstown, subsequently Annville, founded by Abraham Miller.
- 1762—July 18—Dedication of Tabor Reformed church, Lebanon. Mother church for later Lebanon and Bismarck (Quentin) congregations.

- 1763—Lebanon Land Company organized with John Caspar Stoever as president.
- 1764—Lutheran and Reformed churches organized at Jonestown.
- 1765—Mar. 13—Land at corner of Eighth and Willow streets, Lebanon, conveyed to Jacob Bickel, Daniel Stroh, Philip Fernsler and Michael Reiter, trustees, for use of the Lutheran congregation.
- 1765—Schaefferstown built Lutheran parochial school and church.
- 1767—John Womelsdorf, related to Conrad Weiser, laid out Womelsdorf.
- 1768—Tulpehockentown, now Myerstown laid out by Isaac Myers.
- 1769—A log structure, Salem Lutheran church, erected, and in use thirty years. It was the mother Lutheran church of the vicinity.
- 1770—Peck and Chapman of London cast bell (1000 lbs.), for Lebanon's Lutheran congregation.
- 1770—Gustavius Hesselius, native of Sweden first builder of church organs in America, built an organ for the Hebron church, near Lebanon.
- 1771—The "American House" built in Lebanon.
- 1772—Lebanon a town of 200 good dwelling houses, most of which were built of stone.
- 1774—June—Citizens of Lebanon and adjoining townships met and passed resolutions sympathizing with Boston citizens against Great Britain.
- 1774—June 4—Scotch-Irish citizens of Western Lebanon Valley expressed patriotic resolutions opposing English legislation.
- 1775—May 1—Londonderry and Heidelberg townships sent companies to defend provinces against Great Britain.
- 1776—Palmstown, later Palmyra, founded by John Palm.
- 1776—Cornwall furnace cast cannon for supply of provincial army.
- 1776—April—Some British officers captured at St. Johns during invasion of Canada, quartered at Lebanon.
- 1776—Oct. 26—John Smith hauled cannon from Cornwall to Philadelphia.
- 1777—340 Hessian prisoners quartered in Moravian church at Hebron.
- 1777—Feb. 21—Colonel John Philip De Haas of Lebanon commissioned a Brigadier-General of the American army.
- 1780—Hill Reformed church bought additional ground from Philip Greenawalt, on which the present church now stands.
- 1780—There were 17 mills, one brewery, one tan yard, two carriages, one chair (for carrying), and five men owned negro slaves in Lebanon township.



- 1782—Great drought in the Lebanon Valley.
- 1788—Apr. 10—John Penn, grandson of William Penn traveled through the Lebanon Valley.
- 1789—First meeting of the Lutheran synod in Lebanon.
- 1789—Mar. 5—Alexander G. J. Morse, geographer, reported Lebanon larger and more suitable than Harrisburg as capital of Dauphin county.
- 1790—Robert Coleman gained control of the three forges in Lebanon township.
- 1791—Robert Coleman built Colebrook furnace, 5 miles southwest of Cornwall on the Conewago creek.
- 1791—Sept. 29—State Legislature incorporated company to connect Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers by canal.
- 1792—Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, Dr. William Smith, Tench Francis, and President Washington examined the novel specimen of engineering work at the canal in Lebanon.
- 1793—Union church first to be erected at Womelsdorf.
- 1793—Myerstown riot by canal workers.
- 1793—First paper mill in Lebanon county erected at Heilman Dale.
- 1793—Nov. 13—President Washington was the guest of Captain Michael Ley, at his home, 2 miles west of Myerstown.
- 1794—Work on Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal begun between Lebanon and Myerstown.
- 1794—Methodists held services in Cornwall.
- 1794—Oct. 2—President Washington passed through the valley leading troops to Carlisle to oppose the Whiskey Insurrection.
- 1795—Date of first baptism under Roman Catholic church in Lebanon county.
- 1796—Second building for use of Reformed congregation in Schaefferstown, erected.
- 1799—Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, mobbed at Schaefferstown.
- 1799—Mar. 28—Pennsylvania legislature passed act making Lebanon a borough. The terms were not acceptable to the citizens and the act was never effective.
- 1803—Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike begun.
- 1804—Lutheran-Reformed church built in Annville.
- 1805—Berks and Dauphin Turnpike company incorporated.
- 1806—John Andrew Shulze of Myerstown elected member of Pennsylvania House of Representatives.
- 1807—*Der Freie Lebanoner*, first Lebanon newspaper printed by Jacob Schnee.

- 1807—Nov. 15-16—First annual conference of the Evangelical Association at Samuel Becker's home in Muehlbach (Millbach).
- 1808—Organs erected in Lutheran and Reformed churches, Lebanon.
- 1808—Dec. 7—Jacob Stoever began publication of *Der Lebanoner Morganstern*.
- 1810—July, 23—Cornerstone of Roman Catholic church, laid in Lebanon.
- 1811—Friedens Lutheran church organized in Myerstown.
- 1811—Reorganization of canal company as Union Canal company.
- 1812—Hentzleman's cotton and woolen factory erected on the Quittapahilla creek.
- 1812—Lutherans built church in Myerstown for westernmost Tulpehocken worshippers.
- 1813—Lebanon county established from eastern Dauphin and northern Lancaster counties.
- 1813—Dec. 10—First Common Pleas Court of Lebanon county convened, with Walter Franklin, president judge.
- 1813—Dec. 13-14—First Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Lebanon county, held with Walter Franklin, president judge.
- 1814—Apr. 11—Purchase of 66-foot lot on Eighth street, Lebanon for county prison.
- 1816—Berks and Dauphin turnpike begun.
- 1816—Stephen Hills, state capitol architect, engaged to erect Lebanon county court house.
- 1816—Jan. 17—Lawrence Ibach, astronomer of Newmanstown, born at Allentown.
- 1816—Feb. 16—"Additional act erecting parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties into a separate county to be called Lebanon," approved by Governor Simon Snyder.
- 1816—Feb. 18—Lebanon Academy incorporated.
- 1817—Joseph Hartman began publication of *Der Unpartheyische Berichter*, in Lebanon.
- 1817—Berks and Dauphin turnpike completed through the center of the Lebanon Valley.
- 1817—Apr. 22—Godlove S. Orth, future United States minister to Austria, born near Lebanon.
- 1819—Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike (Horse shoe pike) through the southern part of the valley finished.
- 1819—Apr.—Dr. John W. Gloninger of Lebanon graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- 1819—Nov. 27—Dr. Adolph Blumeran, Regimental Surgeon under Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, opened office in Annville.

- 1820—*Lebanon Courier* was published.
- 1820—Dr. George Lineaweaver practiced medicine in Lebanon.
- 1820—Road from Lancaster to Sunbury via Lebanon and Jones-town authorized.
- 1820—First congregation of the United Brethren in Christ in the Lebanon Valley organized at Seventh and Lehman streets, Lebanon.
- 1821—Lebanon contained 300 dwellings, 10 taverns, 10 stores, one grist mill, one clover mill, one foundry, many mechanical shops.
- 1821—Feb. 20—Act creating Lebanon Borough, passed and accepted by citizens.
- 1821—May—Jacob Goodhart elected first burgess of Lebanon.
- 1822—Wheat sold for 60 cents, rye for 30 cents, and oats for 20 cents a bushel in the Lebanon Valley.
- 1823—John Andrew Shulze of Lebanon county, elected governor of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1826.
- 1824—General Lafayette, was the guest of Governor Shulze on a journey through Pennsylvania.
- 1824—Dr. Henry Schneck opened an office for the practice of medicine in Lebanon.
- 1825—S. Herk's Union Meeting House built in Hanover township.
- 1825—Jan. 1—Lutherans in Lebanon began preaching in English.
- 1826—*Der Unpartheyische Bericht* became *Der Pennsylvanische Beobachter* and eventually merged with *Der Lebanoner Morgenstern*.
- 1826—Lebanon academy established.
- 1826—March—Allegheny college conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Dr. John Bickel Mish of Lebanon.
- 1827—Completion of canal with first tunnel in the United States.
- 1827—First boat "alpha of Tulpehocken" passed through the first complete canal in the United States, on its way westward.
- 1827—Methodist class organized in Lebanon.
- 1827—Feb. 9—First public execution in Lebanon.
- 1830—Davy Crockett delivered an address in Lebanon.
- 1830—Tabor Reformed church organized a Sunday School in Lebanon.
- 1830—Church of the Emanuel Evangelical association built in Lebanon.
- 1831—Sept. 10—Ordinance prohibiting swine from running at large in Lebanon, passed.
- 1832—December—Oldest Sunday School of the Emanuel Evangelical association in the United States, organized in Lebanon.
- 1833—United Brethren church founded by leading Lebanon county pastors and laymen of Mennonite and Reformed churches.



- 1834—Annville academy established as private school.
- 1834—Highway from Lebanon to Churchtown, Lancaster county, through Schaefferstown and Reamstown, built.
- 1834—*Lebanon Courier* began the *Lebanon Republic*.
- 1835—Church of God organized at Annville.
- 1835—Road built from Friedensburg, Schuylkill county, to John Harpers on Jonestown to Harrisburg road.
- 1835—Monroe forge built in Bethel township began operations under Jonathan Seidel.
- 1837—Mar. 20—Ordinance passed in Lebanon, forbidding ascension of balloons with fire attached.
- 1838—Lebanon Female Seminary established at Eighth and Willow streets.
- 1838—Daniel Myer built first foundry in Myerstown.
- 1830—Myerstown academy founded.
- 1839—June—President Van Buren stopped at the Widow Shindel's hotel, Cumberland street, Lebanon, on his way from Easton to Harrisburg.
- 1839—Oct. 12—Cornerstone of Lebanon's M. E. church laid.
- 1840—General William Henry Harrison spent a night at the Buck hotel, Lebanon, during the presidential campaign.
- 1840—Col. Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for vice-president, addressed Lebanon citizens.
- 1840—Benjamin Phreaner, physician, built and ran the first iron works in Lebanon on Seventh street.
- 1841—Road built from Schaefferstown to Manheim, Lancaster county, via Reist's mill.
- 1842—Debate between Roman Catholic and Reformed church leaders, in Lebanon.
- 1842—Dec.—Zion's Lutheran church organized by members of Salem Lutheran church.
- 1844—Zion Evangelical Lutheran church erected in Lebanon.
- 1845—First school tax for buying books and paying tuition of poor children, levied.
- 1845—Palm Evangelical Lutheran church erected in Palmyra.
- 1846—Lebanon furnaces first anthracite blast furnaces in Lebanon county.
- 1847—Feb. 13—Lebanon county medical society formed, antedating both state and national organizations.
- 1849—North Lebanon foundry built on North Eighth street by Messrs. John Shay, John Thomas and Cyrus Mutch.
- 1849—First school board in Lebanon county elected in Jackson township.

- 1849—Dr. John Reidenaur of Lebanon returned from Europe where he completed an extensive study of medicine.
- 1850—Dr. Philip Greth Smith of Lebanon purchased the right to "Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery" in Lebanon county.
- 1850—Albright Memorial church built by the Evangelical Association at Kleinfeltersville.
- 1851—*Der Lebanoner Morgenstern* incorporated with the *Lebanon Advertiser*.
- 1851—Road from Jonestown to Allentown constructed.
- 1851—Apr. 14—Schafferstown academy incorporated.
- 1852—During this year or ten years earlier Ole Bull, Norwegian violinist, gave a concert in the county court house.
- 1852—Cornwall plank road, now the Cornwall turnpike, built.
- 1853—During the summer Hon. Neal Dow, "Father of prohibition," spoke in Lebanon under the auspices of the "Sons of Temperance."
- 1853—Feb. 9—Limits of Lebanon borough extended to include East Lebanon.
- 1854—The North Lebanon railroad, connecting the North Lebanon furnaces with the Cornwall ore mines, seven miles in length, constructed.
- 1854—The Dudley furnace (Donaghmore) Lebanon, built by Dudley Iron Co.
- 1855—Meetings of the Know-Nothing party held in Fredericksburg.
- 1855—*The Boy of '76*, organ of the Know-Nothings, published in Lebanon.
- 1855—Apr. 26—Prof. John Kluge, Lebanon county superintendent of schools, organized the first institute for teachers.
- 1856—Christ Reformed church dedicated in Lebanon.
- 1856—Illuminating gas first used in Lebanon.
- 1856—James Buchanan was a frequent visitor in Lebanon.
- 1856—Heilman Dale Classical school organized.
- 1856—Jan. 1—Weimer Machine Works established in Lebanon by William Weimer and two sons.
- 1857—Palmyra academy established.
- 1857—Dr. Nathaniel Ranck established a drug store at Eleventh and South streets, Lebanon.
- 1857—Lebanon Steam Forge (West End Rolling Mill Co. and Chain Works), first of kind to be built in county, erected by Henry and John Seidel.
- 1857—Sept. 18—County convention of the Know-Nothing party at Myerstown.

- 1858—Organ in Hebron church built by Hesselius, destroyed by fire.
- 1858—Lebanon valley railroad, from Reading to Harrisburg, and the Tremont-Lebanon railroad controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
- 1859—Horace Greeley came to Lebanon to address the people for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.
- 1859—Hon. William H. Stewart, United States from New York, later Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson, Lord Napier, British Minister, and Count Sartiges, French Ambassador, were the guests of G. Dawson Coleman.
- 1859—Jan. 6—Swatara Collegiate Institute founded at Jonestown.
- 1859—Feb. 8—Rev. Dr. De Schweinitz, Moravian bishop, lectured in Lebanon on Indian Relations.
- 1859—August—Henry Houck appointed superintendent of schools for Lebanon county.
- 1860—250 members of Tulpehocken Reformed church withdrew and built Myerstown Reformed church.
- 1860—Sept. 8—Stephen A. Douglas addressed Lebanon citizens.
- 1860—Oct. 25—Bayard Taylor lectured in Lebanon.
- 1861—Apr. 18—Patriotic resolutions expressed at meeting held in Lebanon county court house.
- 1861—Apr. 20—Lebanon Guards, organized as result of meeting April 18. They proceeded to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg with an excess of 27 men.
- 1861—May 2—Following a patriotic meeting at the Lebanon county court house on this date, the "Women's Aid Society of Lebanon" was formed to give relief to volunteers of the union army.
- 1864—Rev. Mose Dissinger, famous evangelistic minister of Lebanon county stirred up enthusiasm for Lincoln and Johnson.
- 1864—Feb. 1—Cornwall Ore Bank Co. formed.
- 1865—Aurora Iron Co. of Lebanon granted charter.
- 1866—East Pennsylvania conference of the United Brethren church bought the Annville academy and resolved to establish a college in its place.
- 1866—May 7—Lebanon valley college established at Annville under the United Brethren church.
- 1866—Aug. 28—Lebanon Classis of the Reformed church met and resolved to found a collegiate institute.
- 1867—The Lebanon Manufacturing Co. chartered to manufacture agricultural implements.



- 1867—Lebanon valley furnace erected in western section of Lebanon city.
- 1867—Jan. 4—Frederick Douglass, well known negro, lectured in Lebanon in the interests of his race.
- 1867—June 10—Palatinate college, Myerstown, founded under the auspices of the Reformed church.
- 1867—Aug. 23—Senor Sarmiento, minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, South America, made a brief address at the corner stone exercises, Lebanon Valley college.
- 1868—Horatio Seymour, presidential candidate of the Democratic party addressed Lebanon citizens.
- 1868—Apr. 4—Borough of North Lebanon annexed to Lebanon.
- 1869—Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, of Lebanon, graduated as a "Star" or honor man from the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.
- 1870—January—Paul B. DuChaillu of Paris, African explorer and naturalist, lectured before the Lebanon county Teacher's Institute.
- 1870—June 16—First class graduated from Lebanon Valley college.
- 1872—*The News*, first daily paper in the Lebanon valley, printed.
- 1872-73—Bird-Coleman furnaces erected at Grassy Hill, Cornwall by heirs of R. W. Coleman.
- 1872-73—North Cornwall furnace, erected one mile north of Cornwall station by Mrs. Margaret C. Freeman.
- 1873—Annville National Bank organized with John H. Kinports as president.
- 1873—Feb. 20—Board of health established in Lebanon.
- 1873—Apr. 5—President Grant as the guest of George Dawson Coleman visited Lebanon's industrial plants.
- 1873—Sept. 13—City water system in use in Lebanon.
- 1874—Apr. 26—Evangelical Association English Mission, held first meeting under auspices of Emanuel association.
- 1876—*Lebanon Daily Times*, first morning paper in the county published.
- 1876—Aug. 15—Cornerstone of St. Mary's Catholic church laid in Lebanon.
- 1877—July 19—Hons. William M. Evarts, secretary of State and Charles Devens, Attorney-General, visited G. Dawson Coleman.
- 1878—May—Swatara Collegiate Institute converted into Episcopal church home.
- 1880 to 1881—Colebrook furnaces erected by Mr. Robert Coleman in West Lebanon township.

- 1880—Harrisburg business men, George W. Hunter, John C. Herman, Frank R. Leib, George F. Rohrer, Christian Heikel and John Morrow, purchased the Cold Spring property and picnic park on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad, and plan to make a summer resort there.
- 1880—The Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Co. placed at each tollgate a finger-board giving the number of miles to the nearest town.
- 1880—Kate Chase Sprague, famous actress, visited at the summer home of Dr. Walter in the mountains south of Wernersville.
- 1882—Aurora Iron Co. reorganized as the Lebanon Iron Co.
- 1882—July 10—Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Co. incorporated at Lebanon.
- 1883—April—New works of Lebanon Iron Co., formerly Aurora Iron Co., or Lebanon Tube and Iron Works completed.
- 1884—Last boat passed through the Union canal.
- 1884—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, former vice-president of the United States, appeared in a lecture course at Lebanon Valley College, Annville.
- 1884—Mar. 4—John B. Gough, lectured in Lebanon on "Peculiar People."
- 1885—Trinity Lutheran church established in Lebanon.
- 1886—Sept. 1—Schuylkill Seminary, Evangelical association school, moved from Reading to Fredericksburg.
- 1887—Commander A. E. K. Benham of the United States Navy visited in Lebanon.
- 1887—Joseph H. Kreider and Rev. J. R. Meredith founded the *Annville Journal*.
- 1888—General Phil. Sheridan visited the National Guard camp at Mt. Gretna.
- 1888—Steam heat and electric light introduced into the city of Lebanon.
- 1889—July—Lebanon Iron Co. merger in American Iron and Steel Co.
- 1890—Charles W. Copeland, United States engineer, builder of first iron steamship visited Lebanon.
- 1890—July 24—President Benjamin Harrison with members of his cabinet visited the National Guard camp at Mt. Gretna.
- 1890—Oct. 7—A party of 800, including the most noted metallurgists of England, France, Germany and Spain, with their families inspected the Cornwall Iron Ore mines.
- 1890—Oct. 16—General Gobin of Gettysburg brought guests including the Comte de Paris, the Duke of Orleans, the Marquis de Leysterie (grandson of Marquis de Lafayette), to Cornwall.

- 1890—Nov. 1—*The Daily Report* of Lebanon first issued.
- 1891—First electric street railway in Lebanon county established between Lebanon and Annville.
- 1891—Commander Frank Wildes, United States Navy, commander in Dewey's fleet, visited Lebanon.
- 1893—Good Samaritan hospital founded in Lebanon.
- 1893—Nov. 3—The Liberty Bell passed through Lebanon on the way home from the Columbian exposition.
- 1894—*The News* published semi-weekly combining *The Weekly* (originally) *Daily Report*.
- 1894—Commander C. H. West, United States Navy, visited Lebanon.
- 1895—United Evangelical church purchased Palatinate college buildings, Myerstown, and founded Albright Collegiate institute.
- 1895—Nov. 19—Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, famous woman's rights advocate spoke in Lebanon on the "the Fate of Republics."
- 1896—July 30—Firemen's Relief association of Lebanon made a permanent organization.
- 1896—Oct. 9—Lebanon delegation of Republicans went to Canton, Ohio, to pay respects to Major McKinley.
- 1897—Albright Collegiate Institute, Myerstown, chartered as Albright college.
- 1897—Oct. 20—John Philip Sousa and his band of 50 soloists gave a concert in the Lebanon Opera House.
- 1897—Nov. 12—Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, addressed Centenary Methodist Episcopal church in Lebanon.
- 1898—Jan. 14—Organization of the Lebanon County Historical Society.
- 1898—Dec. 17—J. H. Kluge, former superintendent of the Lebanon county schools and Indiana's oldest Mason died.
- 1899—Aug. 21—Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Co., Lebanon Iron Co., and the East Lebanon Iron Co., incorporated with two Reading companies as the American Iron and Steel Co. with general offices in Lebanon.
- 1902—Sept. 22—Second Battalion, 12th Regiment, N. G. P., quelled riot, during strike of American Iron and Steel Co. workers in Lebanon.
- 1902—Nov. 13—Boiler in west works, American Iron and Steel Co., Lebanon, exploded, killing and wounding 30 men, and destroying most of the mill.
- 1906—Henry Houck of Lebanon elected Secretary of Internal Affairs for Pennsylvania.



- 1907—Oct.—Bishop J. S. Mills of the United Brethren church left his home in Annville to tour Japan and the Orient.
- 1908—June 10—Michael Woll of Lebanon donated lot for a Servian Orthodox church.
- 1908—June 16—Roy M. Bowman of Lebanon graduated from University of Pennsylvania Law School, winning honors for three consecutive years, and the P. Pemberton Morris prize.
- 1908—Aug. 29—Rev. David R. Ellis, next to last survivor of the crew of the Civil War vessel, *Monitor*, died at Annville.
- 1910—Snow in Lebanon Valley during June.
- 1910—April 29—Dr. Charles W. Naulty, Jr., United States marine surgeon of Perth Amboy, N. J., stopped at the Eagle hotel, Lebanon.
- 1910—July 4—Mt. Gretna station on Cornwall and Lebanon railroad completed.
- 1910—Aug.—Daniel Laudermilch, liveryman of Lebanon, furnished 20 horses for the National Guard officers at Gettysburg.
- 1910—Sept. 28—Members of the Lebanon Bar organized.
- 1910—Dec. 2—Frank E. Meily first president judge of Lebanon county as a separate judicial district died in Lebanon.
- 1911—Jan. 3—Schaefferstown National bank occupies new building on northeast corner of the square.
- 1911—Feb. 17—C. R. Lantz's Bible class of the Salem Lutheran Sunday School celebrated the 20th Anniversary by a banquet at the Son's of America Hall, Lebanon.
- 1911—Mar. 1—Perse band of Lebanon celebrated 54th anniversary having served in the Union Army during the Civil War.
- 1913—Jan. 1—Parcel post inaugurated in Lebanon and vicinity.
- 1913—Jan. 6—Bell Telephone Co., at Sixth and Chestnut streets, Lebanon, finished.
- 1913—Jan. 7—Dr. D. P. Gerberich of Lebanon elected President Pro Tem of the State Senate.
- 1913—Jan. 30—First car of the Hershey Transit Co. reached Lebanon over the new Lebanon-Campbelltown railway.
- 1913—Feb. 10—Anti-suffragettes of Pennsylvania led by Mrs. Horace Brock, Lebanon, state president, appeared in the interests of their party, before the State Senate.
- 1913—Mar. 19—Associated charities of Lebanon, organized and began work.
- 1913—Apr. 26—Dedication of new school at Cleona.
- 1913—Apr. 29—Palmyra petitioned for borough privileges.
- 1913—May 16—Y. M. C. A. of Camden, N. J., purchased Cold Spring properly for camp site.

- 1913—May 16—Cornwall and Lebanon railroad became subsidiary of the Pennsylvania system.
- 1913—May 19—Ground broken for Lutheran church at Hershey.
- 1913—May 30—Hershey celebrated its 10th anniversary.
- 1915—Oct. 12—\$80,000 high school building dedicated at Palmyra.
- 1916—Company H, 4th Reg't National Guard, from Lebanon county on Mexican border.
- 1917—Lebanon County Committee of Public Safety organized.
- 1917—Draft boards for Lebanon county organized at Lebanon and Annville.
- 1917—July 17—Co. B, 103rd Ammunition Train, 28th Division, organized in Lebanon.
- 1917—July 15—Company D, 109th Machine Gun Battalion (Co. H. 4th Reg't National Guard) called into federal service from Lebanon.
- 1917—Nov.—H. H. Sherk of Annville made Educational Director for the Y. M. C. A. at camps located in vicinity of Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas.
- 1918—June 30-July 15—Co. D engaged in sector southeast of Chateau Thierry.
- 1918—July 15-18—Co. D took part in Champagne-Marne defensive.
- 1918—July 18-31—Co. D took part in the Aisne-Marne offensive.
- 1918—Aug. 10-Sept. 8—Co. D took part in Oise-Aisne offensive.
- 1918—Sept. 26-Oct. 9—Co. D took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.
- 1918—Oct. 16-Nov. 11—Co. D in Thiaucourt sector.









